

Thorium Power, Ltd  
Form 10-Q  
May 12, 2009

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended: March 31, 2009

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 000-28543

THORIUM POWER, LTD.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

91-1975651  
(I.R.S. Empl. Ident. No.)

1600 Tyson's Boulevard, Suite 550  
McLean, VA 22102  
(Address of principal executive offices, Zip Code)

(571) 730-1200

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year if Changed Since Last Report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of March 31, 2009 is as follows:

Class of Securities	Shares Outstanding
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	301,841,722

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes  No

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THORIUM POWER, LTD.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2009 AND 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	2
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss	3
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	4
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	5
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	6

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,375,361	\$ 5,580,244
Restricted cash	650,000	650,000
Accounts receivable - project revenue and reimbursable project costs	4,319,212	5,357,804
Prepaid expenses & other current assets	797,097	394,315
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>10,141,670</b>	<b>11,982,363</b>
Property Plant and Equipment -net	102,117	108,121
<b>Other Assets</b>		
Patent costs - net	234,277	217,875
Security deposits	122,825	138,418
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>357,102</b>	<b>356,293</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 10,600,889</b>	<b>\$ 12,446,777</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,542,581	\$ 5,138,979
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,542,581</b>	<b>5,138,979</b>
Commitments and contingencies (note 10)		
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 authorized shares, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001par value, 500,000,000 authorized, 301,841,722 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2009 and 301,493,084 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008	301,842	301,493
Additional paid in capital - stock and stock equivalents	49,902,488	48,607,451
Deficit	(43,012,435)	(41,489,974)
Common stock reserved for issuance, 152,174 shares and 484,055 shares at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	35,000	114,787
Deferred stock compensation	(168,587)	(225,959)
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>7,058,308</b>	<b>7,307,798</b>

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 10,600,889	\$ 12,446,777
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenue:		
Consulting Revenue	\$ 2,944,053	\$ 3,815,125
Cost of Consulting Services Provided	1,748,518	1,648,004
Gross Margin	1,195,535	2,167,121
Operating Expenses		
General and administrative	1,037,495	1,260,186
Research and development expenses	453,805	389,521
Stock-based compensation	1,225,186	1,363,803
Total Operating Expenses	2,716,486	3,013,510
Operating Loss	(1,520,951)	(846,389)
Other Income and (Expenses)		
Interest income	3,028	89,282
Other income and expenses	(4,538)	0
Total Other Income and Expenses	(1,510)	89,282
Net Loss before Income Taxes	(1,522,461)	(757,107)
Income taxes	0	30,828
Net Loss	(1,522,461)	(787,935)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	0	(131,723)
Total Comprehensive Loss	\$ (1,522,461)	\$ (919,658)
Net Loss Per Common Share, Basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding For The Period Used To Compute Per Share Data	301,667,403	299,064,014

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



Thorium Power Ltd.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
<b>Operating Activities:</b>		
Net Loss	\$ (1,522,461)	\$ (787,935)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operations to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	1,272,971	1,363,803
Depreciation and amortization	6,004	3,011
Loss on marketable securities - available for sale	0	(131,723)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:		
Accounts receivable - fees and reimbursable project costs	1,038,592	0
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(387,189)	(28,123)
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other current liabilities	(1,596,398)	(190,541)
Deferred revenue	0	(3,793,125)
Deferred project costs - net	0	319,902
<b>Net Cash Used In Operating Activities</b>	<b>(1,188,481)</b>	<b>(3,244,731)</b>
<b>Investing Activities:</b>		
Patent costs	(16,402)	0
<b>Net Cash Used In Investing Activities</b>	<b>(16,402)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Financing Activities:</b>		
Proceeds from issue of common shares	0	49,975
Payments on notes payable and other	0	(10,433)
<b>Net Cash Used In Financing Activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,542</b>
<b>Net Decrease In Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(1,204,883)</b>	<b>(3,205,189)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	5,580,244	7,910,766
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 4,375,361	\$ 4,705,577
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information</b>		
<b>Cash paid during the year:</b>		
Interest paid	\$ 0	\$ 183
Income taxes paid	\$ 266,000	\$ 30,828

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



Thorium Power Ltd.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 (Unaudited) and Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Common Stock		Additional		Stock	Accumulated	Deferred	Treasury Stock	Stockholders'	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Future Issuance	Comprehensive Income	Stock Compensation	Shares	Amount	Equity
Balance - December 31, 2007	299,014,182	\$ 299,014	\$ 41,791,735	\$ (38,630,572)	\$ 590,000	\$ 30,143	\$ (479,445)	0	\$ 0	\$ 3,600,875
Unrealized loss on marketable securities						(30,143)				(30,143)
Exercise of stock options	320,350	320	49,655							49,975
Stock option expense			6,138,220							6,138,220
Stock based compensation	158,552	159	39,841		114,787		(114,787)			40,000
Amortization of deferred stock compensation costs							368,273			368,273
Shares issued	2,000,000	2,000	588,000		(590,000)					0
Net loss for the year				(2,859,402)						(2,859,402)
Balance - December 31, 2008	301,493,084	\$ 301,493	\$ 48,607,451	\$ (41,489,974)	\$ 114,787	\$ 0	\$ (225,959)	0	\$ 0	\$ 7,307,798
Stock based compensation			1,210,391		35,000		(35,000)			1,210,391
Amortization of deferred stock compensation costs							62,580			62,580
Net loss for the period				(1,522,461)						(1,522,461)
Shares issued	348,638	349	84,646		(114,787)		29,792			0
Balance - March 31, 2009	301,841,722	\$ 301,842	\$ 49,902,488	\$ (43,012,435)	\$ 35,000	\$ 0	\$ (168,587)	0	\$ 0	\$ 7,058,308

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



Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

## 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

### Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission including the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted from these statements pursuant to such rules and regulation and, accordingly, they do not include all the information and notes necessary for comprehensive consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

In the opinion of the management of the Company, all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the three-month period have been made. Results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that might be expected for the entire fiscal year. When used in these notes, the terms "Company," "we," "us" or "our" means Thorium Power Ltd. and all entities included in our consolidated financial statements.

### Nature of operations

Radkowsky Thorium Power Corp., incorporated in the state of Delaware on January 8, 1992 ("Inception"), changed its name to Thorium Power, Inc. in April 2001. On February 14, 2006, Novastar Resources Ltd. ("Novastar"), now called Thorium Power Ltd., entered into an Agreement and merged on October 6, 2006 with Thorium Power, Inc. We are engaged in two business segments.

The first business segment is the development, promotion and marketing of its patented nuclear fuel designs: (1) thorium/uranium nuclear fuel and (2) thorium/reactor-grade plutonium disposing fuel. The Company also has a conceptual design of a thorium/plutonium disposing fuel. These fuels are designed to be used in existing light water reactors. Presently, we are focusing most of our efforts on demonstrating and testing our nuclear fuel technology for the Russian designed VVER-1000 reactors. Operations to date in this business segment have been devoted primarily to continued development of our fuel designs, filing for certain patents related to our technology, developing strategic relationships within the nuclear power industry, and securing political as well as some financial support from the United States and Russian governments.

Once our reactor fuels are further developed and tested, we plan to license our intellectual property rights to fuel fabricators, nuclear generators, and governments for use in commercial light water nuclear reactors, or sell the technology to a major nuclear company or government contractor, or some combination of the two. We anticipate having the final design of our fuel technology for VVER-1000 reactors and demonstration of our fuel in a VVER-1000 operating reactor to commence in the next three to five years. Presently all our research, testing and demonstration activities are being conducted in Russia. Our research operations are subject to various political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties inherent in Russia.

Our business model expanded in 2007 and our second business segment is providing consulting and strategic advisory services to companies and governments planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants. We have to date secured four contracts with successively larger values for consulting and strategic advisory services in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”). On August 1, 2008, we signed separate consulting services agreements with two government entities to be formed by Abu Dhabi. Under these two new agreements, we are to provide consulting and strategic advisory services over a contract term of five years starting from June 23, 2008, with automatic renewals of these contracts for one year periods. We entered into a next phase follow-on agreement in March 2009 to continue our consulting services under the ENEC agreement for 2009.

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Accounting Policies

a) Consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of Thorium Ltd. (a Nevada corporation) and our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Thorium Power, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Lightbridge Power International Holding, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company).

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. We have formed a branch office in England in 2008 called Lightbridge Advisors Limited, which is wholly-owned by our subsidiary Lightbridge Power International Holding, LLC and we anticipate forming several more foreign branch offices in other countries during 2009. All branch offices will be consolidated in our consolidated financial statements.

b) Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant Estimates

These consolidated financial statements include some amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments. The most significant estimates relate to valuation of stock grants and stock options, the net operating loss carry-forward, the valuation allowance for deferred taxes and various contingent liabilities. It is reasonably possible that these above-mentioned estimates and others may be adjusted as more current information becomes available, and any adjustment could be significant in future reporting periods.

c) Revenue Recognition

Consulting Business Segment

Revenue—at the present time we are deriving all of our revenue from our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, by offering services to foreign governments planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants. Our fee structure for each client engagement is dependent on a number of variables, including the size of the client, the complexity, the level of the opportunity for us to improve the client's electrical generation capabilities using nuclear power plants, and other factors. The accounting policy we use to recognize revenue depends on the terms of the specific contract. All of our consulting contracts mentioned below are with the Executive Affairs Authority (“EAA”) of Abu Dhabi, one of the member Emirates of the UAE, and the related entities to be formed: Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (“ENEC”) and Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (“FANR”). All of the Company's revenues recognized for the first quarter of 2009 were recognized on a time and material basis. All of the Company's revenues recognized for the first quarter of 2008 were recognized under the completed performance model of revenue recognition for our first consulting project with EAA (Road Map).



Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Technology Business Segment

Once the company's thorium-based nuclear fuel designs have advanced to a commercially usable stage, the company will seek to license our technology to major government contractors or nuclear companies, working for the US and other governments. We expect that our revenue from license fees will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of the related license term.

d) Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based awards under SFAS No. 123(R), which requires measurement of compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on date of grant and recognition of compensation over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units is determined based on the number of shares granted and the quoted price of our common stock. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures.

e) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated using our weighted-average outstanding common shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using our weighted-average outstanding common shares including the dilutive effect of stock awards as determined under the treasury stock method.

f) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, FSP No. 157-2 delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 157 one year for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Those assets and liabilities measured at fair value under SFAS No. 157 in Q1 2008 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The adoption of FSP 157-2 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities in Q1 2009 did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets. FSP No. 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We adopted FSP No. 142-3 as of January 1, 2009. Adoption did not have any material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

g) Contingent Liabilities

Liabilities for accrued expenses and loss contingencies arising from various claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. When facts and circumstances show that in a particular reporting period it is no longer probable that a contingent liability previously reported will not be paid, those accrued liabilities are adjusted in that period or are no longer recorded on the balance sheet.





Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

## 2. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

The company is currently executing its strategic plan for 2009 and is working on determining its future cash needs. Management anticipates, based on its current working capital and projected working capital requirements, that it will have enough working capital funds to sustain its current operations at its current operating level until sometime in 2010. In support of the Company's longer-term business plan, the Company will need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity to finance its research and development expenditures. The Company may also need to raise additional capital sooner to support its overhead operation if the consulting and strategic advisory services business becomes non-sustaining. Currently, the Company is restructuring its operations and working on revenue opportunities with the overall goal of increasing the company's profitability and cash flow. The Company expects to meet all of its financial commitments and operating needs for 2009.

## 3. CONSULTING REVENUES

### ENEC and FANR Projects

Substantially all of the Company's revenue earned in the amount of approximately \$2.9 million for the first quarter of 2009, has been derived from the two consulting contracts we entered into in August 2008, for consulting services to be rendered for future periods. We entered into a next phase follow-on agreement in March 2009 to continue our consulting services under the ENEC agreement for 2009. We will continue to provide strategic advisory services to the EAA of Abu Dhabi and to both the ENEC and FANR entities during the five year term of these consulting agreements. Under these agreements, revenue will be recognized on a time and material basis. We periodically discuss our consulting work with the EAA of Abu Dhabi, who will review the work we perform, and our reimbursable travel expenses, prior to the date of our monthly invoicing for services and expenses.

Travel costs and other reimbursable costs under these contracts are reported in the accompanying statements of operations as both revenue and cost of consulting services provided and totaled \$334,577 for the three months ended March 31, 2009. The total accounts receivable as of March 31, 2009 was \$4,319,212. Included in this total are travel and other reimbursable expenses charged in the amount of \$1,409,701 at March 31, 2009. The remaining amount of accounts receivable of \$2,909,511 represents consulting fees due for the work performed for both the ENEC and FANR projects, mentioned above, (\$1,069,366 of which was unbilled fees at March 31, 2009).

### Road Map Project

All of the Company's revenues recognized for the first quarter of 2008 were recognized under the completed performance model of revenue recognition for our first consulting project with EAA (Road Map). The consulting fee under this contract could have been refundable to our client, under the provisions of this contract, if we would have breached the contract, such as not deliver the final report to the foreign government. We received our fee for this contract in December 2007, in advance of our billing in March 2008. The total consulting revenue recognized under this contract during the three months ended March 31, 2008, was \$3.8 million.

## 4. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has two principal operating segments, which are (1) technology and (2) consulting. These operating segments were determined based on the nature of the operations and the services offered. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief executive officer, chief operating officer and chief financial officer have been identified as the chief operating decision makers. The Company's chief operating decision makers direct the allocation of resources to operating segments based on the profitability, the cash flows, and the business plans of each respective segment.

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

The Company evaluates performance based on several factors, of which the primary financial measure is business segment income before taxes. The following tables show the operations of the Company's reportable segments for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

March 31, 2009	Consulting	Technology	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 2,944,053	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,944,053
Segment Profit (Loss)- Before Tax	\$ 1,195,535	\$ (453,805)	\$ (2,264,191)	\$ (1,522,461)
Total Assets	\$ 4,319,212	\$ 234,277	\$ 6,047,400	\$ 10,600,889
Property Additions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,004	\$ 6,004

March 31, 2008	Consulting	Technology	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 3,815,125	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,815,125
Segment Profit (Loss)- Before Tax	\$ 2,167,121	\$ (389,521)	\$ (2,534,707)	\$ (757,107)
Total Assets	\$ 51,729	\$ 217,875	\$ 6,964,374	\$ 7,233,978
Property Additions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 183	\$ 183
Depreciation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,010	\$ 3,010

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

## 5. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs, included in the statement of operations amounted to \$453,805 and \$389,521 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Total cumulative expense has amounted to \$6,702,711 from January 8, 1992 (date of inception of Thorium Power, Inc.) to March 31, 2009. In 2008, research and development costs were presented separately in the statement of operations in the amount of \$130,661 which did not include certain general and administrative and stock based expenses totaling \$258,860, and which are appropriately identified as research and development costs in the segment reports and reclassified in the statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

## 6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of the following

	2009	2008
Trade Payables	\$ 441,193	\$ 2,474,564
Accrued Expenses	1,423,245	801,082
Accrued Payroll	1,678,143	1,863,333
	\$ 3,542,581	\$ 5,138,979

## 7. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Total common stock outstanding at March 31, 2009 was 301,841,722. At March 31, 2009, there were 152,174 shares reserved for future issuance and 54,125,893 stock options outstanding, all totaling 356,119,789 of total stock and stock equivalents outstanding at March 31, 2009.

### a) Share-based Compensation

The Company has in place a stock-based compensation plan to reward for services rendered by officers, directors, employees and consultants. On July 17, 2006, the Company amended this stock plan. The Company has reserved 75,000,000 shares of common stock of its unissued share capital for the stock plan. Other limitations are as follows:

- (i) No more than an aggregate of 37,500,000 shares can be granted for the purchase of restricted common shares during the term of the stock plan;
- (ii) The maximum number of shares of common stock with respect to which options may be granted to any one person during any fiscal year of the Company may not exceed 8,000,000 shares; and
- (iii) The maximum number of restricted shares that may be granted to any one person during any fiscal year of the company may not exceed 5,000,000 common shares.

Total stock options outstanding at March 31, 2009 were 54,125,893 of which 37,081,247 of these options were vested at March 31, 2009.



Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Stock option transactions to the employees, directors, advisory board members and consultants are summarized as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2009:

Stock Options	
Outstanding	2009
Beginning of the Year	52,084,522
Granted	5,500,000
Exercised	—
Forfeited	(1,972,217)
Expired	(1,486,412)
End of Period	54,125,893
Options exercisable	37,081,247

The following table provides certain information with respect to the above-referenced stock options that are outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2009:

Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Stock Options Outstanding Number of Awards	Stock Options Vested Number of Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.16 - \$0.29	5.082	23,314,779	14,814,808	\$ 0.18
\$0.30 - \$0.44	6.915	5,695,346	3,104,300	\$ 0.35
\$0.445-\$0.63	5.471	15,915,768	11,612,139	\$ 0.47
\$0.64-\$0.80	6.402	9,200,000	7,550,000	\$ 0.76
Total	5.614	54,125,893	37,081,247	\$ 0.39

The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2009 was \$1,167,582 of which \$752,708 related to vested awards. Intrinsic value is calculated based on the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the quoted price of our common stock as of the reporting date (\$0.225 per share as of March 31, 2009)

Thorium Power Ltd.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Assumptions used in the Black Scholes option-pricing model for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Three months ended	
	3/31/2009	3/31/2008
Average risk-free interest rate	2.56%	2.59%
Average expected life	10 years	10 years
Expected volatility	97.62%	114.51%
Expected dividends	0%	0%

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, \$1,272,971 and \$1,363,803 respectively, was recorded as stock-based compensation expense in the statement of operations (this total amount of stock based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2009, included stock based compensation in the amount of \$12,785 to employees and others providing revenue generating services, that was presented in the financial statements as cost of consulting services, \$1,225,186 to employees shown as general and administrative expenses and \$35,000 to the Board of Directors and strategic advisory council).

Stock compensation to two executive officers totaled \$590,000, as a one-time stock grant pursuant to employment agreements that they entered into in 2007, was recorded to deferred stock compensation (total 2 million shares were issued in September 2007). The vesting of 1 million of these shares was accelerated upon the termination of one of these executive officers in November 2008. The Company also issued additional shares of common stock of 127,626, which was granted in May 2008 to 3 employees that resulted in \$36,373 of deferred stock compensation, and 356,429 shares granted to 8 employees in August 2008, that resulted in \$78,414 of deferred stock compensation (of which \$29,792 was forfeited in January 2009). The amortization of deferred stock compensation, recorded as stock based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$27,580 and \$49,167, respectively. The remaining stock-based compensation was issued to two directors and four Strategic Advisory Council ("SAC") members, as mentioned above, which resulted in recording \$10,000 of director fees and \$25,000 in SAC fees respectively in the three months ended March 2009, and \$10,000 in directors fees for the three months ended March 2008.

## b) Warrants

There no warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2009.

## c) Common Stock reserved for Future Issuance

Common stock reserved for future issuance consists of

	Shares of Common Stock	Stock Purchase Warrants	Amount
Stock-based Compensation	152,174	0	\$ 35,000

Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

## 8. INCOME TAXES

Our tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate adjusted for discrete items, if any, that are taken into account in the relevant period. Each quarter we update our estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if our estimated tax rate changes we make a cumulative adjustment. The 2009 and 2008 annual effective tax rate is estimated to be at the 35% U.S. federal statutory rate.

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, there were no tax contingencies recorded.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting and the amounts recognized for income tax purposes. The significant components of deferred tax assets (at a 40% effective tax rate) as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively, are as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets	Total Amount		Deferred Tax Asset Amount	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Capitalized start up costs	\$ 7,125,807	\$ 7,125,807	\$ 2,850,323	\$ 2,850,323
Stock-based compensation	14,048,186	12,775,215	5,619,274	5,110,086
Approximate net operating loss carryforward	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Less: valuation allowance	(31,173,993)	(29,901,022)	(12,469,597)	(11,960,409)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has a net operating loss carry forward for federal and state tax purposes with substantially all of the net operating losses presently expected to expire unused or not be available to offset future taxable income. As a result, the amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable was reduced 100% by a valuation allowance. In 2009, the company will compute the actual Internal Revenue Code Section 382 limitation which will change the reported net operating loss carry forward estimated at \$10,000,000 above, and the valuation allowance shown above. The net operating loss carryforward does include approximately \$1.4 million that represents operating loss carryforwards generated subsequent to October 6, 2006, and are therefore not subject to any Section 382 limitation. The Company has no other deferred tax assets or liabilities. The change in the valuation allowance was \$509,188 for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

The company will file a consolidated tax return with its subsidiaries.

The company had paid in 2009 income taxes in the amount of \$266,000 in estimates for its 2008 corporate taxes, but it expects to receive substantially all or most, not both of this amount back from the Internal Revenue Service when the corporate tax returns are filed. Many of the company's operating expenses in its 2007 and 2006 tax years were classified under the internal revenue code as capitalized start-up costs which were not deductible for tax purposes, and the company had interest income that was taxable for tax purposes. The Company filed a refund claim to the IRS in 2008 for these federal taxes paid and received its refund in 2008. The remaining income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 represents the income taxes paid that were not refunded.





Thorium Power Ltd.  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Three Month Periods Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

## 9. RESEARCH AGREEMENT

On September 15, 2008, Thorium Power, Inc. (“TPI”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an agreement for post-irradiation examination of experimental fuel element (the “Agreement”) with the Russian Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute” (“Kurchatov”). Under the Agreement, Kurchatov agreed to perform post-irradiation examination of an irradiated uranium-zirconium seed fuel sample using non-destructive and destructive methods. Pursuant to the Agreement, TPI is obligated to pay to Kurchatov a total of approximately \$138,000, and Kurchatov is obligated to transfer to TPI the worldwide rights in all of the post-irradiation examination data generated in the course of performance by Kurchatov of work under the Agreement. Kurchatov agrees not to use, in any manner, the work product associated with such post-irradiation examination work or exercise any rights associated therewith without the written consent of TPI. Further, Kurchatov is obligated to provide to TPI and its affiliates specified information and documentation for audit purposes, and to obtain any and all permits from Russian governmental entities which may be required in order for Kurchatov to perform under the Agreement. In addition to this agreement, there are consulting agreements with several consultants working on various projects for the company, which total approximately \$20,000 per month.

## 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has employment agreements with its executive officers and some consultants, the terms of which expire at various times. Such agreements provide for minimum compensation levels, as well as incentive bonuses that are payable if specified management goals are attained. Under each of the agreements, in the event the officer's employment is terminated (other than voluntarily by the officer or by the Company for cause, or upon the death of the officer), the Company, if all provisions of the employment agreements are met, is committed to pay certain benefits, including specified monthly severance.

The Company moved from its prior office facility and has entered into an agreement to lease new office space, under the terms of a sublease with a term of 65 months commencing August 1, 2008. Under the terms of the sublease, the lease payments are inclusive of pass-through costs, which include real estate taxes and standard operating expenses. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has paid the security deposit related to this sublease agreement in the amount of \$120,486. The Company pays monthly rental fees in the amount of \$40,162 in the first year of the sublease agreement, and payments increase by a factor of 4% each year thereafter. The Company may terminate this agreement by providing 60 days notice to the Sublessor. The monthly straight-line rental expense from August 1, 2008 to December 1, 2013 is \$45,189. As a result of the straight-line rent calculation generated by the one free rent period and rent escalation, the Company has a deferred rent credit at March 31, 2009 of \$66,127.

Future estimated rental payments under our operating leases are as follows:

	Total
Year Ending - December 31, 2009	\$ 561,640
Year Ending - December 31, 2010	563,467
Year Ending - December 31, 2011	564,109
Year Ending - December 31, 2012	586,136
Year Ending - December 31, 2013	609,016
Total Minimum lease payments	\$ 2,807,368



## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “project,” “target,” “optimistic,” “intend,” “aim,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, those concerning our expected financial performance and strategic and operational plans, as well as all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. These statements are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us and reflect our current view concerning future events. As such, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among many others: our significant operating losses; our limited operating history; uncertainty of capital resources; the speculative nature of our business; our ability to successfully implement new strategies; present and possible future governmental regulations; operating hazards; competition; the loss of key personnel; any of the factors in the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K; other risks identified in this Report; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. You should also carefully review other reports that we file with the SEC. The Company assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. The Company assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. When used in this report, the terms “Thorium Power”, “Company”, “we”, “our”, and “us” refer to Thorium Power, Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Thorium Power, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Lightbridge Power International Holding, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company).

### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, together with the notes to those statements, included elsewhere in this report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements because of the risks and uncertainties inherent in future events. For additional information, see Item 7 of Part II, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview” of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### General Overview

We are a provider of nuclear energy consulting and strategic advisory services and a developer of proprietary nuclear fuel designs, each of which will be described in the following sections.

#### Consulting and Strategic Advisory Services Business Segment

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from our business segment which provides nuclear consulting services to entities within the UAE, as described above. Revenue from the Roadmap contract was recognized during our first fiscal quarter of 2008, when the work on the contract was substantially completed. We recognized revenue related to the Quickstart project ratably over the term of the agreement as this contract called for on-going consulting services from March 2008 through June 2008. Under the August 1, 2008 Agreements, revenues are being derived from fixed professional fee agreements, which were ultimately paid out in 2008 on a time and expense basis. Going forward, we may enter into additional consulting contracts to provide support and assistance to other commercial and governmental entities that are looking to develop and expand their nuclear power industry capabilities and

infrastructure. In future consulting engagements we expect that revenues may be derived either from fixed professional fee agreements or from fees generated through hourly rates, billed on a time and expense basis.

Our most significant expense related to our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment is the cost of services before reimbursable expenses, which generally relates to costs associated with generating consulting revenues, and includes employee payroll expenses and benefits, contractor compensation, vendor compensation, marketing expenses, and direct costs of training and recruiting the consulting staff. Consultant compensation consists of salaries, incentive compensation, and benefits. As revenues are generated from services performed by our permanent staff and contractors, our success depends on attracting, retaining and motivating talented, creative and experienced professionals at all levels.

#### Technology Business Segment

Our operations related to development and demonstration of our nuclear fuel designs primarily involve testing of the fuel designs, developing strategic relationships within and outside of the nuclear power industry, securing political and financial support from the U.S. and Russian governments, and the filing of patent applications including related administrative functions.

While we do not currently have any direct revenues from our research and development activities regarding our proprietary nuclear fuel technology, and expect that we will not generate licensing revenues from this business for several years, until our fuel designs can be fully tested and demonstrated and we obtain the proper approvals to use our nuclear fuel designs in nuclear reactors, we are utilizing certain common corporate capabilities in both our technology and consulting businesses. We believe we can leverage our general nuclear technology, business and regulatory expertise as well as industry relationships, to optimize our technology development plans and create integrated advisory services with the highest levels of expertise and experience in the nuclear power industry. Additionally, our knowledge of and credibility in addressing proliferation related issues that we have developed over many years, benefit our new consulting business. Our advisory services include a focus on non-proliferation, safety and operational transparency of nuclear power programs.

#### Material Opportunities and Challenges

##### Consulting and Strategic Advisory Services

Our emergence in the field of nuclear energy consulting is in direct response to the need for independent assessments, and highly qualified and integrated strategic advisory services for countries looking to establish nuclear energy programs, while still providing a blueprint for safe, clean, efficient and cost-effective non-proliferative nuclear power. We offer full-scope planning and strategic advisory services for new and existing markets, and offer such services without a bias towards or against any reactor vendor or fuel technology. We believe that there are significant opportunities available to provide services to governments that are dedicated to non-proliferative, safe, and transparent nuclear programs.

Our major challenge in pursuing our business is that the decision making process for nuclear power programs typically involves careful consideration by many parties, and therefore requires significant time. Also, many of the potential clients that could benefit from our services are in regions of the world where tensions surrounding nuclear energy are high, or in countries where public opinion plays an important role. Domestic and international political pressure may hinder our efforts to provide nuclear energy services, regardless of our focus on non-proliferative nuclear power.

### Proprietary Nuclear Fuel Technology Development

We believe that a major opportunity for us is the possibility that our fuel designs, which are currently in the research and development stage, will be used in the manufacturing of nuclear fuel utilized in many existing light water nuclear reactors in the future. Light water reactors are the dominant reactor types currently in use in the world, and fuels for such reactors constitute the majority of the commercial market for nuclear fuel. Our focus is on two different types, or variants, of thorium-based fuel designs. The first is designed to provide reactor owner-operators with an economically viable alternative fuel that will not generate weapons-usable plutonium in the spent fuel. The second is designed to dispose of reactor-grade plutonium that has been extracted from spent fuel from commercial reactors and stockpiled in Russia, Western Europe, the U.S., Japan, and other countries. We also have developed a conceptual design for a fuel to dispose of weapons-grade plutonium that is stockpiled in Russia and the United States. All three of these fuel variants are expected to have additional benefits, including reduced volume and reduced long-term radio-toxicity of spent fuel for the same amount of electricity generated, as compared with the uranium fuels that are currently used in light water reactors.

We, through our wholly owned subsidiary Thorium Power, Inc., have been developing relations with relevant entities within the United States and Russian governments for over fifteen years. Thorium Power, Inc., in cooperation with these governments, has been demonstrating its fuel designs in a research reactor in Russia for over four years. Independent analyses of the technology have been performed, including a May 2005 report by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or the IAEA, and an April 2005 report by Westinghouse Electric Company LLC, or Westinghouse. The IAEA and Westinghouse analyses were positive, and management believes that they can help lead to the favorable reception of our nuclear fuel designs in the future.

We are also working with Russian nuclear research institutes and Russian nuclear regulatory authorities, to have one or more of the fuel designs demonstrated in a Russian VVER-1000 reactor within the next three to four years, if we are able to obtain necessary support and enter into agreements with the Russian government and Russian research institutes. We believe that it will be necessary to enter into commercial arrangements with one or more major nuclear fuel fabricators, which in many cases are also nuclear fuel vendors, as a prerequisite to having our fuel designs widely deployed in global markets.

Our nuclear fuel designs have never been demonstrated in a full-size commercial reactor. Our planned demonstration of the fuels in a VVER-1000 reactor in Russia would provide operating experience that is critical to reactor owners and regulatory authorities. We believe that once the fuels have been demonstrated in the VVER-1000 reactor, this can help convince other light water reactor operators around the world to accept our thorium-based fuel designs.

We have also been conducting research and development related to a variant of these nuclear fuel designs for use in existing and future Western pressurized water reactors.

We believe that our greatest challenge will be acceptance of these fuel designs by nuclear power plant operators, which have in the past been hesitant to be the first to use a new type of nuclear fuel. In addition, our fuel designs would require regulatory approval by relevant nuclear regulatory authorities, such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the United States or its equivalent agencies in other countries, before they can be used in commercial reactors. The regulatory review process, which is outside of our control, may take longer than expected and may delay a rollout of the fuel designs into the market. We believe that demonstration of one of the Company's fuel designs in a commercial nuclear reactor would make deployment of the other designs easier, due to the many similarities that exist among all of our fuel designs.





Thorium Power, Inc. has been building relationships with companies and organizations in the nuclear power industry for several years. We will attempt to cause some or all of these companies and organizations to work in a consortium or a joint venture type arrangement with us in the future, however, we may not be able to develop any such consortium or arrangement in the near term or at all. The companies that we have identified for potential relationships have existing contracts with nuclear power plant owner-operators, under which they supply nuclear fuel branded with their name to such nuclear power plants. We will attempt to cause these nuclear fuel vending companies to provide their nuclear power plant operating customers with fuels that are designed with our technology. To do so, we will need to enter into agreements with one or more of these companies. Without such arrangements it would be more difficult for us to license our fuel designs because, in addition to the reputations, guarantees, services, and other benefits that these nuclear fuel vendors provide when selling fuel to nuclear power plant operators, they also often have multi-year fuel supply contracts with the reactor operators. These multi-year fuel supply contracts act as a barrier to entry into the market, such that it can be almost impossible to penetrate some markets for nuclear fuel without working with a nuclear fuel vendor that can support long term contracts. If we are successful in demonstrating our fuel designs in Russia and in continuing to build relationships with nuclear fuel vendors, we believe it may lead to one or more of these major companies in the nuclear power industry working with us in producing and selling our nuclear fuel designs to commercial reactor operators and governments.

#### Business Segments and Periods Presented

We have provided a discussion of our results of operations on a consolidated basis and have also provided certain detailed segment information for each of our business segments below for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, in order to provide a meaningful discussion of our business segments. We have organized our operations into two principal segments: Consulting and Technology. We present our segment information along the same lines that our chief executive reviews our operating results in assessing performance and allocating resources.

	Consulting		Technology		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 2,944,053	\$ 3,815,125	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,944,053	\$ 3,815,125
Segment Profit (Loss)- Before Tax	1,195,535	2,167,121	(453,805)	(389,521)	(2,264,191)	(2,534,707)	(1,522,461)	(757,107)
Total Assets	4,319,212	51,729	234,277	217,875	6,047,400	6,964,374	10,600,889	7,233,978
Property Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	183
Depreciation \$	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,004	\$ 3,010	\$ 6,004	\$ 3,010

### Consulting and Strategic Advisory Services Business

At the present time, all of our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2009, is derived from our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, by offering services to foreign governments planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants benefiting from thorium-based or other nuclear fuels. The fee type and structure that we offer for each client engagement is dependent on a number of variables, including the complexity, the level of the opportunity for us to improve the client's electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants, and other factors. Substantially all of the Company's revenues totaling \$2,944,053 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, have been derived from the our continuing work under the August 1, 2008 Agreements, with the EAA, and upon formation, with and the related entities to be formed: Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation ("ENEC") and Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation ("FANR"). We entered into a next phase follow-on agreement in March 2009 to continue our consulting services under the ENEC agreement for 2009. The cost of consulting services provided was \$1,748,518 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, which consists primarily of direct labor consulting expenses and other labor support costs incurred. Some indirect corporate overhead expenses incurred were not allocated to the consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, and are reported above in the business segment information chart as corporate overhead costs in the above segment reporting financial table.

### Technology Business

Over the next 12 to 18 months we expect to incur approximately up to \$5 – \$6 million in research and development expenses related to the development of our proprietary nuclear fuel designs. We expect to incur these expenses after we have entered into formal agreements with Russian nuclear entities that will grant us licensing and other rights to use such technologies or intellectual property developed by the Russian entities. Any such agreement would require formal review and approval by the Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation (RosAtom). We have spent approximately \$453,805 for research and development so far in 2009, and a cumulative amount from the date of our inception (January 8, 1992, date of inception of Thorium Power Inc.) to March 31, 2009 of \$6.7 million. We have established an office in Moscow and leased office space to support our research and development activities in Russia, as of May 1, 2008.

Over the next several years, we expect that our research and development activities will increase and will be primarily focused on testing and demonstration of our fuel technology for VVER-1000 reactors. The main objective of this research and development phase is to prepare for full-scale demonstration of our nuclear fuel technology in an operating commercial VVER-1000 reactor in Russia. Key research and development activities will include: (1) Scaling up the fuel fabrication process to full length (10 feet) rods used in commercial VVER-1000 reactors, (2) Validating thermal hydraulic performance of full size (10 feet) seed and blanket fuel assembly, (3) Performing post-irradiation examination of fuel samples that have been irradiated in ampoules in the IR-8 research reactor and conducting loop irradiation testing, and (4) Obtaining final regulatory approvals for insertion of fuel in VVER-1000 commercial reactors. As this research and development program relates to commercial applications of our fuel technology, and retaining ownership or control over as much key intellectual property as we possibly can is critical to the long-term success of our licensing business model, our plan is to fully fund these research and development activities ourselves. At the same time, we do not currently plan to fund research, testing and demonstration of our thorium/weapons-grade plutonium disposing fuel, which can only be used in the U.S.-Russia government-to-government weapons-grade plutonium disposition program and has no commercial applications. Hence, funding for any future research and development activities on this fuel design would have to be provided by the U.S. government or other stakeholders.

## Financial Status

At March 31, 2009, our total assets were approximately \$10,600,889 and total liabilities as of March 31, 2009, were approximately \$3,542,581. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, from the results of operations from our consulting business segment, we have essentially maintained our working capital surplus at December 31, 2008, which was \$6.8 million, to \$6.6 million as of March 31, 2009. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance as of March 31, 2009 equaled \$3.5 million, a decrease of approximately \$1.6 million from December 31, 2008. These liabilities have decreased primarily due to the payment of prior year liabilities.

Management expects that our current cash position, as well as the expected revenue and profits that are expected to be earned from our follow-on agreements from the two consulting agreements we entered into in August 2008, will meet our foreseeable working capital needs for our current operations until sometime in 2010. In support of our longer-term business plan for our technology business segment, we will need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity to finance our overhead and research and development expenditures. We will also need to raise capital to support our technology business if the consulting and strategic advisory services business becomes non-sustaining. Our current average monthly projected working capital requirements for the company, excluding the \$5 – \$6 million of research and development expenses we expect to incur in Russia over the next 12 – 18 months is approximately \$1,200,000 per month. This financing will need to take place in 2009, to ensure that we have the necessary working capital to continue our planned business operations through 2009 and beyond. It is important to note that financing may not be available or we may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to us. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of our outstanding common stock. To support this financing activity, we are exploring transaction opportunities that could simultaneously create strategic industry and market alliances for the company, to support our operations in 2009 and beyond.

## Consolidated Results of Operations

## Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 to March 31, 2008

The following table summarizes certain aspects of the Company's consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2008.

	Three Months Ended		(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	March 31,	March 31,	Change \$	Change %
	2009	2008		
Consulting Revenues	\$ 2,944,053	\$ 3,815,125	\$ (871,072)	-23%
Cost of services provided				
Consulting expenses	\$ 1,748,518	\$ 1,648,004	\$ 100,514	6%
% of total revenues	59%	43%		
Gross profit	\$ 1,195,535	\$ 2,167,121	\$ (971,586)	-45%
% of total revenues	41%	57%		
Operating Expenses				
General and administrative	\$ 1,037,495	\$ 1,260,186	\$ (222,691)	-18%
% of total revenues	35%	33%		
Research and development expenses	\$ 453,805	\$ 389,521	\$ 64,284	17%

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% of total revenues		15%		10%	
Stock-based compensation	\$ 1,225,186		\$ 1,363,803		\$ (138,617) -10%
% of total revenues		42%		36%	
Total Operating Loss	\$ (1,520,951)		\$ (846,389)		\$ 674,562 80%
% of total revenues		-52%		-22%	
Other Income and (Expenses)					
Interest income/expense, other	\$ (1,510)		\$ 89,282		\$ (90,792) -102%
% of total revenues		0%		2%	
Net loss - before income taxes	\$ (1,522,461)		\$ (757,107)		\$ 765,354 101%
% of total revenues		-52%		-20%	

## Revenues

The \$2,944,053 of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2009, was generated from our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment. This revenue earned was from the continuation of consulting work we performed, pursuant to the August 1, 2008 consulting contracts we signed with ENEC and FANR, mentioned above. We will continue in 2009 to provide consulting services under both of these agreements, following the successful work we performed in 2008 for the ENEC and FANR projects.

We entered into a next phase follow-on agreement in March 2009 to continue our consulting services under the ENEC agreement for 2009. We anticipate that revenue earned in 2009 from this follow-on agreement will be up to \$7 million. We also anticipate entering into a follow-on consulting agreement in the near term for the FANR work as well, in an amount up to \$10 million of revenue to be earned in 2009. Revenue earned under both these agreements in 2009 will be recognized on a time and material basis. The revenue to be earned and recognized under both of these agreements will depend upon the agreed upon work plans and time spent working on these projects, which can be more or less than the revenue amounts initially planned to be earned under these agreements. We also anticipate entering into other consulting and technology agreements that may generate revenue for us as well in 2009.

The \$3,815,125 of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was earned from our Roadmap consulting project with the UAE, the first consulting project that we started working on during the fourth quarter of 2007. The revenue from this project was recognized on a completed performance model method, where revenue is usually recognized near the end of the contract, when substantially all of the project deliverables under the contract are completed and then approved by the customer.

## Cost of Services Provided

The increase in the cost of services for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is due to expenses related to the consulting, professional, administrative and other costs allocated to the consulting projects, which were incurred to perform and support the work done for our consulting projects in Abu Dhabi.

## Gross Margin

The 2009 gross margin is lower in 2009 versus 2008 because the advisory contracts changed from fixed price contracts to time and expense contracts.

## General and Administrative Expenses

There was an 18 percent decrease in the general and administrative expenses (G&A) for three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. The majority of this percentage decrease in G&A is due to an increase in the allocation of indirect costs to support our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, which was allocated to cost of services provided, mentioned above. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in absolute dollars in Q1 2009 to (1) establish a human resources department to hire new consultants with the proper nuclear expertise for our consulting projects, (2) implement a new ERP accounting system to support the activities of our consulting projects and to strengthen our internal controls, (3) larger office space to accommodate the additional people working for our company in 2009 and (4) other consulting and general overhead costs. We incurred professional fees by engaging consulting firms to assist us (1) in establishing foreign branch offices in Abu Dhabi and Russia in 2009 and (2) establishing our Strategic Advisory Board which replaced our International Advisory Board. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase in future periods due to the expansion of our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment and the hiring of new officers, employees and consultants to help further develop and support our consulting and strategic advisory services and technology business segments.



### Research and Development Costs

The increase in research and development costs for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is due to the increase in the scope of work for our research and development activities in Russia. We expect that our research and development expenses will increase in the future periods. Over the next 12 to 18 months we expect to incur approximately up to \$5 – \$6 million in research and development expenses related to the development of our proprietary nuclear fuel designs.

### Stock-Based Compensation

The decrease in stock based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2009, is due to certain long-term incentive stock options and stock that were granted in prior years under our stock plan to executives, directors, advisors and employees, which became fully vested in 2008. We anticipate that stock based incentives will be offered to attract new employees in 2009, due to our expansion to meet the demands of contracts with our current customer, and anticipated future business with new customers.

### Other Income and Expense

The decrease in other income and expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is due to the decrease in interest income earned on our idle cash.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, we had a total of cash and cash equivalents of \$4,375,361. The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flow for all financial statements periods presented in this report.

	Cash Flow	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,188,481)	\$ (3,244,731)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (16,402)	\$ 0
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 0	\$ 39,542
Net cash outflow	\$ (1,204,883)	\$ (3,205,189)

### Operating Activities

Net cash used in our operating activities decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008 by \$2,056,250. This decrease in funds used in our operating activities was primarily due to the increase in the collections of our accounts receivable in 2009 and the prepayment of consulting fees we received in 2007, for revenue we earned and recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2008. This decrease in the cash used in operating activities was partially offset by an increase in our cost of services provided to perform these contracts, which was paid to our employees and consultants in order to provide the necessary services related to these consulting projects. The other changes to the operating activities cash flows are mentioned above in the consolidated results of operations section regarding expenses incurred for general and administrative expenses mentioned above, and items mentioned in the other income and expense.

### Investing Activities

Net cash used in our investing activities increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 due to professional fees incurred for the filing of patent applications. These patent applications are filed for the new developments resulting from our research and development activities in our fuel technology.

### Financing Activities

Net cash provided by our financing activities decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008 by \$39,542. This decrease in the cash provided by financing activities was mainly attributable to a decrease in the proceeds from the issuance of stock, partially offset by a decrease in the payments of notes payable.

Management expects that the proceeds from our consulting agreements in 2009, as well as the expected proceeds for the remainder of 2009 that we will earn under the two new consulting agreements we entered into in August 2008, will meet our foreseeable working capital needs for our current operations until sometime in 2010. However, we will need to raise additional capital by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity to support our longer term business plan. We will also need to raise capital to support our overhead operation if the consulting and strategic advisory services business becomes non-sustaining. If we need to obtain additional financing, that financing may not be available or we may not be able to obtain that financing on terms acceptable to us. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of our outstanding common stock.

### Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to an investor in our securities.

### Seasonality

Our business has not been subject to any material seasonal variations in operations, although this may change in the future.

### Inflation

Our business, revenues and operating results have not been affected in any material way by inflation.



Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The SEC issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, “Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies” suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the SEC has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company’s financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, we have identified the following significant policies as critical to the understanding of our financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make a variety of estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and (ii) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods covered by the financial statements.

Our management expects to make judgments and estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the future resolution of the uncertainties increase, these judgments become even more subjective and complex. Although we believe that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in estimates and assumptions based upon actual results may have a material impact on our results of operation and/or financial condition. We have identified certain accounting policies that we believe are most important to the portrayal of our current financial condition and results of operations. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 27, 2008.

#### Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, Stock Options and Warrants Granted to Employees and Non-employees

We adopted SFAS 123(R), as of January 1, 2006. SFAS 123(R) replaced the existing requirements under SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, and Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock-based Compensation to Employees, or APB 25. According to SFAS 123(R), all forms of share-based payments to employees, including employee stock options and employee stock purchase plans, are treated the same as any other form of compensation by recognizing the related cost in the statement of income.

Under SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award, and the expense is recognized ratably over the award's vesting period. For all grants made, we recognize compensation cost under the straight-line method.

We measure the fair value of stock options on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model which requires the use of several estimates, including:

- the volatility of our stock price;
- the expected life of the option;
- risk free interest rates; and
- expected dividend yield.

Prior to the completion of our merger in October 2006, we had limited historical information on the price of our stock as well as employees' stock option exercise behavior for stock options issued prior to the merger. As a result, we could not rely on historical experience alone to develop assumptions for stock price volatility and the expected life of options. As such, our stock price volatility was estimated with reference to our historical stock price for the time period before the merger, from the date the announcement of the merger was made. We utilized the closing prices of our publicly-traded stock from the announcement date in January 2006 to determine our volatility and will continue to use our historical stock price closing prices to determine our volatility in 2008.

The expected life of options is based on internal studies of historical experience and projected exercise behavior. We estimate expected forfeitures of stock-based awards at the grant date and recognize compensation cost only for those awards expected to vest. The forfeiture assumption is ultimately adjusted to the actual forfeiture rate. Estimated forfeitures are reassessed in subsequent periods and may change based on new facts and circumstances. We utilize a risk-free interest rate, which is based on the yield of U.S. treasury securities with a maturity equal to the expected life of the options. We have not and do not expect to pay dividends on our common shares.



The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used were as follows: volatility of 96% to 284%, a risk-free interest rate of 2.56% to 5.24%, dividend yield of 0% and an exercise term of two to ten years.

#### Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with SFAS No.109 Accounting for Income Taxes, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets or liabilities for the tax-effected temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of our assets and liabilities and for net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. The tax expense or benefit for unusual items, prior year tax exposure items or certain adjustments to valuation allowances are treated as discrete items in the interim period in which the events occur.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, or FIN 48. FIN 48 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we did not recognize any current tax liability for unrecognized tax benefits. We have estimated the amount of our net operating loss carry-forwards and we currently have engaged tax professionals to evaluate the amount of net operating loss carry-forward available to us to offset future taxable income, under Internal Revenue Code Section 382.

#### Contingent Liabilities

Liabilities for accrued expenses and loss contingencies arising from various claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. When facts and circumstances show that in a particular reporting period it is no longer probable that a contingent liability previously reported will be paid, those accrued liabilities are adjusted in that period or are no longer recorded on the balance sheet.

#### Revenue Recognition from Consulting Contracts

We believe one of our critical accounting policies is revenue recognition from our consulting contracts. We are currently primarily deriving our revenue from fees by offering consulting and strategic advisory services to foreign commercial and government owned entities planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities, using nuclear power plants. Our fee type and structure for each client engagement depend on a number of variables, including the size of the client, the complexity, the level of the opportunity for us to improve the client's electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants, and other factors.

We recognized the revenues for our first consulting project which we completed in March 2008, using the completed performance model. We recognize revenue from the current two consulting agreements that we entered into in August 2008, which we are now working on in 2009, as time and material contracts.

We recognize revenue associated with fixed-fee service contracts in accordance with the proportional performance method, measured by the percentage of costs (primarily labor) incurred to date as compared to the estimated total costs (primarily labor) for each contract. When a loss is anticipated on a contract, the full amount of the anticipated loss is recognized immediately.



Our management uses its judgment concerning the estimation of the total costs to complete the contract considering a number of factors, including the experience of the personnel that are performing the services, and the overall complexity of the project. Should changes in management's estimates be required, due to business conditions that cause the actual financial results to differ significantly from management's present estimates, revenue recognized in future periods could be adversely affected.

We recognize revenue in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin or SAB, No. 104, Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue when all of the following conditions are met:

1. There is persuasive evidence of an arrangement;
2. The service has been provided to the customer;
3. The collection of the fees is reasonably assured; and
4. The amount of fees to be paid by the customer is fixed or determinable.

In situations where contracts include client acceptance provisions, we do not recognize revenue until such time as the client has confirmed its acceptance.

#### Intangibles

As presented on the accompanying balance sheet, we had patents with a net book value of \$234,277 as of March 31, 2009. There are many assumptions and estimates that may directly impact the results of impairment testing, including an estimate of future expected revenues, earnings and cash flows, and discount rates applied to such expected cash flows in order to estimate fair value. We have the ability to influence the outcome and ultimate results based on the assumptions and estimates we choose for testing. To mitigate undue influence, we set criteria that are reviewed and approved by various levels of management. The determination of whether or not intangible assets have become impaired involves a significant level of judgment in the assumptions. Changes in our strategy or market conditions could significantly impact these judgments and require adjustments to recorded amounts of intangible assets.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Item 1 of Part I, "Financial Statements — Note 1 — Accounting Policies — Recent Accounting Pronouncements."

#### ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

##### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-Q. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, and our Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management (including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer) to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to give reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC.



There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation performed that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive and acting Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

#### Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that management document and test the Company's internal control over financial reporting and include in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q a report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based upon the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, as of March 31, 2009, and was effective during the entire quarter ended March 31, 2009.

## PART II OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. We are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results.



ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES OR USE OF PROCEEDS

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed with this report, except those indicated as having previously been filed with the SEC and are incorporated by reference to another report, registration statement or form. As to any shareholder of record requesting a copy of this report, we will furnish any exhibit indicated in the list below as filed with this report upon payment to us of our expenses in furnishing the information.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed on December 17, 1999).
3.2	By-laws (incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 18, 2006).
4.1	2005 Compensation Plan for Outside Consultants of Custom Brand Networks, Inc. dated March 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on March 10, 2005).
4.2	2005 Augmented Compensation Plan for Outside Consultants of the Company dated August 15, 2005 (incorporated by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on August 19, 2005).
4.3	2006 Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the current report of the Company on Form 8-K filed February 21, 2006)
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification - Principal Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification - Principal Accounting Officer
32*	Section 1350 Certifications

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\* Filed Herewith

SIGNATURES

In accordance with section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant caused this Report on Form 10-Q to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized individuals.

Date: May 12, 2009

THORIUM POWER, LTD.

By: /s/ Seth Grae  
Seth Grae  
Chief Executive Officer,  
President and Director  
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ James Guerra  
James Guerra  
Chief Operating Officer and  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer and  
Principal Accounting Officer)

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