



**Second Quarter Report to Shareholders
for the quarter ended June 30, 2011**

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"Westaim" or the "Company" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") refers to The Westaim Corporation on a consolidated basis. This MD&A, which has been approved by the Westaim Board of Directors, should be read in conjunction with Westaim's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements including notes for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and the Company's 2010 Annual Report. Financial data in this MD&A has been derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 and is intended to enable the reader to assess Westaim's results of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and financial condition as at June 30, 2011. See note on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") below. All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The following commentary is current as of August 9, 2011. Additional information relating to Westaim is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Certain totals, subtotals and percentages may not reconcile due to rounding.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Commencing in 2011, the Company reports its unaudited interim consolidated financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS, with 2010 comparative figures and the January 1, 2010 statement of financial position restated to conform to IFRS, along with reconciliations of equity and comprehensive income from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CGAAP") to IFRS. The June 30, 2011 financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34"). The Company has chosen to exceed the minimum requirements of IAS 34 in the interim financial statements in order to present the accounting policies under IFRS and additional disclosures required under IFRS. Information in this MD&A is presented using IFRS consistent with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

Non-GAAP measures

Westaim uses both IFRS and non-GAAP measures to assess performance. The Company cautions readers about non-GAAP measures that do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Westaim analyzes insurance operations performance based on operating income and loss ratios, expense ratios and combined ratios. The loss ratio equals net claims and adjustment expenses divided by net premiums earned. The expense ratio equals the sum of commissions, premium taxes and general and administrative expenses divided by net premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% demonstrates underwriting profit whereas a combined ratio over 100% demonstrates an underwriting loss. Book value per share represents shareholders' equity at the end of the period, determined on an IFRS basis, divided by the total number of common shares plus convertible preferred shares outstanding on the same date.

Future Oriented Financial Information

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed hereinafter or in the Company's 2010 Annual Information Form. Please refer to the cautionary note in Section 18 of this MD&A.

The Westaim Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Six months ended June 30, 2011

1. THE COMPANY

Westaim is a publicly traded Canadian-based financial services holding company that invests directly and indirectly through acquisitions, joint ventures and other arrangements, with the objective of providing its shareholders with capital appreciation and real wealth preservation. Westaim's strategy is to pursue investment opportunities to grow shareholder value (as measured by book value per fully diluted share) over the long term.

On March 29, 2010, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of JEVCO Insurance Company ("Jevco") from Kingsway Financial Services Inc. (the "Acquisition") and arranged equity financing of \$275 million for the purpose of completing the Acquisition (the "Financing"). The purchase price paid was approximately 94.5% of the book value of Jevco's net assets at December 31, 2009, subject to certain closing and other adjustments. Beginning in the second quarter of 2010, the Company's consolidated operating results include those of Jevco.

Jevco is a leading Canadian property and casualty ("P&C") insurer that sells P&C products through a distribution network of over 2,000 independent brokers. Specialty insurance experience and a proven track record allow Jevco to capitalize on underwriting opportunities not serviced profitably by many of the country's largest P&C insurers.

2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The Company's operating results include the results from the insurance operations of Jevco. Jevco's operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2010 (prior to the date of acquisition of March 29, 2010) were not included in the Company's operating results for 2010.

Highlights (millions except per share data)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Direct premiums written	\$ 123.9	\$ 117.7	\$ 190.2	\$ 117.7
Net premiums written	\$ 119.5	\$ 111.8	\$ 182.4	\$ 111.8
Net premiums earned	\$ 88.4	\$ 78.6	\$ 158.9	\$ 78.6
Underwriting expenses	83.6	75.6	154.0	75.6
Underwriting income	4.8	3.0	4.9	3.0
Investment results	8.5	8.1	17.2	11.9
Corporate costs excluding share-based compensation	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(2.5)
Share-based compensation	(1.2)	(1.1)	(3.6)	(2.1)
Site restoration provision recovery	-	-	0.1	0.5
Other income	-	-	2.3	-
Net gain on business acquisition	-	-	-	22.1
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	10.0	8.2	18.1	32.9
Income tax expense	(3.5)	(3.1)	(5.8)	(3.1)
Income from continuing operations	6.5	5.1	12.3	29.8
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.7)
Net income	\$ 6.5	\$ 4.9	\$ 12.2	\$ 29.1
Earnings per share				
- Income from continuing operations - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
- Net income - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
Book value per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.55
Loss ratio	70.0%	70.4%	71.1%	70.4%
Expense ratio	24.6%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%
Combined ratio	94.6%	96.2%	96.9%	96.2%
Net income	\$ 6.5	\$ 4.9	\$ 12.2	\$ 29.1
Other comprehensive income	5.0	5.3	2.5	5.3
Comprehensive income	\$ 11.5	\$ 10.2	\$ 14.7	\$ 34.4

2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE (continued)

Consolidated Results – Three months ended June 30, 2011

For the three months ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported consolidated net income of \$6.5 million compared to consolidated net income of \$4.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$10.0 million (2010 - \$8.2 million). Underwriting income was \$4.8 million (2010 - \$3.0 million), which is discussed below under Section 5, *Analysis of Financial Results* of this MD&A, and investment income and net realized investment gains were \$8.5 million (2010 - \$8.1 million). Share-based compensation costs were \$1.2 million (2010 - \$1.1 million), other corporate costs were \$2.1 million (2010 - \$1.8 million), and income tax expense was \$3.5 million (2010 - \$3.1 million).

Loss from discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$nil (2010 - \$0.2 million).

Investment results included in net income for the second quarter of 2011 of \$8.5 million (2010 - \$8.1 million) consist of net investment income earned on portfolio investments of \$7.2 million (2010 - \$7.4 million), net income related to instalment insurance premiums of \$0.6 million (2010 - \$0.7 million), foreign exchange losses of \$0.1 million (2010 - \$0.3 million gain) and net realized investment gains of \$0.8 million (2010 - \$0.2 million loss).

Net unrealized investment gains for the three months ended June 30, 2011, excluding foreign exchange differences, of \$7.2 million (2010 - \$ 7.3 million), related to the available-for-sale investment portfolio, are excluded from net income and are included in other comprehensive income, net of income tax of \$2.2 million (2010 - \$2.0 million). In addition, for the three months ended June 30, 2011, net unrealized gains of \$2.2 million (2010 - \$2.1 million) relating to the held-to-maturity investment portfolio are excluded from net income and other comprehensive income.

Consolidated Results – Six months ended June 30, 2011

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported consolidated net income of \$12.2 million compared to consolidated net income of \$29.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$18.1 million (2010 - \$32.9 million). Income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$32.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 included a net gain on acquisition of Jevco of \$22.1 million and only the second quarter operating results of Jevco as Jevco was acquired at the end of the first quarter. Underwriting income was \$4.9 million (2010 - \$3.0 million), which is discussed below under Section 5, *Analysis of Financial Results* of this MD&A and investment results were \$17.2 million (2010 - \$11.9 million). Other income was \$2.3 million (2010 - \$nil), share-based compensation costs were \$3.6 million (2010 - \$2.1 million), other corporate expenses were \$2.8 million (2010 - \$2.5 million), site restoration provision recovery was \$0.1 million (2010 - \$0.5 million), and income tax expense was \$5.8 million (2010 - \$3.1 million).

Loss from discontinued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$0.1 million (2010 - \$0.7 million).

Investment results for the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$17.2 million (2010 - \$11.9 million) consist of net investment income earned on portfolio investments of \$14.0 million (2010 - \$7.4 million), net income related to instalment insurance premiums of \$1.2 million (2010 - \$0.7 million), foreign exchange losses of \$0.8 million (2010 - \$nil) and net realized investment gains of \$2.8 million (2010 - \$3.8 million).

Net unrealized investment gains for the six months ended June 30, 2011, excluding foreign exchange differences, of \$3.5 million (2010 - \$7.3 million), related to the available-for-sale investment portfolio, are excluded from net income and are included in other comprehensive income, net of income tax of \$1.0 million (2010 - \$2.0 million). In addition, for the six months ended June 30, 2011, net unrealized gains of \$1.0 million (2010 - \$2.1 million) relating to the held-to-maturity investment portfolio are excluded from net income and other comprehensive income.

The Westaim Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Six months ended June 30, 2011

3. INSURANCE COMPANY ACQUISITION

On January 25, 2010, the Company announced the Acquisition and that it had arranged the Financing in order to complete the Acquisition. For a discussion of the Financing, refer to "Equity Financing" in Section 9, *Liquidity and Capital Resources* of this MD&A. The acquired company, Jevco, is a Canadian federal property and casualty insurance company, specializing in providing insurance products covering non-standard auto, recreational vehicles, commercial auto, property and liability. Jevco also provides surety insurance primarily to participants in the Canadian construction industry.

On March 29, 2010, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Jevco at a purchase price of \$261.4 million. The purchase price was allocated to the estimated fair value of the net assets of Jevco on the acquisition date as follows, with comparative carrying values at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

(millions)	March 29, 2010	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15.7	\$ 21.2	\$ 22.1
Investment income due and accrued	10.0	5.3	5.6
Investments	924.9	992.8	1,009.9
Instalment premiums	52.2	65.1	70.4
Accounts receivable	32.1	26.2	34.1
Recoverable from reinsurers	47.3	29.7	31.0
Claims recoverable from other insurers	27.2	40.2	37.6
Deferred policy acquisition expenses	29.5	29.8	38.8
Deferred income taxes	8.6	22.5	16.1
Property and equipment	19.9	22.7	23.2
Non-current assets held for sale	34.6	-	-
Intangible assets	1.3	2.0	3.0
Total assets	1,203.3	1,257.5	1,291.8
Accounts payable and other liabilities	9.6	18.5	18.0
Income taxes due and accrued	4.1	-	-
Unearned premiums	138.1	157.0	180.5
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	765.0	705.1	697.0
Total liabilities	916.8	880.6	895.5
Net assets	\$ 286.5	\$ 376.9	\$ 396.3
Purchase price paid	\$ 261.4	\$ 261.4	\$ 261.4
Gain on acquisition	25.1	25.1	25.1
Additional capital contributions:			
- Cash	-	48.0	50.3
- Transfer of future tax benefit	-	15.3	15.3
Comprehensive income since acquisition:			
- Net income	-	22.9	37.5
- Other comprehensive income	-	4.2	6.7
Company's interest in Jevco	\$ 286.5	\$ 376.9	\$ 396.3

The gain on business acquisition of \$25.1 million resulted from the shares of Jevco being acquired at a discount to the fair value of its net assets. Non-current assets held for sale with an estimated value of \$34.6 million included real estate and other assets held by Jevco on the date of acquisition of Jevco. These assets were subsequently sold in June 2010 for proceeds equal to their carrying value.

The Company made additional capital contributions to Jevco of \$48.0 million on April 29, 2010 and \$2.25 million on March 31, 2011.

In August 2010, Jevco acquired and amalgamated with iFire Technology Ltd. ("iFire"), a former wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The income tax losses of iFire, in the amount of \$55.0 million, are expected to be available to offset Jevco's future income for tax purposes. A corresponding deferred income tax benefit of \$15.3 million was recognized by the Company in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Jevco's comprehensive income since the Acquisition has increased the Company's equity by \$44.2 million.

4. DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

Established in 1980, Jevco is a provider of property and casualty insurance that operates in Canada distributing its specialty insurance products through a network of independent brokers to both individual and commercial customers. Jevco's vision is to be a first choice specialty insurer while striving to become a recognized alternative to the large players in certain niche insurance markets where it believes it has, or can obtain, a sustainable competitive advantage. The insurance products offered consist of (a) non-standard automobile insurance, (b) insurance for recreational vehicles and motorcycles, (c) standard automobile insurance in Quebec, (d) commercial automobile insurance, (e) property and liability insurance, and (f) surety products.

Personal Lines

Personal Lines include non-standard and standard automobile insurance, motorcycle and recreational vehicle insurance.

Personal Automobile

Personal automobile lines include the run-off of the discontinued "Kplus" product (which targeted risks between the standard and non-standard markets) and the results from mandatory participation in provincial Facility Associations which provide automobile insurance coverage to individuals who are unable to purchase coverage in the voluntary market.

The Company writes non-standard automobile insurance in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and Quebec as well as standard automobile insurance in Quebec. Jevco began writing non-standard auto insurance in Ontario effective October 1, 2009.

Non-standard automobile insurance covers individuals who do not qualify for standard automobile insurance because of their payment history, driving record, vehicle type or other factors. Non-standard automobile insurance is accompanied by increased loss exposure, higher claims experience and higher incidence of consumer and service provider fraud. These factors are mitigated by higher premium rates and the tendency of high-risk individuals to own lower value automobiles and to purchase coverage at the minimum prescribed limits. When the driving records of non-standard drivers improve, they may qualify to obtain insurance in the standard market at lower premium rates. As a result, non-standard automobile insurance policies experience a lower retention rate than that of standard market risk policies.

Standard automobile insurance provides coverage for standard risk drivers of private passenger automobiles. Premiums for these policies are usually lower than premiums charged in the non-standard market for comparable coverage. The frequency and severity of accidents and other loss events are also typically lower.

Motorcycle and Recreational Vehicles

The Company writes motorcycle insurance in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and Quebec and is the leading writer of motorcycle insurance in Canada. Motorcycle insurance consists primarily of liability, physical damage and personal injury insurance coverage. The Company also writes insurance for ATVs, snowmobiles and watercraft in the Province of Quebec.

Commercial Lines

Commercial Lines include property and liability, automobile and surety insurance as well as the run-off of discontinued long haul trucking and home warranty lines.

Property and Liability

This business focuses on insuring against damage to property and accidents that may occur on such property. It consists of risks that are either difficult to place due to class, age, location or occupancy of the risk. These risks are characterized by high premiums and limited coverage. The Company's specialty property business includes insurance for restaurants, rental properties and garages.

Commercial Automobile

The Company focuses on specialty or niche types of products such as taxi, driver training, light commercial business vehicles, short or long haul trucking risks and other specialty risks such as sand and gravel, logging and tow trucks. Its strategy is to operate as a niche underwriter of classes that are more difficult to underwrite but where it has considerable expertise and experience. During the first quarter, the Company cautiously re-entered the long haul trucking market supported by a sound reinsurance program.

4. DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS (continued)

Surety

The Company writes contract, commercial, fiduciary and customs and excise bonds. Contract bonds (which include performance, labour and material) guarantee the performance of a construction contract while commercial bonds, which are primarily license type bonds, satisfy the needs of provincial governments which require contractors to be licensed in the province in which they operate. Customs and excise bonds provide security for the benefit of the Canada Revenue Agency in the event there is a failure to remit payment of any duties and taxes.

5. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's operating results include the results from the insurance operations of Jevco. Jevco's operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2010 (prior to the date of acquisition of March 29, 2010) were not included in the Company's operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

5.1 Underwriting Income

Details of premiums and underwriting income by lines of business are as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011			Three months ended June 30, 2010		
	Personal Lines	Commercial Lines	Total	Personal Lines	Commercial Lines	Total
Direct premiums written	\$ 96.3	\$ 27.6	\$ 123.9	\$ 92.3	\$ 25.4	\$ 117.7
Net premiums written	\$ 93.7	\$ 25.8	\$ 119.5	\$ 88.4	\$ 23.4	\$ 111.8
Underwriting income (loss)						
Net premiums earned	\$ 67.2	\$ 21.2	\$ 88.4	\$ 58.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 78.6
Underwriting expenses	65.8	17.8	83.6	63.1	12.5	75.6
Underwriting income (loss)	\$ 1.4	\$ 3.4	\$ 4.8	\$ (4.5)	\$ 7.5	\$ 3.0
Loss ratio	78.5%	43.3%	70.0%	84.5%	29.1%	70.4%
Expense ratio	19.4%	40.7%	24.6%	23.2%	33.4%	25.8%
Combined ratio	97.9%	84.0%	94.6%	107.7%	62.5%	96.2%

The underwriting income for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$4.8 million (2010 - \$3.0 million), producing a loss ratio of 70.0% (2010 - 70.4%) and an expense ratio of 24.6% (2010 - 25.8%). In the three months ended June 30, 2011, Personal Lines produced an underwriting income of \$1.4 million (2010 - \$4.5 million loss) and Commercial Lines produced an underwriting income of \$3.4 million (2010 - \$7.5 million).

(millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011			Six months ended June 30, 2010		
	Personal Lines	Commercial Lines	Total	Personal Lines	Commercial Lines	Total
Direct premiums written	\$ 141.7	\$ 48.5	\$ 190.2	\$ 92.3	\$ 25.4	\$ 117.7
Net premiums written	\$ 137.2	\$ 45.2	\$ 182.4	\$ 88.4	\$ 23.4	\$ 111.8
Underwriting (loss) income:						
Net premiums earned	\$ 117.3	\$ 41.6	\$ 158.9	\$ 58.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 78.6
Underwriting expenses	119.4	34.6	154.0	63.1	12.5	75.6
Underwriting (loss) income	\$ (2.1)	\$ 7.0	\$ 4.9	\$ (4.5)	\$ 7.5	\$ 3.0
Loss ratio	80.8%	43.8%	71.1%	84.5%	29.1%	70.4%
Expense ratio	21.0%	39.3%	25.8%	23.2%	33.4%	25.8%
Combined ratio	101.8%	83.1%	96.9%	107.7%	62.5%	96.2%

The underwriting income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$4.9 million (2010 - \$3.0 million), producing a loss ratio of 71.1% (2010 - 70.4%) and an expense ratio of 25.8% (2010 - 25.8%). In the six months ended June 30, 2011, Personal Lines produced an underwriting loss of \$2.1 million (2010 - \$4.5 million) which was offset by underwriting income generated by Commercial Lines of \$7.0 million (2010 - \$7.5 million).

5. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS (continued)

Underwriting expenses include claims, adjustment expenses, commissions, premium taxes and all general and administrative expenses incurred in underwriting income. Underwriting expenses in the second quarter of 2011 were negatively impacted by approximately \$4.0 million due to the change in the market yield used to calculate the discount rate applied in determining the net present value of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses.

Analysis of the underwriting performance is provided below by line of business.

Personal Lines

The Personal Lines division produced an underwriting income in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 of \$1.4 million (2010 - \$4.5 million loss) and an underwriting loss in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$2.1 million (2010 - \$4.5 million). Included in the underwriting results was unfavourable development of prior period claims in the second quarter of 2011 of \$2.0 million (2010 - \$1.6 million) and in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$3.1 million (2010 - \$1.6 million).

The improvement in underwriting results in the current quarter is primarily related to the Ontario non-standard automobile lines of business. Management took a number of steps to address the results of this line of business and the second quarter underwriting profit is a result of these initiatives. Actions undertaken included a review and cancellation of underperforming brokers, strengthening fraud protection measures and a reduction of commission in certain territories. In addition, two separate rate increases were granted by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario. The first was a 10% rate increase effective October 1, 2010 for new business and effective November 1, 2010 for Ontario renewal business. The second was a further 8.9% increase effective March 6, 2011 for new business and April 6, 2011 for renewal business. Automobile insurance reform legislation intended to control costs of accident benefit claims was introduced in Ontario on September 1, 2010. Preliminary indications suggest that the intended benefits of the reform legislation and management actions are working.

The expense ratio in the second quarter of 2011 was also positively impacted by the reversal of the premium deficiency of \$3.9 million as described in section 6.6, *Deferred Policy Acquisition Expenses* of this MD&A.

Commercial Lines

The Commercial Lines division posted an underwriting profit in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 of \$3.4 million (2010 - \$7.5 million) and in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$7.0 million (2010 - \$7.5 million). Included in this profit was favourable development of prior period claims in the second quarter of 2011 of \$4.8 million (2010 - \$8.2 million) and in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$9.9 million (2010 - \$8.2 million). The reduction in the underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2011 was related to a decline in prior period favourable development, partially offset by lower claims levels in the commercial automobile and surety lines.

The expense ratio for Commercial Lines is significantly higher compared to Personal Lines due to higher commissions paid on commercial business as well as higher salary costs for the level of underwriting expertise required on commercial products.

5.2 Investment Income and Net Realized and Unrealized Gains

(millions)	Three months ended June 30				Six months ended June 30			
	2011		2010		2011		2010	
	Return	Annualized % return	Return	Annualized % return	Return	Annualized % return	Return	Annualized % return
<u>Insurance Company Portfolio</u>								
Income net of expenses	\$ 7.2	2.9%	\$ 7.4	3.1%	\$ 14.0	2.8%	\$ 7.4	3.1%
Realized gains (losses)	0.3	0.1%	(0.2)	- 0.1%	2.2	0.4%	(0.2)	- 0.1%
Foreign currency (loss) gain	(0.1)	0.0%	0.3	0.1%	(0.8)	- 0.2%	0.3	0.1%
Unrealized investment gains								
- available-for-sale investments	7.2		7.3		3.5		7.3	
- held-to-maturity investments	2.2		2.1		1.0		2.1	
	9.4	3.8%	9.4	3.9%	4.5	0.9%	9.4	3.9%
Insurance Company Portfolio	\$ 16.8	6.7%	\$ 16.9	7.0%	\$ 19.9	4.0%	\$ 16.9	7.0%
Portfolio investments – Other *	0.5		-		0.6		3.7	
Net instalment premium income	0.6		0.7		1.2		0.7	
	\$ 17.9		\$ 17.6		\$ 21.7		\$ 21.3	
Average portfolio investments								
- amortized cost	\$ 997.3		\$ 967.6		\$ 993.5		\$ 967.6	

* includes investment income, gains on sale of investments and foreign currency gains and losses not related to the insurance company portfolio

5. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS (continued)

Three months ended June 30, 2011

Investment income net of expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$7.2 million (2010 - \$7.4 million), resulting in an annualized yield for the quarter of 2.9% (2010 - 3.1%). The portfolio is heavily concentrated in short duration, high quality fixed income securities to protect the portfolio from the impact of rising yields and further interest rate increases from the Bank of Canada.

On the portfolio backing the insurance operations, realized gains for the three months ended June 30, 2011 were \$0.3 million (2010 - \$0.2 million loss) and unrealized gains for the same period were \$9.4 million (2010 - \$9.4 million). In the three months ended June 30, 2011, generally weaker economic data in Canada and volatile international markets resulted in improved market values for corporate and government bonds.

In addition to the returns on the insurance company portfolio, a gain of \$0.5 million was realized on an investment which was previously written off as impaired, prior to January 1, 2010.

Net instalment premium income in the three months ended June 30, 2011 of \$0.6 million (2010 - \$0.7 million) represents interest of \$1.2 million (2010 - \$1.2 million), net of expenses of \$0.6 million (2010 - \$0.5 million), earned from lending funds to policyholders to cover the cost of insurance premiums.

Six months ended June 30, 2011

Investment income net of expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$14.0 million (2010 - \$7.4 million), resulting in an annualized yield of 2.8% (2010 - 3.1%).

Realized gains for the same period on the investment portfolio backing the insurance operations were \$2.2 million (2010 - \$0.2 million loss), with an increase in unrealized gains on the investment portfolio backing the insurance operations by \$4.5 million (2010 - \$9.4 million).

Net instalment premium income in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$1.2 million (2010 - \$0.7 million) represents interest of \$2.5 million (2010 - \$1.2 million), net of expenses of \$1.3 million (2010 - \$0.5 million).

5.3 Corporate Costs

Corporate costs, excluding share-based compensation, for the three months ended June 30, 2011 were \$2.1 million (2010 - \$1.8 million) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 were \$2.8 million (2010 - \$2.5 million). The increase relates primarily to fees for management services provided by Goodwood Management Inc. ("Goodwood"), as discussed in Section 11, *Related Party Transactions* of this MD&A.

5.4 Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 was \$1.2 million (2010 - \$1.1 million) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$3.6 million (2010 - \$2.1 million). Share-based compensation expense relates to the Company's outstanding restricted share units granted to Goodwood, and to the revaluation of outstanding deferred share units.

5.5 Site Restoration Provision Recovery

The site restoration provision relates to site restoration costs associated with soil and groundwater reclamation and remediation on industrial sites formerly owned by the Company. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, remediation costs of \$0.1 million (2010 - \$nil) which were paid by the Company were reimbursed to the Company by the previous owner of the industrial sites. These indemnified outlays had not previously been accrued and therefore were recorded in net income as a site restoration expense recovery when received. Changes in estimates of future expenditures resulted in adjustments to the provision during the six months ended June 30, 2010 of \$0.5 million. No adjustments to the provision were required for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

5.6 Other Income

At closing of the Acquisition, discussed in Section 3, *Insurance Company Acquisition* of this MD&A, the Company paid an amount of \$20.0 million to be held in escrow in respect of some of the claims reserve for Jevco's insurance business existing at the time of closing. In the event that the related claims reserve development from December 31, 2009 until December 31, 2012 was adverse to Jevco, the purchase price would have been reduced, to a maximum amount of \$20.0 million. In March 2011, this escrow amount was released upon agreement between the parties in exchange for a payment of \$2.25 million to the Company, which is classified as other income.

5. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS (continued)

5.7 Income Taxes

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company's income tax expense was \$3.5 million and \$5.8 million, respectively (2010 - \$3.1 million and \$3.1 million, respectively), resulting from Jevco's insurance operations.

5.8 Discontinued Operations

Westaim's former operating units, Westaim Holdings Limited ("WHL" or "Nucryst") and iFire, are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements. Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes, for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$nil (2010 - \$0.2 million) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$0.1 million (2010 - \$0.7 million).

In December 2009, Nucryst sold all its operations and assets and in February 2010, the Company completed a capital restructuring and the shares held by the non-controlling shareholders of Nucryst were purchased by Westaim. iFire's remaining assets were sold in late 2009, and ongoing operating costs relating to the maintenance of a leased building that has been partially sublet are reported as discontinued operations. This lease was assigned from iFire to WHL in the second quarter of 2010. During the fourth quarter of 2010, iFire was formally dissolved.

5.9 Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income consists of the change in unrealized gains of the available-for-sale investments, net of foreign exchange gains and losses and income taxes. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses under IFRS are reported directly in net income whereas under CGAAP, they were reported in other comprehensive income. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, the net unrealized gain on the available-for-sale investment portfolio was \$7.1 million (2010 - \$8.3 million). After excluding foreign exchange losses of \$0.1 million (2010 - \$1.0 million gain) and deducting income tax expense of \$2.2 million (2010 - \$2.0 million), a \$5.0 million (2010 - \$5.3 million) net of tax increase in unrealized investment gains was included in other comprehensive income. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the net unrealized gain on the available-for-sale investment portfolio was \$2.7 million (2010 - \$8.3 million). After excluding foreign exchange losses of \$0.8 million (2010 - \$1.0 million gain) and deducting income tax expense of \$1.0 million (2010 - \$2.0 million), a \$2.5 million (2010 - \$5.3 million) net of tax increase in unrealized investment gains was included in other comprehensive income. Section 5.2 includes an explanation of the change in investment gains in the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's consolidated statement of financial position is comprised of the following assets and liabilities:

(millions)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30.2	\$ 32.9
Investments	1,010.4	993.3
Instalment premiums	70.4	65.1
Recoverable from reinsurers	31.0	29.7
Claims recoverable from other insurers	37.6	40.2
Deferred policy acquisition expenses	38.8	29.8
Other assets	83.0	79.4
Total assets	\$ 1,301.4	\$ 1,270.4
Liabilities		
Unearned premiums	\$ 180.5	\$ 157.0
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	697.0	705.1
Other liabilities	28.6	31.0
	906.1	893.1
Shareholders' equity	395.3	377.3
Liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,301.4	\$ 1,270.4

6.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2011, the Company had consolidated cash and cash equivalents of \$30.2 million compared to \$32.9 million at December 31, 2010. Of this balance, \$22.1 million is held by Jevco to support the insurance operations. See further discussion below in Section 9, *Liquidity and Capital Resources* of this MD&A.

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

6.2 Investments

The Company's investment portfolio of \$1,010.4 million at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$993.3 million) consisted of investments held to support the insurance business.

Insurance companies must comply with applicable regulations that prescribe the type, quality and concentration of investments. These regulations permit investments in government, provincial, municipal and corporate bonds, and preferred and common equities, within specified limits and subject to certain qualifications.

(millions)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Carrying value of investment portfolio:		
Term deposits	\$ 96.4	\$ 246.3
Government bonds	327.7	177.3
Corporate debt securities	439.2	473.9
Mortgage and other asset backed securities	138.7	88.7
	<u>1,002.0</u>	<u>986.2</u>
Common shares	0.5	0.5
Preferred shares	7.9	6.6
	<u>\$ 1,010.4</u>	<u>\$ 993.3</u>

Carrying value is fair value for available-for-sale investments and amortized cost for held-to maturity investments.

The Company manages its investments to support the liabilities of its insurance operations, to preserve capital and to generate attractive, after-tax investment returns while adhering to a low risk philosophy. The investment portfolio consists primarily of corporate and government bonds with relatively short durations. Within the mortgage and other asset backed securities category are government guaranteed residential mortgage backed securities and very high quality consumer credit securities. Exposure to foreign currencies, including the United States dollar, is considered to be low, with \$15.7 million invested in U.S. dollar denominated securities at June 30, 2011, primarily to match an equivalent amount of United States dollar claims related liabilities.

Investments are managed by unrelated third-party investment management firms and the Company monitors their performance and their compliance with both their individual mandate and the Company's investment policies and guidelines. Two new investment managers were contracted to manage the investment assets of the Company, replacing the sole investment manager who was contracted previously. The transition of the assets to the new investment managers was completed successfully in January 2011.

By virtue of the nature of the Company's business activities, financial instruments make up the majority of the statement of financial position. The risks which arise from holding financial instruments include credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. These risks may be caused by factors specific to an individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the risks assumed in conducting its business.

For a more detailed analysis and quantification of market risk, see Note 24 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

6.3 Instalment Premiums

The instalment premiums asset at June 30, 2011 was \$70.4 million (December 31, 2010 - \$65.1 million). Premiums are typically payable at the time of policy issue or renewal. The Company offers the option to pay in monthly instalments. The insured pays an additional amount for this option, reflecting handling costs and foregone investment income to the Company.

6.4 Recoverable from Reinsurers

At June 30, 2011, amounts recoverable from reinsurers totaled \$31.0 million (December 31, 2010 - \$29.7 million). The table below summarizes the credit exposure of the Company for amounts recoverable from reinsurers, by rating assigned by A.M. Best.

Financial strength ratings of reinsurers (millions)	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
A++	\$ 0.7	2%	\$ 1.9	6%
A+	7.4	24%	5.9	20%
A	21.8	70%	21.8	74%
Other	1.1	4%	0.1	-
	<u>\$ 31.0</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 29.7</u>	<u>100%</u>

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from a catastrophe or other events that cause unfavorable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk, in various areas of exposure, with other insurers. Failure of reinsurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the Company.

For a more detailed discussion of the Company's reinsurance program, see Section 7, *Reinsurance* of this MD&A and Note 7 to the interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

6.5 Claims Recoverable from Other Insurers

Claims recoverable from other insurers totaled \$37.6 million at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$40.2 million). In accordance with the Insurance Act of Ontario (the "Act"), an insurance company has a right of indemnification for certain benefits paid to its own insured from the insurer of a third party at fault. The Act also provides for an arbitration process when the two insurers are not in agreement as to the amount of losses to be transferred. Claims recoverable from other insurers represent management's estimate of the amounts recoverable. Failure of other insurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the Company.

6.6 Deferred Policy Acquisition Expenses

At June 30, 2011, deferred policy acquisition expenses were \$38.8 million (December 31, 2010 - \$29.8 million). The Company defers brokers' commissions, premium taxes and other underwriting and marketing costs relating to the acquisition of premiums written to the extent they are considered recoverable. These costs are expensed as the related premiums are earned. The method followed in determining the deferred policy acquisition expenses limits the deferral to its realizable value by giving consideration to estimated future claims and expenses to be incurred as premiums are earned. Anticipated investment income is considered in determining the realizable value of the deferred policy acquisition expenses. Changes in estimates are reflected in the statement of operations in the period in which such estimates are updated.

The underwriting performance in the non-standard automobile line of business improved during 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of 2010 when a premium deficiency resulted in a \$3.9 million write-down of the deferred policy acquisition expenses as at December 31, 2010. In the second quarter of 2011, this write-down of \$3.9 million was reversed which decreased underwriting expenses and resulted in lower expense and combined ratios for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

6.7 Other assets

Other assets include investment income due and accrued, accounts receivable, income tax assets, property and equipment, and intangible assets.

6.8 Unearned Premiums

At June 30, 2011, the unearned premium liability was \$180.5 million (December 31, 2010 - \$157.0 million). Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written related to the unexpired risk portion of the policy at the end of the period. The Company earns motorcycle premiums over the period of risk covered by each policy based on past experience and on all other lines evenly over the period covered by each individual insurance contract.

6.9 Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses

At June 30, 2011, the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses was \$697.0 million (December 31, 2010 - \$705.1 million). The table below shows the unpaid claims and adjustment expenses by Personal and Commercial Lines of business, direct and net. The net unpaid claims and adjustment expenses are net of both external reinsurance and amounts recoverable from other insurers which are presented as assets on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(millions)	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Direct	Net	Direct	Net
Personal Lines	\$ 478.5	\$ 430.0	\$ 468.7	\$ 422.9
Commercial Lines	218.5	199.9	236.4	213.8
	\$ 697.0	\$ 629.9	\$ 705.1	\$ 636.7

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

A provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses includes several components: a provision for unpaid claims based on an estimated liability on individual reported claims (more commonly known as case reserves), an estimated provision for claims that have not yet been reported and expected future development on case reserves, collectively known as the incurred but not reported claims provision ("IBNR"), an estimate of allocated loss adjustment expenses (primarily defense costs) and unallocated loss adjustment expenses (primarily the adjustment handling costs by claims personnel) expected to be incurred in the future. At June 30, 2011, the direct unpaid claims and adjustment expenses of \$697.0 million (December 31, 2010 - \$705.1 million) consisted of \$499.1 million (December 31, 2010 - \$513.0 million) related to case reserves and \$197.9 million (December 31, 2010 - \$192.1 million) related to IBNR.

An evaluation of the adequacy of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is completed at the end of each quarter. This evaluation includes a re-estimation of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses relating to each preceding financial year compared to the provision that was originally established. The results of this comparison and the changes in the provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and for the nine months in 2010 from date of acquisition to December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011	Six months ended June 30, 2011	From acquisition on March 29, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, beginning of period	\$ 689.6	\$ 705.1	\$ 765.0
Reinsurers' share	(23.5)	(28.2)	(46.2)
Other insurers' share	(35.6)	(40.2)	(27.2)
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, beginning of period, net	630.5	636.7	691.6
Claims and adjustment expenses paid during the period	(62.4)	(119.7)	(217.0)
Increases (decreases) due to:			
Current year claims	60.7	116.1	198.2
Prior years' claims	(2.8)	(6.8)	(36.5)
Change in discount rates and provision for adverse deviation	4.0	3.7	0.4
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, end of period, net	630.0	630.0	636.7
Reinsurers' share	29.4	29.4	28.2
Other insurers' share	37.6	37.6	40.2
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, end of period	\$ 697.0	\$ 697.0	\$ 705.1

Favourable prior years' claims development in the second quarter of 2011 of \$2.8 million (2010 - \$6.6 million) and in the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$6.8 million (2010 - \$6.6 million), represent 0.4% and 1.1%, respectively, of opening net unpaid claims.

The establishment of a provision for unpaid claims represents management's best estimate of the ultimate cost of both reported but unsettled claims and unreported claims utilizing actuarial and statistical procedures. The provision for unpaid claims represents the discounted estimates of the ultimate net cost of all unpaid claims and loss adjustment expenses plus provisions for adverse deviation. Establishing the provision for unpaid claims relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, including the opinions of the Appointed Actuary. Management regularly reviews its estimates and adjusts as experience develops and new information becomes available. In establishing the provision for unpaid claims, the Company also takes into account estimated recoveries, reinsurance, salvage and subrogation.

Factors affecting the provision for unpaid claims include the continually evolving and changing regulatory and legal environments, actuarial studies, professional experience and the expertise of claims personnel and independent adjusters retained to handle individual claims. Changes in claims handling procedures and the individuals involved in the reserving process also affect the provision for unpaid claims. Quality of the data used for projection purposes, existing claims management practices (including claims handling and settlement practices), the effect of inflationary trends on future claims settlement costs, court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes, all affect the provision for unpaid claims.

Time is a critical part of the provision's determination, since the longer the span between the incidence of a loss and the payment or claim settlement, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount can be. Short-tailed claims, such as property claims, tend to be more predictable than long-tailed claims such as general liability and automobile accident benefit claims. The provision for unpaid claims is discounted to reflect the time value of expected future payouts of claims. Adjustments to estimates of the provision for unpaid claims are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations in the period in which they become known. Even after such adjustments, ultimate liability or recovery may exceed or be less than the revised estimates. A change that increases the provision for unpaid claims is known as an unfavourable development and will reduce net income whereas a change that decreases the provision for unpaid claims is known as a favourable development and will increase net income.

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

Management has the responsibility to ensure that the provision for unpaid claims, including IBNR, is appropriate. Management establishes, maintains and evaluates its respective provisions for unpaid claims and evaluates all of its respective policy coverages and paid and open claim level data to ascertain claim frequency and severity trends, as well as the effects of inflation or changes in operating structure or process may have on future loss settlements. Management reviews the information by product and geographic regions to monitor emergence of any patterns. Management incorporates all of the above information to record its best estimate of the provision for unpaid claims.

Management also uses actuarial and statistical procedures to allocate the IBNR by accident years and coverages, programs and/or lines of business.

6.10 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities of \$28.6 million at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$31.0 million) include accounts payable, accrued liabilities and a leasehold inducement of \$2.7 million (December 31, 2010 - \$2.8 million) which is being amortized to income over the term of the lease.

Other liabilities also include a site restoration provision of \$2.4 million at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$2.5 million) (see also Section 5.5). The provision relates to site restoration costs associated with soil and groundwater reclamation and remediation costs. The Company conducts periodic reviews of the underlying assumptions supporting the provision, including remediation costs and regulatory requirements. The site restoration provision was reduced by \$2.6 million upon transition to IFRS as at January 1, 2010, due to the effect of discounting for the time value of money. Potential reimbursements of costs resulting from indemnifications provided by previous owners of the industrial sites have not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements. Any future reimbursements will be recorded when received.

6.11 Equity

The details of shareholders' equity are as follows:

(millions)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Common shares	\$ 663.9	\$ 660.6	\$ 426.3
Preferred shares	30.8	30.8	-
Warrants	1.9	1.9	-
Contributed surplus	8.7	8.7	8.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6.7	4.2	-
Deficit	(316.7)	(328.9)	(383.0)
Shareholders' equity	\$ 395.3	\$ 377.3	\$ 52.0

Common shares increased from \$660.6 million at December 31, 2010 to \$663.9 million at June 30, 2011 as a result of shares issued upon the exercise of stock options in the first quarter of 2011 and shares issued to Goodwood in the second quarter of 2011. The increase in common shares of \$234.3 million in 2010 resulted mainly from the Financing discussed in Section 9, *Liquidity and Capital Management* of this MD&A. Preferred shares and warrants were issued in 2010 under the Financing. Accumulated other comprehensive income represents the unrealized gains in the insurance company investment portfolio since acquisition. The decrease in deficit of \$12.2 million is due to the net income for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

7. REINSURANCE

The Company's reinsurance program is designed with the objective of protecting capital and increasing underwriting capacity. The Company has policies to evaluate the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from common ownership, geography, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer's insolvency. The reinsurers chosen to participate in the program have a minimum rating at inception of A- from A.M. Best or S&P.

In 2011, the Company has reinsurance protection which limits the maximum amount on any one loss to \$2.0 million (2010 - \$1.75 million) in the event of a liability claim to a maximum of \$30.0 million (2010 - \$20.0 million), and \$0.75 million (2010 - \$0.75 million) in the event of a property claim to a maximum of \$10.0 million (2010 - \$5.0 million). In addition, the Company has property catastrophe reinsurance which provides coverage in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence. Reinsurance limits this exposure to \$2.5 million (2010 - \$2.5 million) per occurrence to a maximum of \$25.0 million (2010 - \$25.0 million).

8. OUTLOOK

Westaim completed a positive first half of 2011 allowing the Company's book value per share to appreciate by 3.8% to \$0.61 per share as of June 30, 2011. Management believes Westaim is well positioned to carry out its plan to grow its business organically and through selective acquisitions. The Company is in a solid financial position with a strong balance sheet, ready to respond to opportunities and execute its business plan.

During the second quarter of 2011, Jevco continued to build upon its core specialty lines of motorcycle, non-standard automobile, surety and specialty commercial risks.

Jevco experienced a very difficult year in 2010 for Ontario non-standard automobile. This was consistent with the trend observed across the automobile insurance industry. The hardening of the Ontario market, which began in 2009, and continued throughout 2010 as a result of deteriorating underwriting results and lower than average investment returns, is expected to continue in 2011 as underwriting standards are tightened and rate increases are sought where possible.

In 2010, Jevco took actions designed to improve the performance of its non-standard automobile business. These actions by management, along with legislative changes enacted in Ontario in September 2010 aimed at controlling costs of accident benefit claims, improved the loss ratio results of this line of business in the second quarter and are expected to continue to improve the results in the second half of 2011.

The commercial property and liability industry continues to experience excess capital and remains very competitive. However, Jevco's niche commercial lines continue to perform well across Canada with credit quality remaining a focus of management's ongoing growth efforts. Strong demand in the surety business is expected as federal government spending programs continue, provincial and municipal governments undertake infrastructure upgrades and the private sector continues to recover.

In the first quarter of 2011, two high quality Canadian investment managers were retained to manage Jevco's \$1 billion investment portfolio. The interest rate environment continues to result in lower investment yields relative to historical levels. Jevco's forward strategy is to take advantage of its short duration portfolio to redeploy capital, at the appropriate time, in high quality bonds and equities.

Jevco is well positioned with an A.M. Best credit rating of B++ and a June 30, 2011 MCT ratio of 338%.

9. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Management

The Company's guiding principles for capital management are to maintain the stability and safety of the Company for its stakeholders through optimal capital mix and an adequate level of capital, satisfy all regulatory requirements, ensure the return on capital meets the Board of Directors' expectations relative to the risk taken, and minimize the after-tax cost of capital.

Towards achieving these objectives, the Company employs a strong and efficient capital base and manages capital in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors. These policies relate to capital strength and capital mix. The Company has a capital management process in place to measure, deploy and monitor its available capital to assess its adequacy on a continuous basis. Management develops the capital strategy and oversees the capital management processes of the Company. Capital is managed using both regulatory capital measures and internal metrics. The Company's capital is primarily derived from share capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings.

As specified in the capital guidelines of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada ("OSFI"), property and casualty insurance companies are required to maintain a Minimum Capital Test ("MCT") ratio with a supervisory target of 150%. In some cases, OSFI may establish an alternative supervisory target level based upon an individual institution's risk profile.

Jevco's policy is to maintain its MCT ratio at a minimum target of 220%. This capital target ratio is reviewed by the Board of Directors at least annually. At June 30, 2011, the MCT ratio of Jevco was 338% (December 31, 2010 - 321%).

Management performs dynamic capital adequacy testing on the Company to evaluate the potential effects on the Company's financial condition of a set of specified changes in risk factors, corresponding to extreme events that are plausible, but unlikely. Under each scenario, the MCT exceeded the supervisory target MCT and Jevco's financial condition was considered to be satisfactory.

In addition, management periodically performs scenario stress-testing analysis and comparisons of actual, projected and targeted capital positions to ensure adequacy of actual capital.

Cash Flow

The Company manages its liquidity to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and obligations as they fall due. The Company believes it has the flexibility to obtain from internal sources the funds needed to fulfill its cash requirements during the following financial year and to satisfy regulatory capital requirements. The liquidity requirements of the Company's business are met primarily by funds generated from operations, asset maturities and income and other returns received on investments. Cash provided from these sources is used primarily for claims and claims adjustment expense payments and operating expenses. The timing and amount of catastrophe claims are inherently unpredictable and may create increased liquidity requirements.

The Westaim Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Six months ended June 30, 2011

9. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

The following tables illustrate the duration of the financial assets of the Company compared to its obligations:

June 30, 2011 (millions)	One year or less	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	No specific date	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30.2
Investment income due and accrued	5.7	-	-	-	-	5.7
Investments available-for-sale	177.3	260.9	347.0	118.9	8.4	912.5
Investments held-to-maturity	-	-	-	97.9	-	97.9
Instalment premiums	70.4	-	-	-	-	70.4
Income tax recoverable	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Accounts receivable	34.4	-	-	-	-	34.4
Recoverable from reinsurers	10.3	11.6	5.7	3.4	-	31.0
Claims recoverable from other insurers	12.5	14.1	6.9	4.1	-	37.6
Total financial assets	341.4	286.6	359.6	224.3	8.4	1,220.3
Contractual obligations:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20.8	2.7	-	-	-	23.5
Unearned premiums	180.5	-	-	-	-	180.5
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	232.2	261.3	127.7	75.8	-	697.0
Lease commitments	3.1	5.4	5.1	26.2	-	39.8
Site restoration provision	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4
Total contractual obligations	436.6	269.4	132.8	102.0	2.4	943.2
Financial assets net of contractual obligations	\$ (95.2)	\$ 17.2	\$ 226.8	\$ 122.3	\$ 6.0	\$ 277.1

December 31, 2010 (millions)	One year or less	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No specific date	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32.9
Investment income due and accrued	5.3	-	-	-	-	5.3
Investments available-for-sale	371.4	128.3	209.6	178.6	7.1	895.0
Investments held-to-maturity	-	-	-	98.3	-	98.3
Instalment premiums	65.1	-	-	-	-	65.1
Accounts receivable	26.5	-	-	-	-	26.5
Recoverable from reinsurers	9.9	11.1	5.4	3.2	-	29.6
Claims recoverable from other insurers	13.4	15.1	7.4	4.4	-	40.3
Total financial assets	524.5	154.5	222.4	284.5	7.1	1,193.0
Contractual obligations:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25.8	-	-	-	-	25.8
Unearned premiums	157.0	-	-	-	-	157.0
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	234.8	264.3	129.1	76.8	-	705.0
Lease commitments	2.4	5.7	5.6	29.7	-	43.4
Site restoration provision	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5
Total contractual obligations	420.0	270.0	134.7	109.0	-	933.7
Financial assets net of contractual obligations	\$ 104.5	\$ (115.5)	\$ 87.7	\$ 175.5	\$ 7.1	\$ 259.3

The Company's investment guidelines stress preservation of capital and market liquidity to support payment of liabilities. The matching of the duration of financial assets and liabilities is monitored to ensure that all obligations will be met.

9. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

In connection with the sale of its operations and assets, Nucrust provided an indemnity to the purchaser against certain losses to an aggregate maximum of US\$11 million. The Company also agreed to indemnify the directors, officers and employees of the purchaser, for an indefinite period, from certain potential environmental costs relating to premises formerly leased by Nucrust.

Equity Financing

At closings held on February 9, 2010 and February 19, 2010, the Company issued and sold, on a private placement basis, an aggregate of 550 million subscription receipts at a purchase price of \$0.50 each for aggregate gross proceeds of \$275.0 million. An aggregate of 219 million Subscription Receipts were sold pursuant to an underwriting and agency agreement between the Company and its underwriter and an additional 296 million Subscription Receipts were sold to Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Alberta through Alberta Investment Management Corporation, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$257.5 million. The remaining 35 million Subscription Receipts were sold to directors and officers of Westaim, funds managed by Goodwood Inc., existing senior management of Jevco and certain other designated investors for gross proceeds of \$17.5 million. Following the approval of shareholders at a special meeting on March 25, 2010 and the receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals, the Acquisition was completed on March 29, 2010 for a purchase price of \$261.4 million. Immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition on March 29, 2010, the subscription receipts were automatically converted into 486,147,088 common shares and 63,852,912 Series 1 Class A non-voting, convertible participating preferred shares ("Series 1 Class A preferred shares") of the Company. In connection with the Financing, the Company also issued 10,000,000 warrants to purchase an equal number of Series 1 Class A preferred shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share at any time until February 9, 2013. After transaction costs of \$9.9 million, net proceeds of the Financing to the Company were \$265.1 million. The Financing is also described in Note 16 to the interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Regulatory Compliance

Jevco is regulated by OSFI and is required to maintain a level of capital sufficient to support the volume and risk profile of Jevco's business. Generally, OSFI requires insurers to achieve a ratio of at least 150% under an MCT formula.

In connection with the Acquisition, the Company agreed with OSFI that it would maintain liquid and unencumbered assets within the holding company up to a maximum of \$20,000 and depending on Jevco's MCT ratio, this amount may not be required at all. The Company injected additional cash into Jevco of \$48.0 million on April 9, 2010 and \$2.25 million on March 31, 2011, in exchange for additional common shares of Jevco. At June 30, 2011, the MCT ratio of Jevco was 338% (December 31, 2010 - 321%) which eliminates the requirement to maintain the \$20,000 liquid and unencumbered assets within the holding company. Since the Acquisition, the Company continues to own 100% of Jevco's share capital.

Dividends

No dividends were paid in the six months ended June 30, 2011 or 2010. The Company's current policy is to retain its cash reserves to finance investments and operations.

Share Capital

At June 30, 2011, the Company had 586,798,960 (August 9, 2011 - 586,798,960) common shares and 63,852,912 (August 9, 2011 - 63,852,912) Series 1 Class A non-voting, convertible participating preferred shares ("Series 1 Class A preferred shares") outstanding. At June 30, 2011, the Company had 475,000 (August 9, 2011 - 475,000) stock options outstanding. At June 30, 2011 and August 9, 2011, the Company also had 26,849,193 restricted share units, exercisable at future dates for cash and with the right to purchase common shares, and 10,000,000 warrants, exercisable for Series 1 Class A preferred shares, outstanding.

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, Class A preferred shares and Class B preferred shares. For purposes of the Financing, on February 26, 2010, the Company amended its articles for the issuance of Series 1 Class A preferred shares. The Series 1 Class A preferred shares are entitled to dividends as the directors may declare, provided that an equal dividend is declared on the common shares, and rank equally with the common shares with respect to liquidation proceeds. The Series 1 Class A non-voting preferred shares are convertible into common shares, on a one to one basis, subject to any adjustments resulting from subdivision or consolidation of the common shares, provided that the conversion does not result in the holder owning common shares exceeding an ownership limit of 40%.

9. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

Share-based compensation plans

On April 12, 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the adoption of a comprehensive long-term equity incentive plan (the "Incentive Plan"), ratified at the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on May 12, 2010, designed to combine the Company's prior equity incentive plans, being the Employee and Director Stock Option Plan, the Directors and Officers Share Purchase Program, the Restricted Share Unit Plan, and the Deferred Share Unit Plan, collectively, the "Prior Plans". All awards granted under the Prior Plans remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms, however, no additional grants will be made under the Prior Plans. See Note 19 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Volatility of Share Price

The price of the common shares may be volatile even though there have been no material changes in the Company's business or finances. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies that experience volatility in the market price of their securities. Whether or not meritorious, litigation brought against the Company could result in substantial costs, divert management's attention and resources and harm the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Market for Securities

The common shares of The Westaim Corporation are listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "WED".

10. RISKS

Westaim and/or Jevco are subject to a number of risks, including the risks described below. The risks and uncertainties described below are those believed to be material, but they may not be the only ones faced by Westaim or Jevco. If any of the following risks, or any other risks and uncertainties that have not yet been identified by Westaim or Jevco or that Westaim or Jevco currently considers not to be material, actually occur or become material risks, the business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of Westaim and/or Jevco could be materially and adversely affected.

Risk Factors Related to Jevco

Financial Risk

Further information regarding financial risk is included in Notes 13 and 24 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Strategic Risk

The insurance and related industries and businesses in which Jevco operates may be subject to periodic negative publicity which may negatively impact its financial results.

Jevco's products and services are ultimately distributed to individual consumers. From time-to-time, consumer advocacy groups or the media may focus attention on insurance products and services, thereby subjecting the industry to periodic negative publicity. Jevco also may be negatively impacted if participants in one or more of its markets engage in practices resulting in increased public attention to its businesses. Negative publicity may also result in increased regulation and legislative scrutiny of practices in the property and casualty insurance industry as well as increased litigation. These factors may further increase Jevco's costs of doing business and adversely affect its profitability by impeding its ability to market its products and services, requiring Jevco to change its products or services or by increasing the regulatory burdens under which it operates.

10. RISKS (continued)

The highly competitive environment in which Jevco operates could have an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

The markets in which Jevco operates are highly competitive. Jevco competes with major insurers, many of which have more financial, marketing, management, technical personnel and other resources than Jevco. There may also be other companies of which Jevco is not aware that may be planning to enter the insurance industry. Insurers in Jevco's markets generally compete on the basis of price, consumer recognition, coverages offered, claims handling, financial stability, customer service and geographic coverage. Although Jevco's pricing is influenced to some degree by that of Jevco's competitors, Jevco generally believes that it is not in its best interest to compete solely on price, and may from time-to-time experience a loss of market share during periods of intense price competition. Jevco's business could be adversely impacted by the loss of business to competitors offering competitive insurance products at lower prices in an attempt to gain market share. This competition could affect Jevco's ability to attract and retain profitable business.

In Jevco's non-standard automobile business, Jevco competes with both large national underwriters and smaller regional companies. Jevco's competitors include other companies that, like Jevco, serve the independent agency market, as well as companies that sell insurance directly to customers. Direct underwriters may have certain competitive advantages over agency underwriters, including increased name recognition, loyalty of the customer base to the insurer rather than to an independent agency and reduced costs to acquire policies. Any new, proposed or potential legislative or industry developments could further increase competition in Jevco's markets.

New competition from these developments could cause the demand for Jevco's products to decrease, which would adversely affect Jevco's profitability. From time-to-time, Jevco's markets may also attract competition from new entrants. In some cases, such entrants may, because of inexperience, the desire for new business or for other reasons, price their insurance below the rates that Jevco believes offer acceptable premiums for the related risk. Further, a number of Jevco's competitors, including new entrants to Jevco's markets, are developing e-business capabilities which may impact the level of business transacted through Jevco's more traditional distribution channels or that may affect pricing in the market as a whole. As new competitors enter the market and as new products are introduced, Jevco may encounter additional and more intense competition and there can be no assurance that Jevco will maintain or increase its revenues or be profitable. To a large degree, the future revenues of Jevco are dependent upon its ability to continue to develop and market its products and to enhance its products to meet changes in customer needs.

Although Jevco's business strategy assumes that the industry will generate competition, there can be no assurance as to how any level of competition may impact the future revenues of Jevco.

If Jevco is unable to maintain its current claims-paying ratings, Jevco's ability to write insurance and to compete with other insurance companies may be adversely impacted.

Third party rating agencies assess and rate the claims-paying ability of insurers and reinsurers based upon criteria that they have established. Periodically these rating agencies evaluate Jevco to confirm that it continues to meet the criteria of the ratings previously assigned to it. Financial strength ratings are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies and may be expected to have an effect on an insurance company's premiums.

Jevco is rated B++ (Good) by A.M. Best (fifth highest of 15 rating levels) with a stable outlook. A.M. Best issues independent opinions of an insurer's financial strength and its ability to meet policyholder obligations. According to A.M. Best, entities with a B++ rating are deemed "secure" and this rating is assigned to companies that have, in their opinion, a good ability to meet their ongoing insurance obligations. A stable outlook indicates a low likelihood of a rating change over an intermediate term, generally defined as 12 to 36 months, due to stable financial/market trends.

There can be no assurances that A.M. Best will not downgrade Jevco's ratings in the future. If Jevco is unable to maintain its current ratings, its ability to write insurance business and compete with other insurance companies may be adversely affected. Rating agencies evaluate insurance companies based on financial strength and the ability to pay claims, factors that are more relevant to policyholders than to investors. Financial strength ratings by rating agencies are not ratings of securities or recommendations to buy, hold or sell any security and should not be relied upon as such.

Jevco's business could be adversely affected as a result of changing political, regulatory, economic or other influences.

The insurance industry is subject to changing political, economic and regulatory influences. These factors affect the practices and operation of insurance and reinsurance organizations. The governments in jurisdictions in which Jevco operates have periodically considered programs to reform or amend their respective insurance and reinsurance systems. Recently, the insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework has been subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions.

10. RISKS (continued)

Changes in current insurance regulation may include increased governmental involvement in the insurance industry, initiatives aimed at premium controls, changes to minimum capital requirements, changes in loss transfer legislation, or initiatives that may otherwise change the business and economic environment in which insurance industry participants operate. Historically, the insurance industry has been under pressure from time-to-time from regulators, legislators or special interest groups to reduce, freeze or set rates at levels that are not necessarily related to underlying costs or risks, including initiatives to roll back automobile and other personal line rates. These changes may limit Jevco's ability to price insurance adequately and could require Jevco to discontinue unprofitable product lines, make unplanned modifications to its products and services, or result in delays or cancellations of sales of its products and services. Jevco cannot predict the future impact of changing laws or regulations on its operations and any changes could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

Where OSFI is concerned about an unsafe course of conduct or an unsound practice in conducting the business of a federally regulated insurance company, OSFI may direct the insurance company to refrain from a course of action or to perform acts necessary to remedy the situation. In certain circumstances, OSFI may take control of the assets of an insurance company or take control of the company itself. More restrictive laws, rules or regulations may be adopted in the future that could make compliance more difficult and/or expensive. Specifically, recently adopted legislation addressing privacy issues, among other matters, is expected to lead to additional regulation of the insurance industry in the coming years, which could result in increased expenses or restrictions on Jevco's operations.

The financial performance of the insurance industry has historically tended to fluctuate in cyclical patterns of "soft" markets characterized generally by increased competition, resulting in lower premium rates and underwriting standards, followed by "hard" markets characterized generally by lessening competition, stricter underwriting standards and increasing premium rates. Jevco's profitability tends to follow this cyclical market pattern with profitability generally increasing in hard markets and decreasing in soft markets. These fluctuations in demand and competition could produce underwriting results that would have a negative impact on Jevco's results of operations and financial condition.

Operational Risk

Jevco's provision for unpaid claims may be inadequate, which would result in a reduction in its net income and might adversely affect its financial condition.

Jevco's provisions for unpaid claims do not represent an exact calculation of its actual liability, but are estimates involving actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time of the expected cost of the ultimate settlement and administration of known and unknown claims incurred prior to period end. The process for establishing the provision for unpaid claims reflects the uncertainties and significant judgmental factors inherent in estimating future results of both known and unknown claims and as such, the process is inherently complex and imprecise. These estimates are based upon various factors, including:

- actuarial projections of the cost of settlement and administration of claims reflecting facts and circumstances then known;
- estimates of future trends in claims severity and frequency;
- judicial theories of liability;
- variability in claims handling procedures;
- economic factors such as inflation;
- judicial and legislative trends, and actions such as class action lawsuits and judicial interpretation of coverage or policy exclusions; and
- level of insurance fraud.

Most or all of these factors are not directly quantifiable, particularly on a prospective basis, and the effects of these and unforeseen factors could negatively impact Jevco's ability to accurately assess the risks of the policies that it writes. In addition, there may be significant reporting lags between the occurrence of the insured event and the time it is actually reported to the insurer and additional lags between the time of reporting and final settlement of claims.

Jevco regularly refines its estimates in an ongoing process as claims are reported and settled. The following factors may have a substantial impact on Jevco's future claims and adjustment expenses incurred and reported:

- the amounts of claims payments;
- the expenses that Jevco incurs in resolving claims;
- legislative and judicial developments;
- changes in economic conditions, including inflation; and
- provision for adverse deviation and discount rate assumptions.

As time passes and more information about the claims becomes known, the estimates are appropriately adjusted upward or downward to reflect this additional information. Because of the elements of uncertainty encompassed in this estimation process, and the extended time it can take to settle many of the more substantial claims, several years of experience may be required before a meaningful comparison can be made between actual losses and the original provision for unpaid claims.

10. RISKS (continued)

Actual claims and claim adjustment expenses that Jevco incurs under insurance policies that Jevco writes may deviate, perhaps substantially, from the amounts of provisions reflected in its financial statements. To the extent that actual claims incurred exceed its expectations and exceed the provision for unpaid claims reflected on Jevco's financial statements, Jevco will be required to reflect those changes by increasing its provision for unpaid claims. In addition, government regulators could require that Jevco increase its provisions if they determine that Jevco's provisions for unpaid claims are understated. When Jevco increases the provision for unpaid claims, the resulting reduction in its surplus could cause a downgrading of its ratings. Any such downgrade could, in turn, adversely affect Jevco's ability to sell insurance policies. See the risk factors regarding claims-paying ratings above for a more detailed discussion of the impact of a ratings downgrade.

Jevco relies on independent brokers and is exposed to risks in connection with such reliance.

Jevco markets and distributes insurance products through a network of independent brokers across Canada. As a result, it relies heavily on these brokers to attract new business and service existing clients. These brokers typically represent more than one insurance company, which may expose Jevco to competition within the agencies and, therefore, Jevco cannot rely on their commitment to its insurance products. In some markets, Jevco operates pursuant to "open market" arrangements in which it has no formal relationships with the brokers who place its risk in these markets. Loss of all or a substantial portion of the business provided by these intermediaries could have a material adverse effect on Jevco's business, results of operations and financial condition or a material decrease in the number of brokers that choose to sell Jevco's products.

In accordance with industry practice, Jevco's customers often pay the premiums for their policies to brokers for payment to Jevco. These premiums are considered paid when received by the broker and thereafter the customer is no longer liable to Jevco for those amounts, whether or not Jevco has actually received the premiums from the broker. Consequently, Jevco assumes a degree of risk associated with its reliance on independent brokers in connection with the settlement of insurance balances.

The majority of Jevco's direct premiums written are derived from the non-standard automobile and recreational vehicle insurance markets. If the demand for insurance in these markets declines, Jevco's results of operations could decline significantly.

Jevco is one of the largest writers of non-standard auto insurance in Ontario and of recreational vehicle insurance in Canada. The size of both of these insurance markets can be affected significantly by many factors outside of Jevco's control, such as the underwriting capacity and underwriting criteria of standard automobile insurance carriers, and Jevco may be specifically affected by these factors. Additionally, an economic downturn in one or more of Jevco's principal markets could result in fewer automobile or recreational vehicle sales, resulting in less demand for these insurance products. To the extent that these insurance markets are affected adversely for any reason, Jevco's direct premiums written will be disproportionately affected due to Jevco's substantial reliance on these insurance markets.

If reinsurance rates rise significantly or reinsurance becomes unavailable or reinsurers are unable to pay Jevco's claims, Jevco may be adversely affected.

Jevco purchases reinsurance from third parties in order to reduce its liability on individual risks, however, reinsurance does not relieve Jevco of its primary liability to its policyholders and, as a result, Jevco bears credit risk with respect to its reinsurance. A third party reinsurer's insolvency or inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of a reinsurance treaty could have a material adverse effect on Jevco's financial condition or results of operations. The majority of Jevco's amounts recoverable from third party reinsurers and other insurers are unsecured.

Jevco's reinsurance arrangements are with a limited number of reinsurers. This reinsurance may cause an adverse effect on Jevco's results of operations if one or more of its reinsurers are unable to meet its financial obligations. Jevco cannot ensure that its reinsurers will pay all reinsurance claims on a timely basis or at all. Jevco evaluates each reinsurance claim based on the facts of the case, historical experience with the reinsurer on similar claims, and existing law and includes in its reserve for uncollectible reinsurance any amounts deemed uncollectible. The inability to collect amounts due to Jevco under reinsurance arrangements would reduce Jevco's net income and cash flow.

The amount and cost of reinsurance available to Jevco's insurance companies are subject, in large part, to prevailing market conditions beyond Jevco's control and may affect Jevco's level of business and profitability. Jevco's ability to provide insurance at competitive premium rates and coverage limits on a continuing basis depends in part upon the extent to which Jevco can obtain adequate reinsurance in amounts and at rates that will not adversely affect Jevco's competitive position.

In addition, there can be no assurance that developments may not occur in the future which might cause a shortage of reinsurance capacity in those classes of business which Jevco underwrites, which could result in the curtailment of issuing of policies in a certain line of business or containing limits above a certain size. Jevco cannot provide assurances that it will be able to maintain its current reinsurance facilities, which generally are subject to annual renewal. If Jevco is unable to renew any of these facilities upon their expiration or to obtain other reinsurance facilities in adequate amounts and at favourable rates, Jevco may need to modify its underwriting practices or reduce its underwriting commitments.

10. RISKS (continued)

Jevco's business is heavily dependent on technology and Jevco is at risk of its technology being inadequate or inappropriate.

Jevco is heavily dependent on systems technology to process large volumes of transactions and there would be a risk if the technology employed is inadequate or inappropriate to support current and future business needs and objectives of Jevco. Jevco continues to implement new computer applications as part of a comprehensive approach to improve systems technology, however, in the event of a technology failure, there is no assurance that Jevco will be able to respond effectively and with minimal disruption.

Compliance Risk

Jevco's business is subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory actions.

Jevco is a defendant in a number of claims relating to its insurance and other related business operations. Jevco may from time-to-time be subject to a variety of legal and regulatory actions relating to its current and past business operations, including, but not limited to:

- disputes over coverage or claims adjudication;
- disputes regarding sales practices, disclosure, premium refunds, licensing, regulatory compliance and compensation arrangements;
- disputes with its agents, producers or network providers over compensation and termination of contracts and related claims;
- disputes relating to customers regarding the ratio of premiums to benefits in its various business lines;
- disputes with taxing authorities regarding its tax liabilities; and
- disputes relating to certain businesses acquired or disposed of by it.

In addition, plaintiffs continue to bring new types of legal claims against insurance and related companies. Current and future court decisions and legislative activity may increase Jevco's exposure to these types of claims. Multiparty or class action claims may present additional exposure to substantial economic, non-economic or punitive damage awards. The loss of even one of these claims, if it resulted in a significant damage award or a judicial ruling that was otherwise detrimental, could create a precedent in the insurance industry that could have a material adverse effect on Jevco's results of operations and financial condition. This risk of potential liability may make reasonable settlements of claims more difficult to obtain. Jevco cannot determine with any certainty what new theories of recovery may evolve or what their impact may be on its business.

Jevco may be subject to governmental or administrative investigations and proceedings in the context of its highly regulated sectors of activity. Jevco cannot predict the outcome of these investigations, proceedings and reviews, and cannot give assurances that such investigations, proceedings or reviews or related litigation or changes in operating policies and practices would not materially adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if Jevco were to experience difficulties with its relationship with a regulatory body in a given jurisdiction, it could have a material adverse effect on its ability to do business in that jurisdiction.

If Jevco fails to comply with applicable insurance laws or regulatory requirements, Jevco's business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Jevco is subject to numerous laws and regulations. These laws and regulations delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative powers to federal and provincial agencies. Such regulation generally is designed to protect policyholders rather than shareholders, and is related to matters including:

- rate setting;
- risk-based capital and solvency standards;
- restrictions on the amount, type, nature, quality and quantity of investment securities;
- the maintenance of adequate reserves for unearned premiums and unpaid claims;
- restrictions on the types of terms that can be included in insurance policies;
- standards for accounting;
- marketing practices;
- claims settlement practices;
- the examination of insurance companies by regulatory authorities, including periodic financial and market conduct examinations;
- the licensing of insurers and their agents;
- limitations on dividends and transactions with affiliates;
- approval of certain reinsurance transactions; and
- insolvency proceedings.

In addition, these regulations typically require Jevco to periodically file financial statements and annual reports, and other information with insurance regulatory authorities, including information concerning its capital structure, ownership, financial condition and general business operations.

10. RISKS (continued)

Jevco allocates considerable time and resources to comply with these requirements. Any failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in the imposition of fines or significant restrictions on Jevco's ability to do business, which could adversely affect its results of operations or financial condition. In addition, any changes in laws or regulations, including the adoption of consumer initiatives regarding rates charged for automobile or other insurance coverage or claims handling procedures, could materially adversely affect Jevco's business, results of operations and financial condition.

OSFI has solvency requirements and uses the MCT ratio as its benchmark. If Jevco does not comply with these minimum capital requirements, it may be restricted or prohibited from operating. If Jevco is required to increase its reserves in the future, as a result of unexpectedly poor claims experience or otherwise, Jevco may violate these minimum capital requirements unless it is able to take actions to improve its solvency. As a result, its business, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

It is not possible to predict the future impact of changing federal, state and provincial regulation on Jevco's operations, and there can be no assurance that laws and regulations enacted in the future will not be more restrictive than existing laws and regulations.

Human Resources Risk

Jevco's business depends upon key employees, and if Jevco is unable to retain the services of these key employees or to attract and retain additional qualified personnel, Jevco's business may suffer.

Jevco's success has been, and will continue to be, dependent on its ability to retain the services of its existing key employees and to attract and retain additional qualified personnel in the future. The loss of the services of any of its key employees, or the inability to identify, hire and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future, could adversely affect the quality and profitability of Jevco's business operations.

Other Risk Factors Related to Westaim

A single shareholder may be able to exert significant influence over Westaim's affairs.

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Alberta ("HMQ"), acting for and on behalf of certain Alberta public sector pension plans, endowments and government funds holds a significant number of Non-Voting Shares as well as warrants entitling it to purchase additional Non-Voting Shares. Accordingly, HMQ has significant influence over the business and affairs of Westaim and has the ability to take shareholder actions irrespective of the vote of any other shareholders, including the ability to prevent certain transactions that it does not believe are in its best interest. This significant influence may discourage transactions involving a change of control of Westaim, including transactions in which minority shareholders of Westaim might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over the then-current market price.

Furthermore, HMQ generally has the right (subject to applicable securities laws) at any time to sell Westaim Shares held by it or to sell its interest in Westaim to a third party without the approval of the minority shareholders and without providing for a purchase of such shareholders' shares. Accordingly, Westaim Shares held by minority shareholders may be less liquid and worth less than they would be if HMQ did not have the ability to influence matters affecting Westaim.

Westaim may require significant additional funding.

Westaim's future capital requirements will depend upon many factors, including the expansion of Jevco's sales and marketing efforts, the status of competition and potential acquisitions. There can be no assurance that any additional financing will be available to Westaim on acceptable terms, or at all. If additional funds are raised by issuing equity securities, further dilution to the existing shareholders will result. If adequate funds are not available, Westaim or Jevco may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate its programs. Accordingly, the inability to obtain such financing could have a material adverse effect on Westaim's business, financial condition and results of operations.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel

Members of the Company's key management personnel may, from time to time, purchase insurance offered by the Company in the ordinary course of its business. The terms and conditions of these transactions are substantially similar to the terms and conditions generally available to the public or the Company's employees in general.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Compensation for key management personnel of the Company, including non-executive directors, is as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Salaries and other employee benefits	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.8	\$ 0.6
Share-based payments	-	(0.1)	0.2	0.8
	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.4	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.4

No loans were extended to key management personnel during the six months ended June 30, 2011, and there were no outstanding amounts as at June 30, 2011.

Management services agreement

The Company has entered into a management services agreement ("MSA") with Goodwood to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Company and to present investment opportunities for the Board of Directors to consider. Under the MSA, Goodwood provides the services of two directors, one of whom is also the President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as the services of a Chief Financial Officer.

Goodwood earns a fixed fee to be determined annually by an independent committee of the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of an independent compensation consultant. The fixed fee compensates Goodwood for the time and attention of its officers and employees incurred in furtherance of the Company's business as well as for the office space, equipment, supplies and other facilities provided or made available by Goodwood to the Company. Goodwood is also entitled to participate in an annual incentive bonus plan for the purpose of recognizing the contribution of Goodwood to the Company's business and affairs over the preceding year.

Fees earned by Goodwood under the MSA in the three months ended June 30, 2011 were \$1.5 million (2010 - \$0.5 million) and in the six months ended June 30, 2011 were \$2.1 million (2010 - \$0.8 million).

In the second quarter of 2011, Goodwood was granted 9,665,709 (2010 - 25,775,225) restricted share units which vest evenly over three years and are payable when vested in cash, with the right to purchase common shares of the Company. Also in the second quarter of 2011, 8,591,741 restricted share units were exercised with a cash payment of \$4.5 million to Goodwood. On May 12, 2011, 6,164,574 common shares were issued to Goodwood at a price of \$0.528.

12. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")

DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with or submitted to various securities regulators is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. This information is gathered and reported to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), so that timely decisions can be made regarding disclosure.

The Company's management, under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the CEO and CFO, have designed and evaluated the Company's DC&P, as required in Canada by "National Instrument – 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings". Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of June 30, 2011, the Company's DC&P were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Designing, establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR is the responsibility of the Company's management. ICFR is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, senior management, and affected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining ICFR and has designed such controls to ensure that the required objectives of these internal controls have been met. Management uses the Internal Control – Integrated Framework to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which is a recognized and suitable framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company regularly reviews and enhances its systems of controls and procedures. However, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, management acknowledges that ICFR will not prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud. Prior to its release, this quarterly report to shareholders was reviewed by the Audit Committee and, on the Audit Committee's recommendation, approved by the Company's Board of Directors, consistent with prior quarters.

12. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (continued)

There were no changes in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR.

As of June 30, 2011, the CEO and the CFO of the Company have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR. Based on those evaluations, the CEO and CFO have concluded that at June 30, 2011, the controls and procedures were operating effectively. There are no material weaknesses that have been identified by management in this regard.

13. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions, some of which relate to matters that are uncertain. As more information becomes known, these estimates and assumptions could change and thus have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations in the future. The Company has established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure that management's judgments and estimates are well controlled, independently reviewed and consistently applied from period to period. Management believes that its estimates for determining the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities are appropriate.

Provision for Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses

Significant judgment is required to determine amounts recorded in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the provision for unpaid claims. The process for establishing the provision for unpaid claims reflects the uncertainties and significant judgmental factors inherent in predicting future results of both known and unknown claims. As such, the process is inherently complex and imprecise and estimates are constantly refined. The process of establishing the provision for unpaid claims relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, including the opinions of the Appointed Actuary. Further information regarding estimates used in determining the Company's provision for unpaid claims is discussed in Section 6, *Analysis of Financial Position* of this MD&A and in Notes 13 and 24 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Impairment of Investments

The establishment of impairment on an investment security requires a number of judgments and estimates. Management performs a quarterly analysis of the investment holdings to determine if declines in market value require a write-down due to impairment. Further information regarding analysis procedures used in determining impairment is discussed in Note 6 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

14. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

CGAAP for publicly accountable enterprise companies have been replaced with IFRS for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company is reporting its financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the current fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2011. Prior to the adoption of IFRS, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with CGAAP. The Company's accounting policies are disclosed in Notes 2 and 3 to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

15. FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IFRS 9 "*Financial Instruments*" ("IFRS 9") was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*" ("IAS 39"), for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: "amortized cost" and "fair value through profit or loss". IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments will either be categorized as "fair value through profit or loss" or at "fair value through other comprehensive income". Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss will generally be recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the standard or whether it will adopt IFRS 9 early.

IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" ("IFRS 10"), issued in May 2011, replaces IAS 27 "*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*" and SIC-12 "*Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities*". The Company does not currently apply SIC-12 as it does not have special purpose entities. IFRS 10 defines the principle of control and establishes control as the basis for determining which entities are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 also sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The three elements of control identified in IFRS 10 are power over the investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee and investor ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. The Company expects that the adoption of IFRS 10 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

15. FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" ("IFRS 12") requires a company to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 12 is required to be applied by an entity that has an interest in subsidiaries. The Company expects that the adoption of IFRS 12 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" ("IFRS 13"), issued in May 2011, establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurement under IFRS. IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides guidance on its determination and introduces consistent requirements for disclosures on fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not include requirements on when fair value measurement is required; it prescribes how fair value is to be measured if another IFRS or IAS requires it. IFRS 13 should be applied prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which it is adopted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of IFRS 13 on its financial statements.

IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IFRS 13 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted.

16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(millions)	Q2 2011	Q1 2011	Q4 2010	Q3 2010	Q2 2010	Q1 2010	Q4 2009 (note)	Q3 2009 (note)
Direct premiums written	\$ 123.9	\$ 66.3	\$ 72.1	\$ 83.6	\$ 117.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net premiums earned	88.4	70.5	69.2	88.5	78.6	-	-	-
Net premiums and investment returns	97.0	79.2	79.1	100.6	86.7	3.7	0.7	0.1
Net underwriting income	4.8	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.9	-	-	-
Income (loss)								
- from continuing operations	6.5	5.8	3.4	20.9	6.2	24.7	(1.0)	(0.4)
- from discontinued operations	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	5.7	0.2
Net income (loss)	6.5	5.7	3.3	20.7	6.0	24.2	4.7	(0.2)
Combined ratio	94.6%	99.9%	99.1%	97.5%	96.2%			

Note: 2010 quarterly income has been restated to comply with IFRS. 2009 quarterly income is presented as previously reported under CGAAP and is not restated to IFRS.

Quarterly information for 2010 has been restated for the effect of recognizing foreign currency gains and losses in net income as required under IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" as noted in Section 17.3, *Impact of IFRS on the statements of operations and comprehensive income* of this MD&A. Due to presentation reclassifications for foreign currency gains and losses, net premiums and investment returns in 2010 decreased by \$0.3 for the first quarter, increased by \$1.0 million for the second quarter, decreased by \$0.4 million for the third quarter, and decreased by \$0.6 million for the fourth quarter. Resulting reclassifications from other comprehensive income to net income were: \$nil million for the three months ended March 31, 2010; \$0.7 million gain for the three months ended June 30, 2010; \$0.3 million loss for three months ended September 30, 2010; and \$0.4 million loss for the three months ended December 31, 2010 (which net to \$nil for the year ended December 31, 2010).

Gross premium written recorded in the last five quarters reflects the premiums written by Jevco. Due to the cyclical nature of certain lines of business such as motorcycle insurance, non-standard automobile insurance and surety, a significant portion of premium is written in the early summer months. As a result, premium is typically highest in the second quarter. Net premium earned tends to be highest over the second and third quarters when motorcycle insurance premiums are in force. Combined ratios are typically higher through the winter months, as inclement weather has an impact on claims frequency.

The first quarter of 2010 included a gain on business acquisition, net of business acquisition costs, of \$22.1 million. Further adjustments were made to the gain on business acquisition, net of business acquisition costs, in the second quarter (\$1.0 million increase) and third quarter (\$1.1 million reduction) of 2010. In addition, in the first quarter of 2010, there were non-recurring investment gains at the holding company of \$3.7 million. Jevco's operating results were consolidated beginning in the second quarter of 2010. The last three quarters of continuing operations in 2010 reflect Jevco results, offset by the holding company expenses. During the third quarter, additional contingent expenses related to the acquisition of Jevco of \$1.1 million were determined, based on Jevco results, to be appropriately accrued and expensed. This contingent expense had previously been reported in the Company's contingency note to the interim consolidated financial statements for the first and second quarters of 2010. The third quarter included income of \$15.3 million resulting from the recognition of a deferred tax asset related to non-capital losses which, following a corporate reorganization in the third quarter, are now expected to be realized.

16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

In the fourth quarter of 2009, income from discontinued operations included a gain on the sale of the assets and business of Nucrust of \$10.9 million before minority interest of \$2.7 million. The losses from discontinued operations in 2010 included the wind up costs of subsidiary companies, Nucrust and iFire, whereas the income from discontinued operations in 2009 included the operations of Nucrust to the date of sale in December 2009 and the wind up costs of iFire.

17. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Accounting Standards Board confirmed in February 2008 that IFRS would replace CGAAP for publicly accountable enterprises for financial periods beginning on and after January 1, 2011. IFRS are premised on a conceptual framework similar to CGAAP; however, significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. The adoption of IFRS has been determined to not have a material impact on the reported cash flows or comprehensive income of the Company. The Company's unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 include comparative IFRS results for periods commencing January 1, 2010. IFRS has an impact on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. In particular, the Company's January 1, 2010 statement of financial position reflects the revaluation of the site restoration provision to its discounted present value. The impact of this difference to equity is an increase of \$2.6 million. The following discussion, along with Note 3 to the unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 highlights the initial adjustments required to be made on adoption of IFRS in order to provide opening statements of financial position. The significant accounting policies applied by the Company upon adoption of IFRS are described in Note 2 to the interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011. This discussion has been prepared using the standards and interpretations currently issued and expected to be effective at the end of the Company's first annual IFRS reporting period, the year ending December 31, 2011.

17.1 IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

Adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1, "*First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*" ("IFRS 1") which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires that an entity apply all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period retrospectively. However, IFRS 1 does require certain mandatory exceptions and limited optional exemptions in specified areas of certain standards from this general requirement. The following are the optional exemptions available under IFRS 1 significant to the Company that have been applied in preparing the Company's interim financial statements under IFRS.

Business Combinations

IFRS 1 allows for the guidance under IFRS 3 "*Business Combinations*" ("IFRS 3") to be applied either retrospectively or prospectively. The Company has adopted IFRS 3 prospectively, therefore, that only business combinations that occur on or after January 1, 2010 would be accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3.

Share-based Payment

A first-time adopter is not required to apply IFRS 2 "*Share-based payment*" ("IFRS 2") to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002. A first-time adopter is not required to apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted after November 7, 2002 and vested before the date of transition to IFRS. If a first-time adopter elects to apply IFRS 2 to such equity instruments, it may do so only if the entity has disclosed publicly the fair value of those equity instruments, determined at the measurement date as defined in IFRS 2.

The Company elected to apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by the transition date of January 1, 2010.

Leases

IFRIC 4 "*Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*" specifies criteria for determining at the inception of an arrangement, whether the arrangement contains a lease. It also specifies when an arrangement should be reassessed subsequently. IFRS 1 provides an exemption from these requirements. Instead of determining retrospectively whether an arrangement contains a lease at the inception of the arrangement and subsequently reassessing that arrangement as required in the periods prior to the transition to IFRS, entities may determine whether arrangements in existence on the date of transition to IFRS contain leases on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition.

The Company has elected to use facts and circumstances existing at the transition date to determine whether an arrangement contains a lease.

Insurance Contracts

A specific relief allowed under IFRS 4 "*Insurance Contracts*" (IFRS 4) is that companies may elect to not disclose information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first year in which they apply IFRS 4. The Company has elected to apply the transitional provisions of IFRS 4 and therefore in its financial statement notes, will not disclose details of claims development for periods prior to January 1, 2007.

17. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

17.2 Impact of IFRS on the statement of financial position

The only significant impact of differences between the Company's statement of financial position under CGAAP and the Company's statement of financial position under IFRS for both January 1, 2010 opening statement of financial position and December 31, 2010 statement of financial position relates to the site restoration provision.

The book value of the site restoration provision, at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, decreased by \$2.6 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, under IFRS compared to the book values reported in accordance with CGAAP. The reduction is primarily related to the reporting of the site restoration provision at discounted present value on transition to IFRS.

17.3 Impact of IFRS on the statements of operations and comprehensive income

Under IFRS, the site restoration provision is discounted to its present value. Changes in the provision due to the passage of time or adjustment to discount rates are charged to income. The amount of the amortization is less than \$0.1 million in both 2011 and 2010.

IFRS 4 requires disclosure in the statement of operations regarding amounts gross of reinsurance and amounts related to reinsurance. Previously, under CGAAP, it was acceptable to present premiums and claims and other expenses net of reinsurance. There is no effect on net income, only on presentation of amounts that comprise net income.

IAS 21 "*The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency*" requires a company to disclose the amount of exchange differences recognized in net income, other than those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss. Exchange differences related to realized and unrealized foreign currency changes relating to monetary available-for-sale assets are included in net income under IFRS whereas under CGAAP, realized foreign currency changes were included in net income and unrealized changes were included in other comprehensive income. The Company has presented the amount of foreign currency changes on a separate line of the statement of operations. There was no prior period reclassification required in the interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 upon conversion to IFRS as the amount of accumulated unrealized foreign currency changes included in accumulated other comprehensive income was nominal for the periods presented. In the second, third and fourth quarters of 2010, there will be reclassification adjustments between net income and other comprehensive income which total to a nominal amount for the year ended December 31, 2010, as quantified in Section 16, *Quarterly financial information* of this MD&A.

17.4 Impact of IFRS on the notes to the financial statements

Additional disclosures are required for compliance with IFRS. The significant additional disclosures required in order for the Company to comply with IFRS are as follows:

Property and equipment

This note presents additional detail related to acquisitions, dispositions and amortization in accordance with IAS 16 "*Property, Plant and Equipment*".

Intangible assets

This note presents additional detail related to acquisitions, dispositions and amortization in accordance with IAS 38 "*Intangible Assets*".

Insurance assets and liabilities

Additional information is required under IFRS 4 to be disclosed through reconciliations of changes in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets. In addition, additional information about assumptions is required to be discussed with quantified disclosure when practicable. Note 13c to the Company's unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011 includes discussion of assumptions and presents a reconciliation of the changes in the statements of operations amounts for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses and amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

Expenses

The Company reports its expenses according to their function in the statement of operations. According to IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*", if a company reports its expenses by function in the statement of operations, it is required to also disclose the expenses by their nature in the notes to the financial statements. The Company has presented expenses by nature in Note 18 to its unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

17. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Related party disclosures

In accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" ("IAS 24"), the Company has disclosed additional information on compensation expenses for key management personnel, as defined in IAS 24. IAS 24 defines key management personnel as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Risk management

To comply with IFRS 4, additional disclosures are required to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts. In Note 24 to the Company's unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company has included this expanded disclosure as well as additional IFRS required disclosure about insurance risk such as sensitivity to insurance risk and concentration of insurance risk.

17.5 Impact of IFRS on MCT

The MCT is an important measure used in the Company's capital management process as described in Section 9, *Liquidity and Capital Resources* of this MD&A. The MCT of Jevco, the Company's insurance subsidiary, as at December 31, 2010 increased to 321% under IFRS from 320% under CGAAP.

18. FUTURE ORIENTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Certain portions of this MD&A, as well as other public statements by the Company, contain forward-looking statements. In particular, the words "strategy", "may", "will", "continue", "developed", "objective", "potential", "exploring", "could", "expect", "expected", "expects", "tends", "indicates", and words and expressions of similar import, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning: strategies, alternatives and objectives to maximize value for shareholders; expectations and assumptions relating to the Company's business plan; the effect of adverse changes in equity markets or the Company's operations; the Company's ability to compete successfully in the insurance industry; expectations that the Company can continue to set its premiums at a level which produces an acceptable return compared to the risk assumed; the Company's ability to realize its investment objectives; the adequacy of the Company's provision for unpaid claims; the Company's ability to maintain its claims paying ratings; the Company's ability to obtain reinsurance with reliable carriers at acceptable rates; expectations regarding the Company's assets and liabilities; the Company's ability to retain key employees, customers and broker relationships; management's belief that its estimates for determining the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities are appropriate; the Company's views regarding potential future remediation costs; the effect of changes to interpretations of tax legislation on income tax provisions in future periods; and the Company's determination that the adoption of new accounting standards will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

These statements are based on current expectations that are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and the Company can give no assurance that these expectations are correct. By their nature, these statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may be general or specific. A variety of material factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, may affect the operations, performance and results of the Company and its business, and could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in any of these forward-looking statements.

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by these forward-looking statements for various reasons generally beyond the Company's control, including but not limited to: (i) difficult economic conditions or a prolonged economic downturn may adversely affect the Company's business; (ii) the Company may not be able to realize its investment objectives or its liquid assets may prove to be insufficient to meet future obligations; (iii) the Company or the insurance industry generally may be subject to negative publicity; (iv) the highly competitive nature of the insurance industry; (v) the Company may be unable to maintain its claims paying ratings; (vi) the Company's business could be affected by political, regulatory, economic or other influences; (vii) the Company's provision for unpaid claims may be inadequate; (viii) the Company relies on independent brokers for much of its business; (ix) a majority of the Company's direct premiums written are concentrated in the non-standard automobile and recreational vehicle insurance markets; (x) rising reinsurance rates or a lack of available reinsurance may adversely affect the Company's business; (xi) risks related to litigation and regulatory actions; (xii) failure to comply with applicable insurance laws or regulatory requirements may adversely affect the Company's business; (xiii) the Company's business depends upon certain key employees; (xiv) the Company may have undisclosed liabilities; (xv) the Company may require significant additional funding; and (xvi) other risk factors set forth in the Company's Annual Report or Annual Information Form. Except as required by law, the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise. All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

The Westaim Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(unaudited)

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	June 30 2011	December 31 2010	January 1 2010
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,234	\$ 32,897	\$ 62,423
Investment income due and accrued	5,653	5,327	-
Investments (note 6)	1,010,380	993,279	9,231
Instalment premiums (note 2g)	70,356	65,104	-
Income taxes recoverable	665	472	-
Accounts receivable	34,379	26,505	913
Recoverable from reinsurers (note 7)	30,992	29,684	-
Claims recoverable from other insurers (note 8)	37,637	40,246	-
Deferred policy acquisition expenses (note 2j)	38,812	29,802	-
Deferred income taxes (note 9)	16,143	22,477	-
Property and equipment (note 10)	23,169	22,658	-
Intangible assets (note 11)	3,018	1,975	-
	\$ 1,301,438	\$ 1,270,426	\$ 72,567
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 23,507	\$ 25,750	\$ 8,189
Income taxes due and accrued	-	-	850
Unearned premiums (note 12)	180,514	157,007	-
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (note 13)	697,043	705,071	-
Leasehold inducements (note 2o)	2,687	2,779	-
Site restoration provision (note 14)	2,376	2,495	2,973
	906,127	893,102	12,012
Commitments and contingent liabilities (note 15)			
EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital (note 16)	694,705	691,435	426,282
Warrants (note 16)	1,900	1,900	-
Contributed surplus (note 2s)	8,734	8,734	8,734
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 2t)	6,657	4,177	-
Deficit	(316,685)	(328,922)	(383,045)
	395,311	377,324	51,971
Equity held by non-controlling interest (note 21)	-	-	8,584
	395,311	377,324	60,555
	\$ 1,301,438	\$ 1,270,426	\$ 72,567

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

The Westaim Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited)

(thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Written premiums				
Direct	\$ 123,906	\$ 117,666	\$ 190,210	\$ 117,666
Reinsurers' share of written premiums	(4,415)	(5,909)	(7,822)	(5,909)
Net written premiums	\$ 119,491	\$ 111,757	\$ 182,388	\$ 111,757
Revenue				
Premiums earned	\$ 92,665	\$ 84,149	\$ 166,703	\$ 84,149
Reinsurers' share of premiums earned	(4,261)	(5,595)	(7,762)	(5,595)
Investment income (note 17)	8,896	9,021	17,402	9,068
Investment expenses (notes 17 and 18)	(1,071)	(968)	(2,084)	(968)
Realized gains and losses on sale of investments	803	(153)	2,711	3,795
Foreign exchange gain loss	(74)	227	(793)	(35)
	96,958	86,681	176,177	90,414
Underwriting expenses				
Claims and adjustment expenses	68,326	56,222	118,676	56,222
Reinsurers' share of claims and adjustment expenses	(6,425)	(929)	(5,641)	(929)
Commissions and premium taxes	13,050	14,856	25,616	14,856
General and administrative expenses	8,675	5,439	15,400	5,439
Net underwriting expenses (note 18)	83,626	75,588	154,051	75,588
Operating income	13,332	11,093	22,126	14,826
Corporate costs (note 18)	(3,278)	(2,929)	(6,405)	(4,592)
Site restoration provision (expense) recovery (note 14)	(28)	(6)	119	505
Other income (note 5)	-	-	2,250	-
Gain on business acquisition (note 5)	-	-	-	25,084
Costs of business acquisition (note 5 and 18)	-	-	-	(2,936)
	(3,306)	(2,935)	(4,036)	18,061
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	10,026	8,158	18,090	32,887
Income taxes expense (note 9)				
Current	198	1,623	389	1,623
Deferred	3,283	1,463	5,363	1,463
	3,481	3,086	5,752	3,086
Income from continuing operations	6,545	5,072	12,338	29,801
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes (note 21)	(40)	(188)	(101)	(712)
Net income	\$ 6,505	\$ 4,884	\$ 12,237	\$ 29,089
Earnings per share (note 22)				
Income from continuing operations - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
Net income - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)				
Basic	649,208	644,401	646,857	376,907
Diluted	659,916	646,122	659,436	378,737

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

The Westaim Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 6,505	\$ 4,884	\$ 12,237	\$ 29,089
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Investment gains, net of income taxes ⁽¹⁾	5,266	4,641	3,972	4,641
Reclassification of realized gains to net income, net of income taxes ⁽²⁾	(234)	658	(1,492)	658
Total other comprehensive income	5,032	5,299	2,480	5,299
Comprehensive income	\$ 11,537	\$ 10,183	\$ 14,717	\$ 34,388

⁽¹⁾ Net of deferred income tax expense of \$2,230 and \$1,686 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 (current tax expense of \$1,805 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010)

⁽²⁾ Net of deferred income tax recovery of \$86 and \$715 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 (current tax expense of \$256 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010)

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

The Westaim Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(unaudited)

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Deficit	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 691,435	\$ 1,900	\$ 8,734	\$ 4,177	\$ (328,922)	\$ -	\$ 377,324
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,480	12,237	-	14,717
Common shares issued and paid	3,270	-	-	-	-	-	3,270
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 694,705	\$ 1,900	\$ 8,734	\$ 6,657	\$ (316,685)	\$ -	\$ 395,311

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Deficit	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 426,282	\$ -	\$ 8,734	\$ -	\$ (383,045)	\$ 8,584	\$ 60,555
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	5,299	29,089	-	34,388
Common shares issued and paid	234,353	-	-	-	-	-	234,353
Preferred shares issued and paid	30,800	-	-	-	-	-	30,800
Warrants issued	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900
Repurchase of shares from non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(8,584)	(8,584)
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 691,435	\$ 1,900	\$ 8,734	\$ 5,299	\$ (353,956)	\$ -	\$ 353,412

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

The Westaim Corporation
Consolidated Cash Flow Statements
(unaudited)

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Operating activities		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 12,338	\$ 29,801
Items not affecting cash		
Net realized gains on sale of investments	(2,711)	(3,795)
Share-based compensation	3,588	2,069
Foreign exchange loss	793	35
Deferred income taxes - net income	5,363	1,191
Amortization of bond premiums	4,374	1,607
Amortization of property, equipment and intangible assets	1,689	1,036
Site restoration provision recovery	(119)	(505)
Gain on business acquisition	-	(25,084)
Changes in non-cash balances		
Deferred policy acquisition expenses	(9,010)	(7,068)
Unearned premiums	23,507	33,517
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	(8,028)	(13,276)
Net change in other non-cash balances	(18,596)	(10,506)
Cash provided from continuing operations	13,188	9,022
Cash used in discontinued operations	(40)	(5,885)
Cash provided from operating activities	13,148	3,137
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments	(1,557,946)	(730,720)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments	1,541,824	654,874
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,959)	(1,207)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	34,808
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	-	(245,713)
Cash used in investing activities	(19,081)	(287,958)
Financing activities		
Issuance of share capital, net of cash issuance costs	3,270	267,054
Repurchase of shares from non-controlling interest	-	(8,769)
Cash provided from financing activities	3,270	258,285
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,663)	(26,536)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	32,897	62,423
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 30,234	\$ 35,887
Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of:		
Cash	\$ 30,234	\$ 35,887
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 135	\$ 1
Income taxes paid	554	4,630

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

The Westaim Corporation
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(Dollar amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 Nature of Operations and Basis of Preparation

The Westaim Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on May 7, 1996 by articles of incorporation under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta). The Company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol WED. The Company's registered office is located at 201-212 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Jevco Insurance Company ("Jevco"), operates in the insurance industry in Canada. Jevco is federally incorporated and regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") and is licensed in all provinces and territories in Canada to write all classes of insurance, other than life. Jevco primarily writes insurance in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

These financial statements also include, on a consolidated basis, the accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries, Westaim Holdings Limited (formerly Nucryst Pharmaceuticals Corp., "Nucryst"), iFire Technology Ltd. ("iFire"), 2266098 Ontario Ltd., 2266100 Ontario Ltd. and 2266102 Ontario Ltd.

These financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "*Interim Financial Reporting*" ("IAS 34"). The Company has chosen to exceed the minimum requirements of IAS 34 in these interim financial statements in order to present the accounting policies under IFRS and additional disclosures required under IFRS.

All amounts are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share data, unless otherwise noted.

These interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 9, 2011.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used to prepare these financial statements are as follows:

(a) Principles of consolidation

The financial statements of entities which are controlled by the Company through voting equity interests, referred to as subsidiaries, are consolidated. The financial results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Results of operations and comprehensive income of Jevco were included commencing in the second quarter of 2010.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates and changes in estimates are recorded in the reporting period in which they are determined. Key estimates are discussed in the following accounting policies and applicable notes.

(c) Judgments made by management

Key areas where management has made difficult, complex or subjective judgments in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain, include: valuation techniques for fair value determination of investments, investment impairment, income taxes, provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, and site restoration provision. For additional information on these judgments, see note 6 for investments, note 9 for income taxes, note 13 for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses and note 14 for site restoration provision.

(d) Foreign currency translation

The Canadian dollar is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at rates of exchange prevailing at the time of such transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current rates of exchange. Translation differences on available-for-sale investments are classified as relating either to the amortized cost of the investment or to other changes in the carrying value of the investment. Translation differences relating to the change in amortized cost are recognized in investment income; other translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, with the exception of cash equivalents designated as a component of the investment portfolio which are classified as investments.

The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in net income. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

(f) Investments and investment income

Investments are classified according to accounting models: available-for-sale, FVTPL, held-to-maturity and cost. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Most of the investments are classified as available-for-sale because the Company's risk management strategy is to manage its investments to support its insurance liabilities.

Available-for-sale investments are carried at their fair value whereby the unrealized gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") until sale or impairment is recognized, at which time cumulative unrealized gains or losses are transferred to net income. Realized gains and losses on sale, determined on an average cost basis, and write-downs to reflect objective evidence of impairment in value are included in 'realized gains and losses on sale of investments'. Changes in the fair value of investments designated as FVTPL are charged or credited to investment income for the current reporting period. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. When a reliable estimate of the fair value of unquoted equity investments cannot be determined, the equity investment is reported at cost.

The Company accounts for investments using settlement date accounting. Transaction costs for FVTPL investments are expensed. Transaction costs for all other categories of investments are capitalized and, when applicable, amortized over the expected life of the investment using the effective interest method. Interest income on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments is calculated using the effective interest method and is included in investment income. Dividend income on common and preferred shares is included in investment income on the ex-dividend date.

The Company conducts quarterly reviews to identify and evaluate investments that show objective indications of possible impairment. Impairment exists when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of a debt investment, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. For available-for-sale equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

(g) Instalment premiums

Insurance policies that provide for premiums to be paid by instalments are initially reported in written premiums and subsequently included in net income over the term of the policy. The instalment premiums asset represents the premiums related to the unexpired portion of the period of risk.

Interest charged on instalment premiums is reported with investment income. Administrative expenses related to instalment premiums are reported with investment expenses.

(h) Claims recoverable from other insurers

The expected recoveries from other insurers on claims paid to policyholders are recognized as amounts recoverable at the same time as the related liability is recognized using principles consistent with the Company's method for establishing the related liability. Claims recoverable from other insurers are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognized and the amount of claims recoverable from other insurers is reduced by the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the expected recoverable amount under the impairment analysis.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Recoverable from reinsurers

Estimates of amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid claims and adjustment expenses are reported separately from related estimated amounts payable to policyholders. Unearned premiums and deferred policy acquisition expenses are also reported before reduction for amounts ceded to reinsurers and the reinsurer's portion is classified with amounts recoverable from reinsurers. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with liabilities associated with the reinsured policy. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognized and the amount recoverable from reinsurers is reduced by the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the expected recoverable amount under the impairment analysis.

(j) Deferred policy acquisition expenses

The Company defers brokers' commissions, premium taxes and other underwriting and marketing expenses relating to premiums written to the extent the expenses are considered recoverable. These costs are expensed as the related premiums are earned. Changes in estimates are reported as expenses in the reporting period in which they are determined. Anticipated future claims, expenses and investment income are considered in determining the recoverability of the carrying value of the deferred policy acquisition expenses. Deferred policy acquisition costs are recognized in expenses within twelve months of initial deferral.

(k) Income taxes

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of operations and the statement of other comprehensive income. Current tax is based on taxable income which differs from net income as reported in the statement of operations and statement of other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary income tax differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the enacted or substantively enacted tax laws and rates that are anticipated to apply in the period of realization. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related assets and liabilities. The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company intends to settle on a net basis and there is a legally enforceable right to offset.

(l) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are reported at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of such assets. The useful lives are 19 to 43 years for buildings, 5 to 15 years for leasehold improvements, 5 to 7 years for furniture and equipment, and 3 to 5 years for computers and automobiles.

(m) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets to be disposed of by sale are reclassified as held for sale in the period in which a formal plan of disposal has been approved, the assets are available for immediate sale, are actively being marketed and the sale is expected to occur within one year. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are carried at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value, net of estimated disposition costs. Losses are recognized immediately where carrying value exceeds fair value and gains are recognized at the time of sale.

(n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are reported at amortized cost and consist of purchased software and internally developed software. Amortization of intangible assets is provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years.

(o) Leasehold inducements

Leasehold inducements are liabilities associated with the initial benefits received by the Company related to the rental of office premises. Leasehold inducements are amortized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis and classified with office expenses (note 18).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Premiums and unearned premiums

Written premiums are the premiums from policies written during the current reporting period.

Premiums earned relate to the portion of the written premiums corresponding to the coverage provided in the current reporting period. The Company earns motorcycle premiums over the period of risk covered by the policy based on its experience. The Company earns premium revenue on all other lines evenly over the period covered by each individual insurance contract.

Unearned premiums reported in the statement of financial position represent the portion of premiums written related to the unexpired risk portion of the policy at the end of the reporting period. The remaining risk periods of the policies as of the date of the statement of financial position are one year or less.

The reinsurers' share of unearned premiums is recognized as amounts recoverable from reinsurers using principles consistent with the Company's method for determining the unearned premiums liability.

(q) Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses includes an estimate of the cost of projected final settlements of insurance claims incurred on or before the statement of financial position date, including claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") by policy holders and an estimate of the full amount of all expected expenses. The provision takes into consideration the time value of money using discount rates based on projected investment income from the assets supporting the provisions and includes an explicit provision for adverse deviation. Expected recoveries on unpaid claims and adjustment expenses are recognized as amounts recoverable from other insurers or reinsurers at the same time using principles consistent with the Company's method for establishing the related liability.

These estimates of future claims payments and adjustment expenses are subject to uncertainty and are selected from a wide range of possible outcomes. All provisions are periodically reviewed and evaluated in light of emerging claims experience and changing circumstances. The resulting changes in estimates of the ultimate liability are reported as net claims and adjustment expenses in the reporting period in which they are determined.

(r) Site restoration provision

Future site restoration costs relate to industrial sites previously owned by the Company and are estimated taking into consideration the anticipated method and extent of the remediation consistent with regulatory requirements, industry practices, current technology and possible uses of the site. The estimated amount of future restoration costs is reviewed periodically based on available information. The amount of a provision is the present value of the estimated future restoration costs discounted using the rate of interest of a high quality government bond.

Potential recoveries of costs resulting from indemnifications provided by previous owners of the Company's industrial sites have not been recognized in these financial statements. Any future recoveries of site restoration costs will be recorded when received.

(s) Contributed surplus

Contributed surplus consists of amounts related to stock options as described in the share-based compensation accounting policy note in (v) below.

(t) Accumulated other comprehensive income

Certain gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are temporarily recorded outside the statement of operations in AOCI as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes the current reporting period change in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, other than foreign exchange gains and losses, net of related income tax expense.

(u) Employee future benefits

The Company provides employees with benefits under defined contribution plans. Expenses are recognized in the reporting period in which services are rendered.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) Share-based compensation

The Company maintains share-based compensation plans, which are described in note 19. Any consideration paid by stock option holders for the purchase of stock is credited to share capital. The cost of stock options is recognized over the period from the issue date to the vesting date and recorded as a component of equity in contributed surplus.

Obligations related to Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") and Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") are accrued as liabilities when a change in value occurs and recognized in compensation expense over the applicable vesting period.

(w) Discontinued operations

The results of discontinued operations are reported as a separate component in the statement of operations and the cash flow statement. Costs associated with exit or disposal activities are recognized in the reporting period in which the liability is incurred.

(x) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the total of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period plus the weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding during the reporting period. The preferred shares are considered in-substance common shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period plus an estimate of the additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued using the "treasury stock" method. No adjustments to net income are required for dividends, interest or other changes in income for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share.

(y) Automobile insurance industry pools

When certain automobile owners are unable to obtain insurance via the voluntary insurance market, they are insured via the Facility Association ("FA"). In addition, entities can choose to cede certain risks to FA administered risk sharing pools ("RSP"). The related risks associated with FA insurance policies and policies ceded by companies to the RSP are aggregated and shared by the entities in the property and casualty insurance industry, generally in proportion to market share. The Company applies the same accounting policies to FA and RSP insurance it assumes as it does to insurance policies issued by the Company directly to its policyholders. Ceded and assumed RSP and FA premiums are reported in direct written premiums in the statement of operations.

3 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CGAAP") for publicly accountable enterprise companies have been replaced with IFRS for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company is reporting its financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the current fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2011. Prior to the adoption of IFRS, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with CGAAP.

Commencing with the first interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company has reported using accounting policies consistent with IFRS, with 2010 comparative figures and the January 1, 2010 statement of financial position restated to conform to IFRS, along with reconciliations of equity and comprehensive income from CGAAP to IFRS. The transition date is the first date at which IFRS was applied, which was January 1, 2010 ("transition date"). The Company has applied IFRS 1 "First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" ("IFRS 1") in preparing these financial statements.

Elected exemptions from full retrospective application of IFRS

In preparing these interim financial statements, the Company elected to apply, as permitted by IFRS 1, certain optional exemptions as follows:

(a) Business combinations

The Company has applied the business combination exemption in IFRS 1. As a result, IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" will not be retrospectively applied to past business combinations. Accordingly, the Company has not restated business combinations that took place prior to the transition date.

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3 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

(b) *Share-based payment*

The Company has elected to apply IFRS 2 "*Share-based Payment*" to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by the transition date.

(c) *Leases*

The Company has elected to use facts and circumstances existing at the transition date to determine whether an arrangement on the transition date contained a lease.

(d) *Insurance contracts*

The Company has elected to apply the transitional provisions in IFRS 4 "*Insurance Contracts*". This election provides the option to not disclose information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year that it applies IFRS, which for the Company is the year ended December 31, 2011.

Mandatory exceptions to full retrospective application of IFRS

In preparing these interim financial statements, the Company has applied, as required by IFRS 1, certain mandatory exemptions from full retrospective application of IFRS as follows:

(e) *Estimates*

Hindsight was not used to create or revise estimates. Estimates previously made by the Company at the transition date in accordance with CGAAP are consistent with their application in accordance with IFRS at the transition date.

(f) *Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities that were derecognized before January 1, 2004 under CGAAP were not recognized at the transition date.

Reconciliation of Equity

The consolidated equity under CGAAP, as previously reported as at the transition date of January 1, 2010, June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, reconciles to consolidated equity at each of these dates under IFRS as follows:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010
Total equity under CGAAP	\$ 374,819	\$ 350,880	\$ 58,003
Adjustments to deficit to transition to IFRS:			
Site restoration provision (A)	2,505	2,532	2,552
Foreign exchange gain, net of income tax (B)	-	711	-
Decrease in AOCI to transition to IFRS:			
Investment gains, net of income tax (B)	-	(711)	-
Total equity under IFRS	\$ 377,324	\$ 353,412	\$ 60,555

Reconciliation of Comprehensive Income

The consolidated comprehensive income under CGAAP, as previously reported for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2010, reconciles to consolidated comprehensive income for each of these reporting periods under IFRS as follows:

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3 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

		Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Total comprehensive income under CGAAP		\$ 58,347	\$ 10,189	\$ 34,408
Adjustments to net income to transition to IFRS:				
Site restoration provision	(A)	(47)	(6)	(20)
Foreign exchange gain	(B)	-	987	987
Income tax expense	(B)	-	(276)	(276)
Decrease in other comprehensive income to transition to IFRS:				
Investment gains, net of income tax	(B)	-	(711)	(711)
Total comprehensive income under IFRS		\$ 58,300	\$ 10,183	\$ 34,388

(A) Site restoration provision

Under IFRS, in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", the site restoration provision should be the amount of the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the future obligations. Previously under CGAAP, the provision did not consider the time value of money and expected expenditures were not discounted to their present value. The increase in equity represents the difference in the carrying value of the site restoration provision under IFRS from its carrying amount under CGAAP. Under IFRS, the site restoration provision was reduced by \$2,505 as at December 31, 2010 (June 30, 2010 - \$2,532, January 1, 2010 - \$2,552), which represents the pre-tax difference determined between the discounted and undiscounted site restoration provision. There is no tax impact as the related deferred tax asset has not been recognized in the financial statements.

(B) Foreign currency translation amounts

Under IFRS, in accordance with IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale investments are recognized in net income. Previously under CGAAP, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale investments were recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no impact on total comprehensive income or on total equity as a result of the change from CGAAP to IFRS. There was a reclassification adjustment within the statement of comprehensive income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 resulting in an increase of \$711 in net income, comprised of foreign currency gain of \$987 and income tax expense of \$276, with an offsetting reduction of \$711 in other comprehensive income. As a result, as at June 30, 2010, there is a decrease in both the deficit and AOCI of \$711. There is no reclassification adjustment between net income and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2010 and no reclassification impact between AOCI and deficit as at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010.

4 Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9") was issued in November 2009 and will replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 prescribes a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules permissible under IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. IFRS 9 also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods permissible under IAS 39. The Company has not yet determined the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements.

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" ("IFRS 10"), issued in May 2011, replaces IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC-12 "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities". The Company does not currently apply SIC-12 as it does not have special purpose entities. IFRS 10 defines the principle of control and establishes control as the basis for determining which entities are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 also sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The three elements of control identified in IFRS 10 are power over the investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee and investor ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. The Company expects that the adoption of IFRS 10 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" ("IFRS 12") requires a company to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 12 is required to be applied by an entity that has an interest in subsidiaries. The Company expects that the adoption of IFRS 12 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

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4 Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied (continued)

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" ("IFRS 13"), issued in May 2011, establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurement under IFRS. IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides guidance on its determination and introduces consistent requirements for disclosures on fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not include requirements on when fair value measurement is required; it prescribes how fair value is to be measured if another IFRS or IAS requires it. IFRS 13 should be applied prospectively from the beginning of the annual period in which it is adopted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of IFRS 13 on its financial statements.

IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IFRS 13 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted.

5 Business Acquisition

On January 25, 2010, the Company announced that it had agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Jevco from Kingsway Financial Services Inc. (the "Acquisition") and had arranged equity financing of \$275,000 for the purpose of completing the Acquisition (the "Financing").

Jevco, a federal property and casualty insurance company, was incorporated under the Insurance Companies Act on April 10, 1980, and is licensed in all provinces and territories in Canada to write all classes of insurance, other than life. Jevco specializes in providing insurance products covering non-standard auto, recreational vehicles, commercial auto, property and liability. Jevco also provides surety insurance primarily to participants in the Canadian construction industry.

At closings held on February 9, 2010 and February 19, 2010 in connection with the Financing, the Company issued and sold, on a private placement basis, an aggregate of 550,000,000 subscription receipts at a purchase price of \$0.50 each for aggregate gross proceeds of \$275,000. Following the approval of shareholders at a special meeting on March 25, 2010 and the receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals, the Acquisition was completed on March 29, 2010 for a purchase price of \$261,408. Immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition on March 29, 2010, the subscription receipts were automatically converted into 486,147,088 common shares and 63,852,912 Series 1 Class A non-voting, convertible participating preferred shares of the Company. In connection with the Financing, the Company also issued 10,000,000 warrants to purchase an equal number of Series 1 Class A non-voting, convertible participating shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share. The warrants expire on February 9, 2013 (note 16).

Proceeds of the Financing to the Company were \$265,103, net of transaction costs of \$9,897, of which \$1,900 was non-cash and related to the valuation of the warrants issued. The deferred tax asset related to the transaction costs has not been recognized as the utilization probability threshold has not been met.

The difference between the purchase price of \$261,408 and the fair value of net assets of Jevco has been reported as a gain on business acquisition in these financial statements, as follows:

Net assets acquired at estimated fair value		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,695
Investment income due and accrued		9,943
Investments		924,853
Instalment premiums		52,243
Accounts receivable		32,131
Recoverable from reinsurers		47,326
Claims recoverable from other insurers		27,151
Deferred policy acquisition expenses		29,506
Deferred income taxes		8,609
Property and equipment		19,882
Non-current assets held for sale		34,650
Intangible assets		1,312
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(9,644)
Income taxes due and accrued		(4,112)
Unearned premiums		(138,078)
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses		(764,975)
	\$	286,492
Purchase price paid - cash	\$	261,408
Gain on business acquisition – excess of fair value over purchase price		25,084
	\$	286,492

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5 Business Acquisition (continued)

Management has used its best estimates in determining the fair values of the net assets acquired. The gain on business acquisition of \$25,084 resulted from the shares of Jevco being acquired at a discount to the acquisition-date fair value of its net assets.

At closing of the Acquisition, the Company paid an amount of \$20,000 to be held in escrow in respect of some of the claims reserve for Jevco's insurance business existing at the time of closing. In the event that the related claims reserve development from December 31, 2009 until December 31, 2012 was adverse to Jevco, the purchase price would have been reduced, to a maximum amount of \$20,000. In March 2011, this escrow amount was released upon agreement between the parties in exchange for a payment of \$2,250 to the Company. This amount has been recognized in the statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and is classified as other income.

The transaction costs in connection with the acquisition of Jevco amounted to \$2,936, consisting of consulting, legal, accounting, and investment advisory fees, and were expensed in these financial statements.

As the acquisition took place at the end of March 2010, the consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2010 included the gain on business acquisition of \$25,084 and only income attributable to Jevco from the date of acquisition to June 30, 2010. Had the acquisition of Jevco been effected at January 1, 2010, the consolidated net income would have been \$34,237 and the consolidated revenue would have been \$168,957 for the six months ended June 30, 2010. These pro-forma amounts represent an approximate measure of the performance of the Company and may provide a reference point for comparison to future reporting periods. In estimating this pro-forma consolidated net income and consolidated revenue of the Company, it was assumed that the Financing took place on January 1, 2010 at no additional transaction costs, and that the amortization of fair value adjustments for investments and for property and equipment were determined as if the assets were acquired at the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination.

6 Investments

The table below provides details of the investments classified by category:

Category of investments:	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Available-for-sale - carried at fair value	\$ 911,990	\$ 894,482	\$ -
Held-to-maturity - carried at amortized cost	97,890	98,297	-
FVTPL - carried at fair value	-	-	9,231
Available-for-sale - carried at cost	500	500	-
	\$ 1,010,380	\$ 993,279	\$ 9,231

The following tables provide details of the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments, carried at fair value:

	June 30, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Short-term investments	\$ 96,425	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 96,425
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	253,141	1,547	373	254,315
- Corporate	376,979	5,074	241	381,812
- Mortgage backed	31,441	503	-	31,944
- Other asset backed	106,236	545	-	106,781
U.S. bonds - Corporate	32,274	510	17	32,767
	896,496	8,180	632	904,044
Preferred shares - Canadian	6,915	1,031	-	7,946
	\$ 903,411	\$ 9,211	\$ 632	\$ 911,990

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6 Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2010			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Short-term investments	\$ 246,316	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 246,314
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	103,421	290	14	103,697
- Corporate	392,200	5,218	885	396,533
- Mortgage backed	16,099	295	-	16,394
- Other asset backed	72,177	192	97	72,272
U.S. bonds - Corporate	39,097	501	93	39,505
Other bonds - Corporate	13,187	4	-	13,191
	882,497	6,503	1,094	887,906
Preferred shares - Canadian	6,099	477	-	6,576
	\$ 888,596	\$ 6,980	\$ 1,094	\$ 894,482

The following tables present the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity investments, carried at amortized cost:

	June 30, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	\$ 73,320	\$ 3,479	\$ -	\$ 76,799
- Corporate	24,570	802	-	25,372
	\$ 97,890	\$ 4,281	\$ -	\$ 102,171

	December 31, 2010			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	\$ 73,623	\$ 2,826	\$ -	\$ 76,449
- Corporate	24,674	505	-	25,179
	\$ 98,297	\$ 3,331	\$ -	\$ 101,628

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of FVTPL investments, carried at fair value:

	January 1, 2010			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Short-term investments	\$ 5,264	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,264
Master Asset Vehicle Notes	7,902	-	4,165	3,737
Credit facility repayment option	230	-	-	230
	\$ 13,396	\$ -	\$ 4,165	\$ 9,231

The available-for-sale investments carried at cost consist of an investment in a private company. This equity investment is carried at cost as it does not have a quoted price in an active market and its fair value cannot be measured reliably. Should there be objective evidence that the investment is impaired, an impairment loss will be recorded.

Fair value determination

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and are best evidenced by quoted market prices, if they exist. The calculation of estimated fair value is based on market conditions at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of future fair values.

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6 Investments (continued)

The Company uses a fair value hierarchy to categorize the inputs used in valuation techniques to measure fair value. The extent of the Company's use of quoted market prices (Level 1), internal models using observable market information as inputs (Level 2) and internal models without observable market information (Level 3) in the valuation of the Company's investments at June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010 is as follows:

June 30, 2011	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale investments:				
Short-term investments	\$ 96,425	\$ -	\$ 96,425	\$ -
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	254,315	-	254,315	-
- Corporate	381,812	-	380,912	900
- Mortgage backed	31,944	-	31,944	-
- Other asset backed	106,781	-	106,781	-
U.S. bonds - Corporate	32,767	-	32,767	-
Preferred shares - Canadian	7,946	7,946	-	-
	\$ 911,990	\$ 7,946	\$ 903,144	\$ 900
Held-to-maturity investments:				
Canadian bonds:				
-Government	\$ 76,799	\$ -	\$ 76,799	\$ -
-Corporate	25,372	-	25,372	-
	\$ 102,171	\$ -	\$ 102,171	\$ -
December 31, 2010	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale investments:				
Short-term investments	\$ 246,314	\$ -	\$ 246,314	\$ -
Canadian bonds:				
- Government	103,697	-	103,697	-
- Corporate	396,533	-	395,633	900
- Mortgage backed	16,394	-	16,394	-
- Other asset backed	72,272	-	72,272	-
U.S. bonds - Corporate	39,505	-	39,505	-
Other bonds - Corporate	13,191	-	13,191	-
Preferred shares - Canadian	6,576	6,576	-	-
	\$ 894,482	\$ 6,576	\$ 887,006	\$ 900
Held-to-maturity investments:				
Canadian bonds:				
-Government	\$ 76,449	\$ -	\$ 76,449	\$ -
-Corporate	25,179	-	25,179	-
	\$ 101,628	\$ -	\$ 101,628	\$ -
January 1, 2010	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FVTPL investments:				
Short-term investments	\$ 5,264	\$ -	\$ 5,264	\$ -
Master Asset Vehicle Notes	3,737	-	-	3,737
Credit facility repayment option	230	-	-	230
	\$ 9,231	\$ -	\$ 5,264	\$ 3,967

The investments held at June 30, 2011, valued at level 3 with a value of \$900, were acquired upon the Acquisition for \$900 and no change in fair valuation was determined to be required either for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 or between the acquisition date of March 29, 2010 and December 31, 2010. The investments held at January 1, 2010, valued at level 3 with a value of \$3,967, were sold during the year ended December 31, 2010.

6 Investments (continued)

Impairment Analysis

Management performs a quarterly analysis of investment holdings to determine whether there is objective evidence that the estimated cash flows of the investments have been affected. The analysis includes the following procedures as deemed appropriate by management:

- assessing whether any credit losses are expected for those investments. This assessment includes consideration of, among other things, all available information and factors having a bearing upon collectability such as changes to credit rating by rating agencies, financial condition of the issuer, expected cash flows and value of any underlying collateral;
- identifying all security holdings in unrealized loss positions that have existed for at least six months or other circumstances that management believes may impact the recoverability of the investment;
- obtaining a valuation analysis from third party investment managers regarding the intrinsic value of these holdings based on their knowledge, experience and other market based valuation techniques;
- reviewing the trading range of certain investments over the preceding calendar period;
- assessing whether declines in market value for debt investment holdings represent objective evidence of impairment based on their investment grade credit ratings from third party security rating agencies;
- assessing whether declines in market value for any debt investment holdings with non-investment grade credit rating represent objective evidence of impairment based on the history of its debt service record; and
- determining necessary provisions for declines in market values for which there is objective evidence of impairment based on analyses performed.

The risks and uncertainties inherent in the assessment methodology utilized to determine whether declines in market value represent objective evidence of impairment include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- the opinion of professional investment managers could be incorrect;
- the past trading patterns of individual investments may not reflect future valuation trends;
- the credit ratings assigned by independent credit rating agencies may be incorrect due to unforeseen or unknown facts related to a company's financial situation; and
- the debt service pattern of non-investment grade investments may not reflect future debt service capabilities and may not reflect unknown underlying financial problems.

As a result of the impairment analysis performed by management, no write-downs were required for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

The Company reported a gain on sale of Savvion, Inc. of \$2,185 in the six months ended June 30, 2010 which is included in net realized gains and losses on sale of investments. During the three months ended June 30, 2011, an additional gain of \$515 was recorded following the release of an amount held in escrow. This investment was previously written off for accounting purposes as a result of impairment analysis.

7 Recoverable from Reinsurers

The amount recoverable from reinsurers is detailed as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Unearned premiums	\$ 1,572	\$ 1,512	\$ -
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	29,420	28,172	-
	\$ 30,992	\$ 29,684	\$ -

Details of the change in the amount recoverable from reinsurers for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and year ended December 31, 2010 are included in note 13c.

The Company follows the policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance, which limits its net exposure to a maximum amount on any one claim. The Company has reinsurance protection which limits the maximum amount on any one claim to \$2,000 (2010 - \$1,750) in the event of a liability claim, to a maximum of \$30,000 (2010 - \$20,000), and \$750 (2010 - \$750) in the event of a property claim, to a maximum of \$10,000 (2010 - \$5,000). In addition, the Company has property catastrophe reinsurance which provides coverage in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence. The reinsurance limits this exposure to \$2,500 (2010 - \$2,500) per occurrence, to a maximum of \$25,000 (2010 - \$25,000).

Credit risk related to reinsurance is described in note 24.

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8 Claims Recoverable from Other Insurers

In accordance with the Insurance Act of Ontario (the "Act"), the Company has a right of indemnification for certain policy benefits paid to its own insured from the insurer of a third party at fault. The Act also provides for an arbitration process when the two insurers are not in agreement as to the amount of claims to be transferred. Failure of other insurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company.

9 Income Taxes

Income taxes are recognized for deferred income taxes attributed to estimated differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. The Company's deferred income tax asset consists of deferred taxes related to the following:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Loss carry-forwards	\$ 8,613	\$ 15,288	\$ -
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	8,265	8,616	-
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(1,152)	(1,251)	-
Other	417	(176)	-
Deferred income tax asset	\$ 16,143	\$ 22,477	\$ -

The following deferred income tax amounts have not been recognized in the financial statements as the realization of any related tax benefits through future taxable profits is not probable:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Loss carry-forwards	\$ 26,896	\$ 24,887	\$ 45,397
Provisions and reserves	2,228	2,675	2,436
Other	2,684	4,475	171
	\$ 31,808	\$ 32,037	\$ 48,004

At June 30, 2011, the Company has non-capital losses for income tax purposes of \$83,236 (December 31, 2010 - \$93,914, January 1, 2010 - \$121,066) and unclaimed scientific research and experimental development expenditures of \$6,280 (December 31, 2010 - \$6,280, January 1, 2010 - \$6,280) which can be used to offset taxable income, if any, in future periods. The Company also has capital losses of \$96,514 (December 31, 2010 - \$100,953, January 1, 2010 - \$46,715) as well as government assistance in the form of investment tax credits of \$8,672 (December 31, 2010 - \$8,672, January 1, 2010 - \$9,933).

The non-capital losses and investment tax credits will expire at various times to the end of 2031, as follows:

Non-capital losses by year of expiry:		Investment tax credits by year of expiry:	
2011	\$ 9	2018	\$ 3,241
2012	5	2019	888
2014	14,998	2020	961
2015	452	2021	823
2025	23,347	2022	643
2027	15,494	2023	324
2028	6,151	2024	175
2029	9,048	2025	397
2030	624	2026	336
2031	13,108	2027	662
	\$ 83,236	2028	222
			\$ 8,672

In August 2010, Jevco acquired and amalgamated with iFire and the income tax losses of iFire were transferred to Jevco. As a result, non-capital losses in the amount of \$31,479 at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$55,027) are expected to be available to offset Jevco's income for tax purposes. The deferred tax asset related to these loss carry-forwards was \$8,613 at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$15,288).

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized were \$79,775 at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - \$62,525, January 1, 2010 - \$nil), as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences and it is not probable that these temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.

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9 Income Taxes (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes, calculated at the statutory income tax rate, to the income tax provision included in the statement of operations.

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 10,026	\$ 8,158	\$ 18,090	\$ 32,887
Statutory income tax rate	28.0%	30.4%	28.1%	30.4%
	2,807	2,480	5,083	9,998
Variations due to:				
Gain on acquisition of Jevco, net of expenses (note 5)	-	-	-	(7,188)
Other	674	606	669	276
Income tax expense	\$ 3,481	\$ 3,086	\$ 5,752	\$ 3,086
Current	\$ 198	\$ 1,623	\$ 389	\$ 1,623
Deferred	3,283	1,463	5,363	1,463
Income tax expense	\$ 3,481	\$ 3,086	\$ 5,752	\$ 3,086

10 Property and Equipment

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, details of the movement in the carrying values by class of property and equipment are as follows:

	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Automobiles	Total
January 1, 2011	\$ 1,283	\$ 16,227	\$ 2,779	\$ 1,969	\$ 241	\$ 159	\$ 22,658
Additions	-	-	245	657	750	74	1,726
Amortization	-	(370)	(112)	(482)	(213)	(38)	(1,215)
June 30, 2011	\$ 1,283	\$ 15,857	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,144	\$ 778	\$ 195	\$ 23,169

Details of cost and accumulated amortization of property and equipment at June 30, 2011 are as follows:

	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Automobiles	Total
Cost	\$ 1,283	\$ 16,545	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,681	\$ 1,512	\$ 257	\$ 25,303
Amortization	-	(688)	(113)	(537)	(734)	(62)	(2,134)
	\$ 1,283	\$ 15,857	\$ 2,912	\$ 2,144	\$ 778	\$ 195	\$ 23,169

During the year ended December 31, 2010, details of the movement in the carrying values by class of property and equipment are as follows:

	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Automobiles	Total
January 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions upon acquisition of subsidiary	1,283	16,545	-	1,429	615	10	19,882
Additions	-	-	2,779	1,242	234	173	4,428
Dispositions	-	-	-	(647)	(87)	-	(734)
Amortization	-	(318)	-	(55)	(521)	(24)	(918)
December 31, 2010	\$ 1,283	\$ 16,227	\$ 2,779	\$ 1,969	\$ 241	\$ 159	\$ 22,658

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10 Property and Equipment (continued)

Details of cost and accumulated depreciation of property and equipment at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Automobiles	Total
Cost	\$ 1,283	\$ 16,545	\$ 2,779	\$ 2,024	\$ 762	\$ 183	\$ 23,576
Amortization	-	(318)	-	(55)	(521)	(24)	(918)
	\$ 1,283	\$ 16,227	\$ 2,779	\$ 1,969	\$ 241	\$ 159	\$ 22,658

Amortization expense related to property and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$719 (2010 - \$534) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$1,215 (2010 - \$534).

11 Intangible Assets

	Six months ended June 30, 2011			Year ended December 31, 2010		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Balance at January 1	\$ 3,068	\$ (1,093)	\$ 1,975	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	1,312	-	1,312
Additions	1,517	-	1,517	1,756	-	1,756
Amortization	-	(474)	(474)	-	(1,093)	(1,093)
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,585	\$ (1,567)	\$ 3,018	\$ 3,068	\$ (1,093)	\$ 1,975

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$222 (2010 - \$502) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$474 (2010 - \$502), and was included in net underwriting expenses.

12 Unearned Premiums

The Company earns motorcycle premiums over the period of risk covered by the policy based on its experience. The Company earns premium revenue on all other lines evenly over the period covered by each individual insurance contract. Unearned premiums reported in the statement of financial position represent the portion of premiums written related to the unexpired risk portion of the policy at the end of the reporting period. The unearned premiums liability at December 31, 2010 was tested to ensure the liability was sufficient to pay for future claims and expenses to service the unexpired policies to which the liability related at December 31, 2010. This test, known as the liability adequacy test, is performed annually by the Appointed Actuary.

In Canada, automobile insurance premium rates, other than for fleet automobiles are regulated by provincial government authorities. Regulation of premium rates is based on claims and other costs of providing insurance coverage. Regulatory approvals can limit or reduce premium rates that can be charged, or delay the implementation of changes in rates. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is subject to regulatory approvals.

The unearned premiums amount corresponds to policies with less than twelve months duration.

13 Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses

(a) Nature of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The establishment of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is based on known facts and interpretation of circumstances and is therefore a complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. These factors include the Company's own experience with similar cases and historical trends involving claim payment patterns, loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, product mix and concentration, claims severity and claim frequency patterns.

Other factors include the continually evolving and changing regulatory and legal environment, actuarial studies, professional experience and expertise of the Company's claim departments' personnel and independent adjusters retained to handle individual claims, the quality of the data used for projection purposes, existing claims management practices including claims handling and settlement practices, the effect of inflationary trends on future claims settlement costs, investment rates of return, court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes. In addition, time can be a critical part of the provision determination, since the longer the span between the incidence of a loss and the settlement of the claims, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount can be. Accordingly, short-tailed claims, such as property claims, tend to be more reasonably predictable than long-tailed claims, such as general liability and automobile accident benefit claims.

13 Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses (continued)

The process of establishing the provision relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, on historical precedents and trends, on prevailing legal, economic, social and regulatory trends and on expectations as to future developments. The provision reflects expectations of the ultimate cost of resolution and administration of claims based on an assessment of facts and circumstances then known together with a review of historical settlement patterns, estimates of trends in claims severity and frequency, legal theories of liability and other factors.

Variables affecting the determination of the provision are the receipt of additional claims information and other internal and external factors, such as changes in claims handling procedures, economic inflation, legal and judicial trends, legislative changes, and inclusion of exposures not contemplated at the time of policy inception. The provision for claims and adjustment expenses is reviewed separately by, and must be acceptable to, management of the Company, the Appointed Actuary and an external valuation actuary during the Company's triennial actuarial examination.

(b) Methodologies and assumptions

The best estimates of future claims and adjustment expenses have been determined from the projected ultimate claims and adjustment expenses based on the reported / paid claims development, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, the Berquist-Sherman method and the expected claims method. Considerations in the choice of methods to estimate ultimate claims included, among other factors, the line of business, the number of years experience and the age of the accident years being developed. A description of each of these methods is as follows:

(i) Reported / paid claims development method

The distinguishing characteristics of the development method are that ultimate claims for each accident year are produced from recorded values assuming the future claim development is similar to the prior years' development. The underlying assumption is that claims recorded to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future.

(ii) Bornhuetter-Ferguson method

The key assumption of the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is that unreported claims will develop based on expected claims. In other words, the claims reported to date contain no informational value as to the amount of claims yet to be reported. It is most frequently used for lines of business with long settlement patterns, and lines of business subject to the occurrence of large claims.

(iii) Berquist-Sherman method

The adjusted reported development method, also known as the Berquist-Sherman method, is analogous to the reported / paid claims development method except that the reported claims used in the calculation of development factors are first adjusted to a common case reserve adequacy basis. A case reserve is a provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses for known claims. Compared to the reported / paid claims method, which relies on consistency in reserving philosophies and procedures to produce reliable results, the Berquist-Sherman method modifies the raw data to restate historical case reserves to the level that the current case reserves would imply, after the consideration of trend.

(iv) Expected claims method

Using the expected claims method, ultimate claims projections are based upon prior measures of the anticipated claims. An expected claims ratio is applied to the measure of exposure to determine estimated ultimate claims for each year. This method is more commonly used in lines of business with longer emergence and settlement patterns.

For each line of business, a roll-forward of the liabilities to June 30, 2011 was performed based on the December 31, 2010 analysis. The June 30, 2011 liabilities were based on actuarial assumptions as established in the September 30, 2010 analysis and the December 31, 2010 IBNR reserves and adjusted, as appropriate, based on the actual claims experience. This approach is based on the assumption that the change in reported / paid development factors for the six months would not be significantly affected by the development of reported claims during the six months ended June 30, 2011. In addition, this approach is based on the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method principles, where the June 30, 2011 IBNR reserves are calculated based on the December 31, 2010 IBNR reserves projected to June 30, 2011 based on the selected reported / paid development factors and then added to the actual reported claims valued as of June 30, 2011 to determine the ultimate claims as of June 30, 2011. As a result, variations in the ultimate claims by lines of business and/or accident years from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011 may exist.

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13 Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses (continued)

Claims paid and reported, gross and net of reinsurance recoveries and net of salvage and subrogation, were tracked by lines of business, accident years and development periods in a format known as claims development triangles (note 24). Selected claims development factors were calculated based on the historical development pattern of the reported claims development triangles. Judgment was used whenever there was a wide variability in the past development factors due to a small claims sample or due to a new class of business; development factors which seemed abnormal were disregarded in selecting the claims development factors. Owing to the changes in reserving philosophy and practices stemming from new claims management, significant variations could be observed in the development triangles. The Berquist-Sherman method was used to adjust the historical claims information for these changes.

Claims data includes external claims adjustment expenses, and for a portion of the portfolio includes internal claims adjustment expenses ("IAE"). For the portion of the portfolio which does include IAE, a provision for IAE has been determined based on the ratio of paid IAE to paid claims. This method assumes that half of the IAE is required when the claim is first recorded. The remaining half of the IAE is required to maintain the claim. This IAE percentage is applied to the pure IBNR claims and to half of the case reserves plus IBNR for known claims. For the remainder of the portfolio, the internal claims adjustment expenses are included in the claims data.

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is discounted using an interest rate based on the Company's projected investment income from the assets supporting the unpaid claims and adjustment expense liabilities, and reflecting the estimated timing of payments and recoveries. The discount rate used as at June 30, 2011 was 3.3% (December 31, 2010 - 3.7%). Reinsurance recoverable estimates and claims recoverable from other insurers are discounted in a manner consistent with the method used to establish the related liability.

The undiscounted reserves do not include provisions for adverse deviation whereas the discounted provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, discounted claims recoverable from other insurers and discounted reinsurance recoverable estimates include provisions for adverse deviation to allow for possible deterioration of experience relating to asset default, interest rate risk, claims development and recoverability of reinsurance balances.

The following table shows unpaid claims and adjustment expenses on an undiscounted basis and a discounted basis:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
	Undiscounted	Discounted	Undiscounted	Discounted	Undiscounted	Discounted
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	\$ 674,449	\$ 697,043	\$ 691,246	\$ 705,071	\$ -	\$ -
Claims recoverable from other insurers	36,417	37,637	39,457	40,246	-	-
	638,032	659,406	651,789	664,825	-	-
Recoverable from reinsurers (note 7)	28,467	29,420	31,894	28,172	-	-
Net unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	\$ 609,565	\$ 629,986	\$ 619,895	\$ 636,653	\$ -	\$ -

An evaluation of the adequacy of claims liabilities is completed at the end of each financial quarter. This evaluation includes a re-estimation of the liability for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses relating to each preceding financial year compared to the liability that was originally established.

(c) *Changes in assumptions*

Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses at June 30, 2011 were compared to the expected reported claims to determine whether the current actuarial assumptions are adequate for the determination of the IBNR provision at June 30, 2011. In the second quarter of 2011, it was determined that the actual reported claims and adjustment expenses were generally lower than the expected claims and adjustment expenses, and the IBNR provision at June 30, 2011 was reduced accordingly.

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses consists of reported claims, known as case reserves, and IBNR. During the year ended December 31, 2010, changes in reserving philosophy were introduced by the Company's claims management which increased the average case reserves. As a result, the IBNR at December 31, 2010 was reduced to take into consideration the increase in average case reserves through a greater emphasis on the Berquist-Sherman method. This generated a reduction in the net IBNR of approximately \$18,800 which offset the increase in the net case reserves.

The discount rate is selected based on the expected yields of the assets supporting the policy liabilities. In the second quarter of 2011, the discount rate was reduced by 40 basis points, which along with related changes in provision for adverse deviation, resulted in an increase in the claims liabilities of \$3,662. From the date of the Acquisition on March 29, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the discount rate decreased by 40 basis points, which along with related changes in provision for adverse deviation, increased the claims liabilities by \$338.

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13 Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses (continued)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions is discussed with insurance risk in note 24.

The change in the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is as follows:

	Six months ended June 30, 2011			Year ended December 31, 2010		
	Direct	Ceded	Net	Direct	Ceded	Net
Balance, net of recoveries, at January 1	\$ 664,825	\$ 28,172	\$ 636,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition, March 29, 2010	-	-	-	737,824	46,176	691,648
Paid during the period	(124,095)	(4,391)	(119,704)	(232,299)	(15,270)	(217,029)
Change in provision related to:						
Current period claims	118,471	2,339	116,132	199,381	1,178	198,203
Prior period claims	(8,133)	(1,376)	(6,757)	(38,650)	(2,143)	(36,507)
Discount rates and provision for adverse deviation	8,338	4,676	3,662	(1,431)	(1,769)	338
Balance, net of recoveries, at end of period	659,406	29,420	629,986	664,825	28,172	636,653
Recoverable from other insurers	37,637	-	37,637	40,246	-	40,246
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	\$ 697,043	\$ 29,420	\$ 667,623	\$ 705,071	\$ 28,172	\$ 676,899

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses by case reserves and IBNR is as follows:

	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010			January 1, 2010		
	Direct	Ceded	Net	Direct	Ceded	Net	Direct	Ceded	Net
Case reserves	\$ 499,152	\$ 14,441	\$ 484,711	\$ 512,973	\$ 17,205	\$ 495,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IBNR	197,891	14,979	182,912	192,098	10,967	181,131	-	-	-
	\$ 697,043	\$ 29,420	\$ 667,623	\$ 705,071	\$ 28,172	\$ 676,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses by major lines of business is as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Personal lines	\$ 478,587	\$ 468,691	\$ -
Commercial lines	218,456	236,380	-
	\$ 697,043	\$ 705,071	\$ -

14 Site Restoration Provision

The site restoration provision relates to costs associated with soil and groundwater reclamation and remediation on industrial sites formerly owned by the Company and is based on periodic independent estimates of these costs. The change in site restoration provision is as follows:

	Six months ended June 30, 2011	Year ended December 31, 2010
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,495	\$ 2,973
Changes due to:		
Estimates of future expenditures	(2)	(523)
Expenditures	(158)	-
Passage of time and discount rates	41	45
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,495

Change in estimates of future expenditures are as a result of periodic reviews of the underlying assumptions supporting the provision, including remediation costs and regulatory requirements. The Company does not expect to settle any portion of the site restoration provision within twelve months after June 30, 2011.

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14 Site Restoration Provision (continued)

Potential reimbursements of costs resulting from indemnifications provided by previous owners of the industrial sites have not been recognized in these financial statements. Any future reimbursements will be recorded when received.

15 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

- (a) In connection with the Acquisition, the Company agreed with OSFI that it would maintain liquid and unencumbered assets within the holding company up to a maximum of \$20,000 and depending on Jevco's minimum capital test ("MCT") ratio, this amount may not be required at all. At June 30, 2011, the MCT ratio of Jevco was 338% (December 31, 2010 - 321%) and therefore, no portion of the \$20,000 liquid and unencumbered assets is required to be maintained within the holding company.
- (b) In connection with its operations, the Company is from time to time named as defendant in actions for damages and costs allegedly sustained by the plaintiffs. While it is not possible to estimate the outcome of the various proceedings at this time, such actions have generally been resolved with minimal expenses in excess of amounts provided for. The Company does not believe that it will incur any significant additional expenses in connection with such actions.
- (c) The Company has operating leases for office space in major cities across Canada with remaining lease terms of up to 15 years. Future minimum annual lease payments under operating leases and subleases are:

Not later than one year	\$	3,090
Later than one year and not later than five years	\$	10,576
Later than five years	\$	26,183

- (d) The Company has purchased a number of annuities in settlement of claims which at the time of purchase resulted in derecognition of the related liability from the statement of financial position. These annuities have been purchased from registered Canadian life insurers with high claims paying ability ratings as determined by outside rating organizations. The total value of the annuities purchased by the Company at June 30, 2011 was \$50,225 (December 31, 2010 - \$50,225, January 1, 2010 - \$nil). The Company has a credit risk with respect to the failure of these life insurers. The Company has assessed the fair value of this credit risk as insignificant based on the claims paying ability of the life insurers and historical experience.
- (e) In connection with the sale of the operations and assets of Nucryst, Nucryst agreed to indemnify the purchaser against certain liabilities or losses as described in the asset purchase agreement to an aggregate maximum of US\$11,000, subject to certain exclusions. The Company also agreed to indemnify the purchaser and the purchaser's directors, officers and employees, for an indefinite period, from certain environmental liabilities and costs relating to the premises formerly leased by Nucryst in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. No amounts have been accrued related to these indemnities.
- (f) The Company has agreements to indemnify its Officers and Directors for certain events or occurrences while the Officer or Director is or was serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments is unlimited. However, the Company maintains Director and Officer Liability insurance coverage that enables the Company to recover a portion of any future payments.
- (g) The Company has provided indemnifications to third parties with respect to future site restoration costs to be incurred on properties previously owned by the Company. These estimated costs have been included in the site restoration provision (note 14).
- (h) From time to time, the Company pledges assets to third parties to collateralize liabilities incurred under its insurance policies or for services provided by the third parties. At June 30, 2011, the amount of pledged assets was \$500 (December 31, 2010 - \$500, January 1, 2010 - \$nil). Collateral pledging transactions are conducted under terms that are common and customary to standard collateral pledging and are subject to the Company's risk management controls.

16 Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value, Class A preferred shares with no par value and Class B preferred shares with no par value. For purposes of the Financing, on February 26, 2010, the Company amended its articles for the issuance of Series 1 Class A non-voting, convertible participating preferred shares ("Series 1 Class A preferred shares"). The Series 1 Class A preferred shares are entitled to dividends as the directors may declare, provided that an equal dividend is declared on the common shares, and rank equally with the common shares with respect to liquidation proceeds. The Series 1 Class A preferred shares are convertible into common shares, on a one to one basis, subject to any adjustments resulting from subdivision or consolidation of the common shares, provided that the conversion does not result in the holder owning common shares exceeding an ownership limit of 40%. No shares of the Company are held by the Company or by its subsidiaries.

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16 Share Capital (continued)

The Company's share capital at June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010 is as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Common shares issued and fully paid	\$ 663,921	\$ 660,651	\$ 426,282
Series 1 Class A preferred shares issued and fully paid	30,784	30,784	-
	\$ 694,705	\$ 691,435	\$ 426,282

Changes in the Company's common shares and Series 1 Class A preferred shares outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Common shares (thousands)	Six months ended June 30			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Number		Stated Capital	
Balance at beginning of period	580,565	94,221	\$ 660,651	\$ 426,282
Issued upon private placement (note 5)	-	486,147	-	234,319
Stock options exercised (note 19)	70	197	15	50
Issued	6,164	-	3,255	-
Balance at end of period	586,799	580,565	\$ 663,921	\$ 660,651

Series 1 Class A preferred shares (thousands)	Six months ended June 30			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Number		Stated Capital	
Balance at beginning of period	63,853	-	\$ 30,784	\$ -
Issued upon private placement (note 5)	-	63,853	-	30,784
Balance at end of period	63,853	63,853	\$ 30,784	\$ 30,784

To finance the Acquisition, the Company issued and sold, on a private placement basis, an aggregate of 550,000,000 subscription receipts for aggregate gross proceeds of \$275,000. Following the approval of shareholders at a special meeting on March 25, 2010 and the receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals, the Acquisition was completed on March 29, 2010. Immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition on March 29, 2010, the subscription receipts were automatically converted into 486,147,088 common shares and 63,852,912 Series 1 Class A preferred shares. The proceeds of the Financing to the Company were \$265,103, net of transaction costs of \$9,897, of which \$1,900 was non-cash expense related to the warrants issued.

In the six months ended June 30, 2011, 70,000 common shares (2010 - 196,667 common shares) were issued upon the exercise of 70,000 stock options (2010 - 196,667 stock options).

On May 16, 2011, 6,164,574 common shares were issued to Goodwood Management Inc. ("Goodwood") at a price of \$0.528. Refer to note 19 for further details.

In connection with the Financing, 10,000,000 warrants were issued to purchase an equal number of Series 1 Class A preferred shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share. The fair value of the warrants at the time of issuance on February 9, 2010 was \$1,900 and was reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 1.59% and a volatility of 30.0%. The warrants expire on February 9, 2013.

17 Investment Income

The following table provides details of the investment income:

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest income	\$ 7,425	\$ 7,745	\$ 14,694	\$ 7,792
Dividend income	112	100	212	100
Instalment premiums financing income	1,359	1,176	2,496	1,176
Investment income	8,896	9,021	17,402	9,068
Investment expenses	(1,071)	(968)	(2,084)	(968)
Net investment income	\$ 7,825	\$ 8,053	\$ 15,318	\$ 8,100

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18 Expenses

The following table summarizes expenses by function as presented in the statement of operations:

Expenses by function	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Investment	\$ 1,071	\$ 968	\$ 2,084	\$ 968
Underwriting	83,626	75,588	154,051	75,588
Corporate	3,278	2,929	6,405	4,592
Business acquisition	-	-	-	2,936
	\$ 87,975	\$ 79,485	\$ 162,540	\$ 84,084

The following table summarizes the expenses by nature:

Expenses by nature	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Claims and adjustment expenses	\$ 62,449	\$ 50,544	\$ 108,256	\$ 50,544
Reinsurers' share of claims and adjustment expenses	(6,425)	(929)	(5,641)	(929)
Gross commissions	10,949	12,246	21,179	12,246
Premium taxes	2,101	2,611	4,437	2,611
Salaries and benefits	7,969	6,753	15,599	6,813
Share-based compensation	1,246	1,116	3,588	2,069
Office expenses	6,755	4,486	10,565	4,708
Professional fees	1,171	1,612	2,055	4,729
Amortization of property and equipment	719	534	1,215	534
Amortization of intangible assets	222	502	474	502
Management services	1,494	511	2,080	758
Investment management fees	208	404	624	404
Surety administrative charges	(883)	(905)	(1,891)	(905)
	\$ 87,975	\$ 79,485	\$ 162,540	\$ 84,084

For the three months ended June 30, 2011, \$414 (2010 - \$320) was included in salaries and benefits for future employee benefits under defined contribution plans, and lease expense of \$722 (2010 - \$642) was included in office expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, \$802 (2010 - \$320) was included in salaries and benefits for future employee benefits under defined contribution plans, and lease expense of \$775 (2010 - \$642) was included in office expenses.

19 Share-based Compensation

On April 12, 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the adoption of a comprehensive long-term equity incentive plan (the "Incentive Plan"), ratified at the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on May 12, 2010, designed to combine the Company's prior equity incentive plans, being the Employee and Director Stock Option Plan, the Directors and Officers Share Purchase Program, the Restricted Share Unit Plan, and the Deferred Share Unit Plan, collectively, the "Prior Plans". All awards granted under the Prior Plans remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms, however, no additional grants will be made under the Prior Plans. Under the Incentive Plan, the Company may grant share-based awards for an initial number of 63,858,049 common shares of the Company.

Stock Options – Changes to the number of stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Common share stock options (thousands)	Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,072	2,292
Exercised	(70)	(197)
Expired and forfeited	(527)	(663)
Outstanding at end of period	475	1,432

No stock options were granted in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

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19 Share-based Compensation (continued)

In the six months ended June 30, 2011, 70,000 options (2010 - 196,667 options) with an exercise price of \$0.22 per share (2010 - range from \$0.22 to \$0.45 per share) were exercised for 70,000 common shares (2010 - 196,667 common shares).

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at June 30, 2011:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number (thousands)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.22 - \$0.99	27	6.4 years	\$ 0.22
\$1.00 - \$3.99	323	2.0 years	\$ 2.58
\$4.00 - \$6.18	125	2.2 years	\$ 5.83
	475	3.5 years	\$ 3.30

Deferred Share Units – DSUs are granted to non-executive Directors of the Company as well as non-executive Directors, officers and employees of Jevco and are issued at the market value of the Company's shares at the date of grant. Directors may elect to receive DSUs in lieu of fees, which are issued at the market value of the Company's shares at the date of grant (prior to June 30, 2010 were issued at 90% of the market value). DSUs issued to officers and employees of Jevco vest as to one-third on the first anniversary, one-third on the second anniversary and one-third on the third anniversary of their date of grant. Vested DSUs are paid out in cash when the participant ceases to be a director, officer or employee.

Changes to the number of DSUs for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

DSUs (thousands)	Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Outstanding at beginning of period	4,609	2,633
Granted	641	1,608
Cancelled	(77)	-
Outstanding at end of period	5,173	4,241

No DSUs were exercised in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, compensation recovery relating to DSUs was \$16 (2010 – \$153) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011, compensation expense relating to DSUs was \$190 (2010 – \$800). At June 30, 2011, a liability of \$2,312 (December 31, 2010 - \$2,122) has been accrued with respect to issued DSUs.

Restricted Share Units – RSUs granted vest over three years, one third on each of the one year, two year and three year anniversary of the grant date, and are payable in cash when vested. The holder may elect to apply all or part of such cash payment to a subscription for common shares of the Company.

Changes to the number of RSUs for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

RSUs (thousands)	Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Outstanding at beginning of period	25,775	-
Granted	9,666	25,775
Exercised	(8,592)	-
Outstanding at end of period	26,849	25,775

In the six months ended June 30, 2011, 9,665,709 RSUs (2010 - 25,775,225 RSUs) were granted and 8,591,741 RSUs were exercised with a cash payment of \$4,536. Compensation expense with respect to RSUs for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$1,261 (2010 - \$1,269) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$3,398 (2010 - \$1,269). At June 30, 2011, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included accrued expense related to these RSUs of \$4,391 (December 31, 2010 - \$5,530).

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20 Related Party Transactions

Management services agreement

In April 2009, the Company entered into a management services agreement ("MSA") with Goodwood to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Company and to present strategic investment opportunities for the Board of Directors to consider. Goodwood is required to provide certain services to the Company including the services of two directors, one of whom is also President and Chief Executive Officer, and a Chief Financial Officer. The MSA currently provides that Goodwood will be paid an annual service fee designed to compensate Goodwood for the time and attention of its officers and employees incurred in furtherance of the Company's business as well as for the office space, equipment, supplies and other facilities provided or made available by Goodwood to the Company. The amount of the services fee will be based on the latest report prepared by an independent compensation consultant. Goodwood will also be entitled to participate in an annual incentive bonus plan for the purpose of recognizing the contribution of Goodwood to the Company's business.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011, Goodwood earned fees of \$1,494 (2010 - \$511) and \$2,080 (2010 - \$758), respectively. At June 30, 2011, fees of \$215 (December 31, 2010 - \$212, January 1, 2010 - \$1,093) were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

All RSUs outstanding at June 30, 2011 are held by Goodwood.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Compensation expenses related to key management personnel for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 603	\$ 497	\$ 1,769	\$ 557
Post employment benefits	29	28	50	28
Share-based compensation	(16)	(153)	190	801
	\$ 616	\$ 372	\$ 2,009	\$ 1,386

The Company agreed to pay a related party, a company controlled by a member of key management personnel and his family, a transaction fee related to the Acquisition contingent upon the future financial performance of Jevco, to a maximum of \$1,121 over three years. The full amount of \$1,121 in respect of this agreement was accrued and reported as a cost of business acquisition in the statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2011, \$747 (December 31, 2010 - \$1,121) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

21 Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations represent Nucryst's and iFire's operating results and cash flows for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. There was no revenue, amortization or income tax expense related to these discontinued operations in the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 or 2010. At June 30, 2011, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$419 (December 31, 2010 - \$379) related to discontinued operations.

Loss from discontinued operations of Nucryst for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$40 (2010 - \$141) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$101 (2010 - \$570). During the three months ended June 30, 2011, Nucryst incurred lease expense of \$35 and total expenses of \$40 (2010 - lease expense of \$nil and total expenses of \$344) and for the six months ended June 30, 2011, Nucryst incurred lease expense of \$93 and total expenses of \$101 (2010 - lease expense of \$111 and total expenses of \$773) related to the wind up of its operations.

Earnings per share from discontinued operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$nil (2010 - \$nil).

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21 Discontinued Operations (continued)

In November 2009, Nucryst entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell all of its operations and assets. The sale transaction was completed effective December 22, 2009. In November 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Nucryst under which Nucryst agreed to amalgamate with a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Under the terms of the amalgamation, non-controlling common shareholders of Nucryst received redeemable preferred shares of the amalgamated company, Westaim Holdings Limited, which they subsequently redeemed. At January 1, 2010, the Company's ownership in Nucryst was 74.7% with the non-controlling interest holding 25.3% with a carrying value of \$8,584. Following the capital restructuring completed on February 8, 2010, Nucryst became wholly-owned by the Company.

Loss from discontinued operations of iFire for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$47 and \$142, respectively, primarily related to lease expense for the ongoing maintenance of a leased building. In the first half of 2010, the rental building lease and corresponding liability were transferred to Westaim Holdings Limited and during the fourth quarter of 2010, iFire was formally dissolved.

22 Earnings per Share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate diluted earnings per share. Following the treasury stock method, the Company's earnings per share numerator for diluted earnings per share remains unchanged from the basic earnings per share calculation, as the assumed exercise of the Company's stock options and warrants does not result in an adjustment to income. The reconciliation of the number of weighted average common shares plus Series 1 Class A preferred shares used in the denominator to calculate diluted earnings per share is as follows:

Weighted average number of common shares and Series 1 Class A preferred shares (in thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Basic earnings per share	649,208	644,401	646,857	376,907
Effect of dilutive securities				
- restricted share units	10,249	-	11,501	-
- warrants	443	1,648	1,059	1,709
- stock options	16	73	19	121
Diluted earnings per share	659,916	646,122	659,436	378,737

The Series 1 Class A preferred shares are considered in-substance common shares and are included in the calculation of the basic earnings per share.

Stock options to purchase 475,000 common shares were outstanding at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - 1,072,500) and warrants to purchase 10,000,000 Series 1 Class A preferred shares were outstanding at June 30, 2011 (December 31, 2010 - 10,000,000). Of the stock options outstanding at June 30, 2011, 447,800 (December 31, 2010 - 975,300) were excluded in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price of the stock options was greater than the weighted average market value of the common shares in the period.

23 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- meeting regulatory requirements;
- maintaining a strong credit rating; and
- maximizing shareholder value.

In order to achieve the Company's capital management objectives, it employs a strong and efficient capital base and manages capital in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors. These policies relate to capital strength, capital mix, dividends and return on capital. The Company has a capital management process in place to measure, deploy and monitor its available capital to assess its adequacy on a continuous basis.

Management develops the capital strategy and oversees the capital management processes. Capital is managed using both regulatory capital measures and internal metrics.

The Company's capital consists of its shareholders' equity. These funds are mainly invested in the equity of Jevco. Jevco is regulated by OSFI and is required to maintain a level of capital sufficient to support the volume and risk profile of Jevco's business. Generally, OSFI requires insurers to achieve a ratio of at least 150% of an MCT formula.

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23 Capital Management (continued)

In connection with the Acquisition, the Company agreed with OSFI that it would maintain liquid and unencumbered assets within the holding company up to a maximum of \$20,000 and depending on Jevco's MCT ratio, this amount may not be required at all. At June 30, 2011, the MCT ratio of Jevco was 338% (December 31, 2010 - 321%) which eliminates the requirement to maintain the \$20,000 liquid and unencumbered assets within the holding company.

24 Risk Management

By virtue of the nature of the insurance company business, financial instruments comprise the majority of the Company's statement of financial position at June 30, 2011. The most significant identified risks to the Company which arise from holding financial instruments include credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and insurance underwriting risk. The market risk exposure of the Company is primarily related to changes in interest rates. The insurance underwriting risk of the Company is primarily related to pricing risk, concentration of risk and reserving risk. The Investment Committee of the Board of Jevco and senior management monitor the Company's risk exposures and activities that give rise to these exposures. The Appointed Actuary performs quarterly and annual analyses of the effect of various projected adverse scenarios on the financial condition of the Company which are compared to a base scenario using the Company's business plan. Management considers the results of these analyses in its risk management procedures. The Company has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the risks assumed in conducting its business.

Further details are provided below on the risk management objectives and policies as they relate to specific financial risks:

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk principally through its investments and balances recoverable from reinsurers. The Company monitors concentration and credit risk through policies to limit and monitor its exposure to individual issuers or related groups, with the exception of Canadian government bonds, as well as through ongoing review of the credit ratings of issuers held in the investment portfolio. The Company has policies to evaluate the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer's insolvency.

The tables below summarize the Company's credit exposure from its investments in fixed income investments by DBRS Limited rating.

Available-for-sale fixed income portfolio (measured at fair value)

DBRS Limited rating	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
AAA	\$ 439,353	48.6%	\$ 366,877	41.3%	\$ -	-
AA	259,250	28.7%	225,105	25.4%	-	-
A	178,243	19.7%	245,801	27.7%	-	-
BBB	25,536	2.8%	48,821	5.5%	-	-
Not rated	1,662	0.2%	1,302	0.1%	-	-
	\$ 904,044	100.0%	\$ 887,906	100.0%	\$ -	-

Held-to-maturity fixed income portfolio (measured at amortized cost)

DBRS Limited rating	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
AAA	\$ 18,917	19.3%	\$ 18,950	19.3%	\$ -	-
AA	65,460	66.9%	65,768	66.9%	-	-
A	13,513	13.8%	13,579	13.8%	-	-
	\$ 97,890	100.0%	\$ 98,297	100.0%	\$ -	-

At June 30, 2011, 97.0% of the Company's available-for-sale fixed income portfolio and 100.0% of the held-to-maturity fixed income portfolio was rated "A" or better.

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24 Risk Management (continued)

The table below summarizes the Company's credit exposure for amounts recoverable from reinsurers, by rating, as assigned by A.M. Best to the applicable reinsurers.

A.M. Best rating	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
A++	\$ 666	2.1%	\$ 1,883	6.3%	\$ -	-
A+	7,351	23.7%	5,915	19.9%	-	-
A	21,776	70.3%	21,781	73.4%	-	-
B++	359	1.2%	47	0.2%	-	-
Not rated	840	2.7%	58	0.2%	-	-
	\$ 30,992	100.0%	\$ 29,684	100.0%	\$ -	-

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to risk exposure due to changes in interest rates. Because substantially all of the investments are comprised of fixed income securities, periodic changes in interest rates generally impact the financial results to the extent that reinvestment yields are different than the original yields on maturing securities. Also, during periods of rising interest rates, the market value of the existing fixed income securities will generally decrease and realized gains on fixed income securities will likely be reduced. The reverse is true during periods of declining interest rates. Offsetting the effect on assets, any change in interest rates has an impact on the market yield rate which is used for discounting unpaid claims and adjustment expenses.

The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring the matching of the duration of the assets and liabilities. Duration is a measure used to estimate the extent market values of fixed income instruments change with changes in interest rates. Using this measure, it is estimated that:

(i) An immediate hypothetical 100 basis point or 1 percent parallel increase in interest rates would decrease the fair value of the available-for-sale fixed income investments by approximately \$23,800 at June 30, 2011, representing 2.6% of the \$904,044 fair value of the available-for-sale fixed income investments portfolio.

(ii) An immediate hypothetical 100 basis point or 1 percent parallel decrease in interest rates would increase the carrying value of the net unpaid claims and adjustment expenses by approximately \$13,900 at June 30, 2011, representing 2.2% of the 629,986 of the unpaid claims and adjustment expenses net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers and other insurers.

Computation of the prospective effect of hypothetical interest rate changes is based on numerous assumptions, including maintenance of the existing level and composition of fixed income security assets at the indicated date, and should not be relied on as indicative of future results. The computation is based on the following assumptions:

- the investments in the Company's portfolio are not impaired;
- credit and liquidity risks have not been considered;
- interest rates and equity prices move independently; and
- shifts in the yield curve are parallel.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of having insufficient cash resources to meet current financial obligations without raising funds at unfavorable rates or selling assets on a forced basis. Liquidity risk arises from general business activities and in the course of managing assets and liabilities. There is risk of loss to the extent that the sale of a security prior to its maturity is required to provide liquidity to satisfy policyholder and other cash outflows. The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and obligations as they fall due. Liquidity requirements are met primarily through funds generated from operations, asset maturities and income and other returns received on investments. Cash provided from these sources is used primarily for claims and claims adjustment expense payments and operating expenses. To meet these cash requirements, the Company has policies to limit and monitor its exposure to individual issuers or related groups and to ensure that assets and liabilities are broadly matched in terms of their duration and currency.

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24 Risk Management (continued)

The following tables summarize the carrying values of financial instruments by contractual maturity or expected cash flow dates (the actual dates may differ from contractual maturity because certain securities and debentures have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties):

At June 30, 2011	Less than one year	One to five years	Five to ten years	More than ten years	No Specific Date	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,234
Investment income due and accrued	5,653	-	-	-	-	5,653
Investments available-for-sale	177,245	607,937	90,154	28,708	8,446	912,490
Investments held-to-maturity	-	-	97,890	-	-	97,890
Instalment premiums	70,356	-	-	-	-	70,356
Income taxes recoverable	665	-	-	-	-	665
Accounts receivable	34,379	-	-	-	-	34,379
Recoverable from reinsurers	10,323	17,294	3,217	158	-	30,992
Claims recoverable from other insurers	12,537	21,001	3,907	192	-	37,637
	\$ 341,392	\$ 646,232	\$ 195,168	\$ 29,058	\$ 8,446	\$ 1,220,296
Financial liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,788	\$ 2,719	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,507
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	232,185	388,950	72,352	3,556	-	697,043
	\$ 252,973	\$ 391,669	\$ 72,352	\$ 3,556	\$ -	\$ 720,550
At December 31, 2010						
	Less than one year	One to five years	Five to ten years	More than ten years	No Specific Date	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,897	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,897
Investment income due and accrued	5,327	-	-	-	-	5,327
Investments available-for-sale	371,419	337,934	178,553	-	7,076	894,982
Investments held-to-maturity	-	-	98,297	-	-	98,297
Instalment premiums	65,104	-	-	-	-	65,104
Income taxes recoverable	472	-	-	-	-	472
Accounts receivable	26,505	-	-	-	-	26,505
Recoverable from reinsurers	9,888	16,564	3,081	151	-	29,684
Claims recoverable from other insurers	13,406	22,457	4,178	205	-	40,246
	\$ 525,018	\$ 376,955	\$ 284,109	\$ 356	\$ 7,076	\$ 1,193,514
Financial liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,545	\$ 5,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,750
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	234,859	393,430	73,186	3,596	-	705,071
	\$ 255,404	\$ 398,635	\$ 73,186	\$ 3,596	\$ -	\$ 730,821

The liquidity of the Company's investment portfolio is sufficient to generate cash to meet short term operational needs that are not met through cash flows from operations.

The carrying value of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is based on the present value of future cash flows with provisions for adverse deviation and is considered to be an indicator of fair value as there is no ready market for the trading of insurance policy liabilities. Similarly, the carrying values of claims recoverable from other insurers and recoverable from reinsurers are indicators of fair value as they are calculated on the same basis as the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses. The carrying value of all other financial instruments approximates their fair value due to the short term to maturity of those financial instruments.

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24 Risk Management (continued)

The coupon rates for the fixed term investments range from 1.1% to 12.2% at June 30, 2011 (1.1% to 12.2% at December 31, 2010). The average effective yield using amortized cost and the contractual interest rates, adjusted for any amortization of premiums and discounts at June 30, 2011 is 2.8% (December 31, 2010 - 2.8%).

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that the total cost of claims and acquisition expenses will exceed premiums received and can arise from numerous factors. The Company has identified pricing risk, concentration of risk and reserving risk as its most significant sources of insurance risks. The Company's underwriting objective is to develop business within its target market on a prudent and diversified basis and to achieve profitable underwriting results.

Pricing risk

Pricing risk arises when actual claims experience differs from the assumptions included in pricing calculations. Historically, the underwriting results of the property and casualty industry have fluctuated significantly due to the cyclical nature of the insurance market. The market cycle is affected by the frequency and severity of claims, levels of capacity and demand, general economic conditions and price competition. The Company focuses on profitable underwriting using a combination of experienced underwriting staff, pricing models and price adequacy monitoring tools. The Company prices its products taking into account numerous factors including claims frequency and severity trends, product line expense ratios, special risk factors associated with the capital required to support the product line, and the investment income earned on that capital. The Company's pricing is designed to ensure an appropriate return on capital while also providing long-term rate stability. These factors are reviewed and adjusted periodically to ensure they reflect the current environment.

Concentration of risk

The Company writes property and casualty insurance contracts generally over twelve-month durations. The most significant risks arise from natural disasters, climate change and other catastrophes. A concentration of risk may also arise from a single insurance contract issued to a particular demographic type of policyholder, within a geographical location or to types of commercial business. The relative variability of the outcome is mitigated if there is a large portfolio of similar risks. The Company's exposure to concentration of insurance risk is mitigated by a portfolio diversified across different geographic areas and lines of business. The Company has a reinsurance program to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses from any one catastrophe.

The Company has approximately 60% of its business in Ontario and is exposed to trends, social inflation, judicial changes and regulatory changes affecting this business. The geographical diversity by location of the underlying insurance risk for the six months ended June 30, 2011 is summarized below by reference to premiums written:

	Direct	Ceded	Net
Ontario	\$ 119,272	\$ 4,652	\$ 114,620
Quebec	46,000	2,190	43,810
Alberta	19,493	537	18,956
Other	5,445	443	5,002
	\$ 190,210	\$ 7,822	\$ 182,388

The portfolio of insurance by personal and commercial lines is summarized below by reference to premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2011:

	Direct	Ceded	Net
Personal lines	\$ 141,689	\$ 4,488	\$ 137,201
Commercial lines	48,521	3,334	45,187
	\$ 190,210	\$ 7,822	\$ 182,388

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24 Risk Management (continued)

Reserving risk

Reserving risk arises when actual ultimate paid claims and adjustment expenses are different from the estimated unpaid claims and adjustment expenses reserve. Reserving risk includes both the risk that reserves are too low with the result that not enough reserves are provided for the payment of claims, and the risk that reserves are too high because management is overly conservative in establishing reserves. Reserving patterns are the basis of the actuarial projection of future claims costs and inconsistent patterns can have a significant impact on the financial position of the Company. Reserve changes associated with claims of prior periods are recognized in the current period, which could have an impact on current year earnings. Claims data included in the reserving is used for product and reinsurance pricing; inaccurate reserving levels may cause delays in establishing proper pricing.

Sensitivity analyses

Risks associated with property and casualty insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company considers that the liability for its unpaid claims and adjustment expenses recognized in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, actual experience will differ from the expected outcome.

Among all the lines of business, the non-standard automobile line of business in Ontario has the largest unpaid claims liabilities. Given the nature of this line of business and the fact that it has a very long tail (meaning claims may take a long period of time to settle), the estimate of this line is the most critical to the assumptions used. If the tail factor selection on this line of business was 5% higher, the net unpaid claims and adjustment expense liabilities would be increased by approximately \$25,600. The net effect on shareholders' equity would be a reduction of approximately \$18,400. If the expected loss ratios used in the calculation of the IBNR reserves were 5% higher in all accident years, the net claims and adjustment expense liabilities would be approximately \$7,700 higher, generating a net reduction in shareholders' equity of approximately \$5,500. Changes in assumptions on other lines of business are considered to be less material.

Claims development tables

The following tables show the development of actual claims and adjustment expenses compared to the provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses on a direct basis and a net of reinsurance recoverable basis.

Claims development – Direct:

	Accident year					Total June 30, 2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Estimates of ultimate claims as at:						
December 31, 2007	\$ 293,594					
December 31, 2008	298,017	\$ 334,040				
December 31, 2009	299,667	331,591	\$ 332,529			
December 31, 2010	298,751	325,375	328,792	\$ 252,560		
June 30, 2011	294,041	324,790	326,461	260,441	\$ 118,471	\$ 1,324,204
Gross cumulative claim payments to:						
December 31, 2007	\$ 67,085					
December 31, 2008	114,736	\$ 87,041				
December 31, 2009	176,509	176,551	\$ 123,994			
December 31, 2010	206,365	209,125	186,346	\$ 90,990		
June 30, 2011	216,734	220,105	201,992	122,835	\$ 33,636	795,302
Provision for years 2007 to 2011						528,902
Provision for years prior to 2007						109,130
Unpaid claims net of recoveries - undiscounted						638,032
Effect of discounting and provision for adverse development						21,374
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, net of recoveries from other insurers						659,406
Recoverable from other insurers						37,637
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (note 13)						\$ 697,043

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24 Risk Management (continued)

Claims development – Net of reinsurance recoverable:

	Accident year					Total June 30, 2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Estimates of net ultimate claims as at:						
December 31, 2007	\$ 247,821					
December 31, 2008	251,157	\$ 283,984				
December 31, 2009	253,500	283,006	\$ 301,526			
December 31, 2010	250,386	277,098	296,202	\$ 250,662		
June 30, 2011	246,177	276,653	293,800	256,730	\$ 116,132	\$ 1,189,492
Net cumulative claim payments to:						
December 31, 2007	\$ 52,247					
December 31, 2008	88,460	\$ 69,226				
December 31, 2009	136,568	133,992	\$ 97,222			
December 31, 2010	166,383	163,921	158,357	\$ 90,948		
June 30, 2011	176,717	174,341	173,676	122,754	\$ 33,627	681,115
Provision for years 2007 to 2011						508,377
Provision for years prior to 2007						101,188
Unpaid claims net of recoveries - undiscounted						609,565
Effect of discounting and provision for adverse development						20,421
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance and recoveries from other insurers						629,986
Recoverable from other insurers						37,637
Net unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (note 13)						\$ 667,623

25 Operating Segment

The Company has one reportable segment which comprises the Company's property and casualty insurance business. All other includes corporate activities and the Company's discontinued operations. The accounting policies of the reportable segment are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 2. Segment net income represents segment net income without allocation of certain administration costs. The Company acquired the property and casualty insurance business on March 29, 2010 and commenced the consolidation of operations and comprehensive income beginning with the second quarter of 2010.

	Three months ended June 30, 2011			Six months ended June 30, 2011		
	Insurance segment	All other	Total	Insurance segment	All other	Total
Revenue	\$ 96,414	\$ 544	\$ 96,958	\$ 175,604	\$ 573	\$ 176,177
Underwriting expenses	83,626	-	83,626	154,051	-	154,051
Amortization expense	941	-	941	1,689	-	1,689
Income tax expense	3,481	-	3,481	5,752	-	5,752
Net income (loss)	8,705	(2,200)	6,505	14,680	(2,443)	12,237
Other comprehensive income	5,032	-	5,032	2,480	-	2,480
Comprehensive income (loss)	13,737	(2,200)	11,537	17,160	(2,443)	14,717
	Three months ended June 30, 2010			Six months ended June 30, 2010		
	Insurance segment	All other	Total	Insurance segment	All other	Total
Revenue	\$ 86,603	\$ 78	\$ 86,681	\$ 86,603	\$ 3,811	\$ 90,414
Underwriting expenses	75,588	-	75,588	75,588	-	75,588
Amortization expense	1,036	-	1,036	1,036	-	1,036
Income tax expense	3,086	-	3,086	3,086	-	3,086
Net income (loss)	7,152	(2,268)	4,884	29,300	(211)	29,089
Other comprehensive income	5,299	-	5,299	5,299	-	5,299
Comprehensive income (loss)	12,451	(2,268)	10,183	34,599	(211)	34,388

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25 Operating Segment (continued)

	June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Insurance segment	All other	Total	Insurance segment	All other	Total
Assets	\$ 1,291,822	\$ 9,616	\$ 1,301,438	\$ 1,257,460	\$ 12,966	\$ 1,270,426
Liabilities	\$ 895,557	\$ 10,570	\$ 906,127	\$ 880,605	\$ 12,497	\$ 893,102



The Westaim Corporation
212 King Street West, Suite 201
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1K5
www.westaim.com
info@westaim.com