

Thorium Power, Ltd
Form 10-Q
August 10, 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: June 30, 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

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

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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 June 30, 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

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THORIUM POWER, LTD.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

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Thorium Power Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

| | June 30, 2009 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2008 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 4,910,717 | \$ 5,580,244 |
| Restricted cash | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| Accounts receivable - project revenue and reimbursable project costs | 3,898,475 | 5,357,804 |
| Prepaid expenses & other current assets | 667,407 | 394,315 |
| Total Current Assets | 10,126,599 | 11,982,363 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment -net | 107,120 | 108,121 |
| Other Assets | | |
| Patent costs - net | 236,215 | 217,875 |
| Security deposits | 125,548 | 138,418 |
| Total Other Assets | 361,763 | 356,293 |
| Total Assets | \$ 10,595,482 | \$ 12,446,777 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 3,637,997 | \$ 5,138,979 |
| Total Liabilities | 3,637,997 | 5,138,979 |
| Commitments and contingencies | - | - |
| Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 authorized shares, no shares issued and outstanding | - | - |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000,000 authorized, 301,841,722 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 and 301,493,084 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 | 301,842 | 301,493 |
| Additional paid in capital - stock and stock equivalents | 51,086,020 | 48,607,451 |
| Accumulated Deficit | (44,359,385) | (41,489,974) |
| Common stock reserved for issuance, 505,972 shares and 484,055 shares at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | 109,297 | 114,787 |
| Deferred stock compensation | (180,289) | (225,959) |
| Total Stockholders' Equity | 6,957,485 | 7,307,798 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | \$ 10,595,482 | \$ 12,446,777 |

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

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

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenue: | | | | |
| Consulting Revenue | \$ 3,430,485 | \$ 4,301,500 | \$ 6,374,538 | \$ 8,116,625 |
| Cost of Consulting Services Provided | 1,888,846 | 1,736,562 | 3,637,364 | 3,384,566 |
| Gross Margin | 1,541,639 | 2,564,938 | 2,737,174 | 4,732,059 |
| Operating Expenses | | | | |
| General and administrative | 1,140,223 | 1,597,941 | 2,107,717 | 3,116,987 |
| Research and development expenses | 559,112 | 154,788 | 1,012,917 | 285,449 |
| Stock-based compensation | 1,202,357 | 1,423,376 | 2,497,544 | 2,787,179 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 2,901,692 | 3,176,105 | 5,618,178 | 6,189,615 |
| Operating loss | (1,360,053) | (611,167) | (2,881,004) | (1,457,556) |
| Other Income and (Expenses) | | | | |
| Interest income | 13,492 | 53,898 | 16,520 | 143,180 |
| Realized loss on marketable securities and other | (389) | (438,750) | (4,927) | (438,750) |
| Total Other Income and Expenses | 13,103 | (384,852) | 11,593 | (295,570) |
| Net loss before income taxes | (1,346,950) | (996,019) | (2,869,411) | (1,753,126) |
| Income taxes | — | 1,111 | — | 31,939 |
| Net loss | (1,346,950) | (997,130) | (2,869,411) | (1,785,065) |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | | | | |
| Unrealized loss on marketable securities | — | 128,208 | — | (3,515) |
| Total Comprehensive Loss | \$ (1,346,950) | \$ (868,922) | \$ (2,869,411) | \$ (1,788,580) |
| Net Loss Per Common Share, Basic and diluted | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.01) | \$ (0.01) |
| Weighted Average Number of shares outstanding for the period (used to compute per share data) | 301,841,722 | 299,366,947 | 301,754,563 | 299,215,481 |

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

Thorium Power Ltd.
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

| | Six months ended June 30, | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Operating Activities: | | |
| Net Loss | \$ (2,869,411) | \$ (1,785,065) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operations to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Stock based compensation | 2,519,098 | 2,787,178 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13,040 | 3,467 |
| Changes in non-cash operating working capital items: | | |
| Accounts receivable - fees and reimburseable project costs | 1,459,329 | — |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (260,222) | (150,514) |
| Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other current liabilities | (1,500,982) | (520,359) |
| Deferred revenue | — | (3,793,125) |
| Deferred project costs – net | — | 371,631 |
| Net Cash Used In Operating Activities | (639,148) | (3,086,787) |
| Investing Activities: | | |
| Property and equipment | (12,039) | — |
| Patent costs | (18,340) | — |
| Net Cash Used In Investing Activities | (30,379) | — |
| Financing Activities: | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common shares | — | 49,975 |
| Payments on notes payable and other | — | (10,433) |
| Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities | — | 39,542 |
| Net Decrease In Cash and Cash Equivalents | (669,527) | (3,047,245) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period | 5,580,244 | 9,907,691 |
| Reclassification of cash equivalents to marketable securities - available for sale | — | (1,674,849) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period | \$ 4,910,717 | \$ 5,185,597 |
| Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information | | |
| Cash paid during the period for: | | |
| Interest paid | \$ — | \$ 183 |
| Income taxes paid | \$ 266,000 | \$ 31,939 |

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

Thorium Power Ltd.
 Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
 For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited) and Year Ended December 31, 2008

| | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Stock | Accumulated Comprehensive Income | Deferred Stock Compensation | Stockholders' Equity |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Shares | Amount | | | Committed For Future Issuance | | | |
| Balance - December 31, 2007 | 299,014,182 | \$ 299,014 | \$ 41,791,735 | \$ (38,630,572) | \$ 590,000 | \$ 30,143 | \$ (479,445) | \$ 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) | | | — |
| 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 | \$ — | \$ (225,959) | \$ 7,307,798 |
| Stock based compensation | | | 2,392,930 | | 109,297 | | (39,297) | 2,462,930 |
| Amortization of deferred stock compensation costs | | | | | | | 56,168 | 56,168 |
| Net loss for the period | | | | (2,869,411) | | | | (2,869,411) |
| Shares issued | 348,638 | 349 | 85,639 | | (114,787) | | 28,799 | — |
| Balance - June 30, 2009 | 301,841,722 | \$ 301,842 | \$ 51,086,020 | \$ (44,359,385) | \$ 109,297 | \$ — | \$ (180,289) | \$ 6,957,485 |

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 June 30, 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 (the "SEC") 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 regulations 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.

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" mean 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 our patented thorium-based nuclear fuel designs for existing pressurized 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 commencing the demonstration of our fuel in a VVER-1000 operating reactor within the next three to five years. Presently all of 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. In 2009, certain contractual items in these two agreements were amended and we entered into amended agreements.

Thorium Power Ltd.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

Accounting Policies

a) Consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of Thorium Power 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, a branch office in Moscow Russia in July 2009 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 and second 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). All of the company's revenues for the second quarter of 2008 were derived from the completion of the defined contract deliverables required from the second consulting contract entered into March 2008 with the EAA, and completed in

June 2008.

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Thorium Power Ltd.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

Certain customer arrangements require evaluation of the criteria outlined in the accounting standards of reporting revenue Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent (“EITF 99-19”), in determining whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of revenue and related costs or the net amount earned as agent fees. Generally, when we are primarily obligated in a transaction, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Other factors that we consider in determining whether to recognize revenue on a gross versus net basis include our assumption of credit risk, latitude in establishing prices, our determination of service specifications and our involvement in the provision of services. When we conclude that we are not primarily obligated as a Principal, we record the net amount earned as agent fees within net sales.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, we were paid upfront by our customer for all travel costs and other reimbursable costs, thus these costs were not recorded as revenue in 2008. Starting January 1, 2009 we have determined, based on the credit risk that we now bear for collecting travel costs and other reimbursable costs, that in 2009 we are acting as a principal, and therefore we are recognizing the revenue related to all travel costs and other reimbursable costs.

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 the 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 on the grant date. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures.

e) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is 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 April 2008, the FASB issued guidance regarding the, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets.” This guidance 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 (“SFAS 142”), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.” The intent of this guidance is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under other U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. This guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The guidance for determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset shall be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired

after the effective date. Certain disclosure requirements shall be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date.

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Thorium Power Ltd.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance regarding “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” which amended SFAS No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Values of Financial Instruments,” to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements. It also amends Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion No. 28, “Interim Financial Reporting,” to require those disclosures in all interim financial statements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early application permitted. The fair value of all cash, receivables and payables are equal to the carrying amounts.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance regarding “Subsequent Events”. This guidance establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively.

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 \$3 million for the first quarter of 2009 and \$3.4 million for the second 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 expect to 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 statement of operations as both revenue and cost of consulting services provided, and totaled approximately \$304,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and approximately \$638,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The total travel and other reimbursable expenses that have not been reimbursed are being presented on the accompanying balance sheet and included in total accounts receivable in the amount of approximately \$251,000 at June 30, 2009. The remaining accounts receivable reported at June 30, 2009 of approximately \$3,647,000, represents consulting fees billed and due for the work performed for both the ENEC and FANR projects, mentioned above. Total accounts receivable reported

on the accompanying balance sheet is \$3,898,475 at June 30, 2009.

Thorium Power Ltd.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

4. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has two principal operating segments, which are (1) technology and (2) consulting and strategic advisory services. 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.

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 and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS – 3 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

| | Consulting | | Fuel Technology | | Corporate and Eliminations | | Total | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenue | 3,430,485 | 4,301,500 | — | — | — | — | 3,430,485 | 4,301,500 |
| Segment Profit – Pre Tax | 1,404,485 | 2,564,938 | (559,111) | (315,543) | (2,192,324) | (3,245,414) | (1,346,950) | (996,019) |
| Total Assets | 3,907,115 | — | 236,215 | 217,875 | 6,452,152 | 7,244,253 | 10,595,482 | 7,462,128 |
| Property Additions | — | — | — | — | 12,039 | — | 12,039 | — |
| Interest Expense | — | — | — | — | — | 183 | — | 183 |
| Depreciation | — | — | — | — | 7,036 | 3,010 | 7,036 | 3,010 |

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS – SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

| | Consulting | | Fuel Technology | | Corporate and Eliminations | | Total | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenue | 6,374,538 | 8,116,625 | — | — | — | — | 6,374,538 | 8,116,625 |
| | 2,600,020 | 4,732,059 | (1,012,916) | (632,992) | (4,456,515) | (5,852,193) | (2,869,411) | (1,753,126) |

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| Segment Profit - Pre Tax | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| Total Assets | 3,907,115 | — | 236,215 | 217,875 | 6,452,152 | 7,244,253 | 10,595,482 | 7,462,128 | |
| Property Additions | — | — | — | — | 12,039 | — | 12,039 | — | |
| Interest Expense | — | — | — | — | — | 183 | — | 183 | |
| Depreciation | — | — | — | — | 13,040 | 3,467 | 13,040 | 3,467 | |

Thorium Power Ltd.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

5. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs, included in the statement of operations amounted to \$559,000 and \$155,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively and \$1,013,000 and \$285,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Total cumulative expense has amounted to \$7,261,823 from January 8, 1992 (date of inception of Thorium Power, Inc.) to June 30, 2009. In 2008, research and development costs were presented separately in the statement of operations in the amount of \$285,000 and \$155,000 for the six and three months ending June 30, 2008 which did not include certain general and administrative and stock based expenses totaling approximately \$348,000 and \$161,000 for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2008 respectively, and which are appropriately identified as Fuel Technology costs in the segment reports.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

| Accounts payable and accrued expenses consisted of the following: | June 2009 | December 2008 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Trade Payables - | \$ 760,502 | \$ 2,474,564 |
| Accrued Expenses | 1,123,603 | 801,082 |
| Accrued Payroll and Severance | 1,753,892 | 1,863,333 |
| | \$ 3,637,997 | \$ 5,138,979 |

7. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Total Common stock outstanding at June 30, 2009 was 301,841,722. At June 30, 2009, there were 505,972 shares reserved for future issuance and 54,590,046 stock options outstanding, all totaling 356,937,740 of total stock and stock equivalents outstanding at June 30, 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 June 30, 2009 were 54,590,046 of which 39,671,808 of these options were vested at June 30, 2009.

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Stock option transactions to the employees, directors, advisory board members and consultants are summarized as follows for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Stock Options Outstanding | 2009 |
| Beginning of the Year | 52,084,522 |
| Granted | 6,067,763 |
| Exercised | — |
| Forfeited | (2,075,827) |
| Expired | (1,486,412) |
| End of Period | 54,590,046 |
| Options exercisable | 39,671,808 |

The above table includes options issued as of June 30, 2009 as follows:

- i). A total of 17,937,500 non-qualified 5-10 year options have been issued by Thorium Power, Ltd., and are outstanding, to advisory board members at exercise prices of \$0.15 to \$0.64 per share.
- ii). A total of 29,421,681 2-10 year options have been issued to directors, officers and employees of the Company and are outstanding, at exercise prices of \$0.156 to \$0.795 per share. From this total, 17,133,494 options are outstanding to the Chief Executive Officer who is also a director, with remaining contractual lives of 1.1 - 8.4 years. All other options issued have a remaining contractual life ranging from 1.0 years to 9.8 years.
- iii). A total of 7,230,865 non-qualified 3-10 year options have been issued and are outstanding to consultants of the Company, at exercise prices of \$0.16 to \$0.51 per share.

The following table provides certain information with respect to the above-referenced stock options that are outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2009:

| Exercise Prices | Stock Options Outstanding | | Stock Options Vested | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years | Number of Awards | Number of Awards | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| \$0.15 - \$0.29 | 4.93 | 23,785,042 | 15,219,742 | \$ 0.18 |
| \$0.30 - \$0.43 | 6.66 | 5,689,236 | 3,570,210 | \$ 0.35 |
| \$0.44-\$0.63 | 5.22 | 15,915,768 | 12,881,856 | \$ 0.47 |
| \$0.64-\$0.80 | 6.15 | 9,200,000 | 8,000,000 | \$ 0.76 |
| Total | 5.40 | 54,590,046 | 39,671,808 | \$ 0.41 |

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The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding at June 30, 2009 was \$737,848 of which \$468,348 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 (\$0.20 per share as of June 30, 2009)

Assumptions used in the Black Scholes option-pricing model for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

| | Six months ended | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | 6/30/2009 | 6/30/2008 |
| Average risk-free interest rate | 2.59% | 3.28% |
| Average expected life | 10 years | 7.4 years |
| Expected volatility | 97.79% | 113.54% |
| Expected dividends | 0% | 0% |

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$1,246,128 and \$1,423,376 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 June 30, 2009, included stock based compensation in the amount of \$8,771 to employees and others providing revenue generating services, that was presented in the financial statements as cost of consulting services, \$1,202,357 to employees shown as general and administrative expenses, and \$35,000 to the Board of Directors and strategic advisory committee).

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 \$30,984 has been forfeited in 2009). On April 6, 2009, 187,130 shares were granted to 5 employees that resulted in \$39,297 of deferred stock compensation. The amortization of deferred stock compensation, recorded as stock based compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$56,169 and \$98,333, 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 \$20,000 of director fees and \$50,000 in SAC fees respectively for the six months ended June 30, 2009, and \$20,000 in directors fees for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

c). Warrants

There no warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009.

d). Common Stock reserved for Future Issuance

Common stock reserved for future issuance consists of

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| | Shares of Common Stock | Stock Purchase Warrants | Amount |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Stock-based Compensation | 505,972 | — | \$ 109,297 |

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 a combined 40% for the U.S. federal and states statutory tax rate.

As of June 30, 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 June 30, 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 | 15,230,726 | 12,775,215 | 6,092,290 | 5,110,086 |
| Approximate net operating loss carryforward | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Less: valuation allowance | (42,356,533) | (29,901,022) | (16,942,613) | (11,960,409) |
| | \$ | —\$ | —\$ | —\$ |

The Company has net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state tax purposes with substantially all of the net operating losses expected to expire unused or some losses may not be available to offset future taxable income, due to the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 limitation for the ownership change that occurred on October 6, 2006. 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 \$20,000,000 above, and the valuation allowance shown above. The Company has no other deferred tax assets or liabilities. The change in the valuation allowance was \$4,982,204 for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

The Company files a consolidated tax return with its subsidiaries.

In 2009, the Company prepaid income taxes in the amount of \$266,000, for estimates for 2008 corporate taxes. The Company expects to receive most of this amount back from the Internal Revenue Service when the corporate tax returns are filed for 2008. 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 and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 represents the income taxes paid that were due to the taxing authorities.

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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 \$5,000 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 June 30, 2009 of \$73,183.

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

| | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Year Ending - December 31, 2009 | \$ 561,640 |
| Year Ending - December 31, 2010 | 536,467 |
| 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 |

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11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Effective this quarter, the Company implemented Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, Subsequent Events, ("FAS No. 165"). This standard establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The adoption of FAS 165 did not impact our financial position or results of operations. The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after June 30, 2009 up through July 29, 2009, the date these financial statements were issued. During this period the Company did not have any material recognizable subsequent events.

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”). All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “project,” “target,” “intend,” “aim,” “will” 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 most recent 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.

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

All of our revenues are derived from this business segment, which provides nuclear consulting services to entities within the UAE, as described in Item 1 of Part 1, “Financial Statements – Note 3 – Consulting Revenues”. 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 consulting services provided, which relates to costs associated with generating consulting revenues, and includes employee payroll expenses and benefits, contractor compensation, vendor compensation, marketing expenses, direct costs of training and recruiting the consulting staff and other costs. 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 in our business.

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 for 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. Currently, we have three types, or variants, of thorium-based fuel designs in various stages of development. 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. The third is designed 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. Presently, our focus is on the first design.

We are 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.

We have 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.

On July 22, 2009, we entered into an Initial Collaborative Agreement and on August 3, 2009, we entered into a Consulting Agreement with Areva pursuant to which we will conduct the first phase of an investigation of specific topics of thorium fuel cycles in light water reactors, or LWRs. See the recent developments section of this 10-Q filing below for more details.

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 and six months ended June 30, 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 Strategic Advisory Services and Fuel Technology. We present our segment information along the same lines that our chief executive reviews our operating results in assessing performance and allocating resources.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS – 3 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

| | Consulting | | Fuel Technology | | Corporate and Eliminations | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenue | 3,430,485 | 4,301,500 | — | — | — | — | 3,430,485 | 4,301,500 |
| Segment Profit – Pre-Tax | 1,404,485 | 2,564,938 | (559,111) | (315,543) | (2,192,324) | (3,245,414) | (1,346,950) | (996,019) |
| Total Assets | 3,907,115 | — | 236,215 | 217,875 | 6,452,152 | 7,244,253 | 10,595,482 | 7,462,128 |
| Property Additions | — | — | — | — | 12,039 | — | 12,039 | — |
| Interest Expense | — | — | — | — | — | 183 | — | 183 |
| Depreciation | — | — | — | — | 7,036 | 3,010 | 7,036 | 3,010 |

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS – SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

| | Consulting | | Fuel Technology | | Corporate and Eliminations | | Total | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenue | 6,374,538 | 8,116,625 | — | — | — | — | 6,374,538 | 8,116,625 |
| Segment Profit | | | | | | | | |
| -Pre-Tax | 2,600,020 | 4,732,059 | (1,012,916) | (632,992) | (4,456,515) | (5,852,193) | (2,869,411) | (1,753,126) |
| Total Assets | 3,907,115 | — | 236,215 | 217,875 | 6,452,152 | 7,244,253 | 10,595,482 | 7,462,128 |
| Property Additions | — | — | — | — | 12,039 | — | 12,039 | — |
| Interest Expense | — | — | — | — | — | 183 | — | 183 |
| Depreciation | — | — | — | — | 13,040 | 3,467 | 13,040 | 3,467 |

Consulting and Strategic Advisory Services Business

At the present time, all of our revenue for the three months and six months ended June 30, 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 our revenues totaling, \$3.4 million and \$6.4 million for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 respectively, have been derived from the our continuing work under the August 1, 2008 Agreements, with the EAA, and upon formation, with the related entities to be formed: Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation ("ENEC") and Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation ("FANR"). We entered into next phase follow-on agreements in March 2009 and July 2009 to continue our consulting services under the ENEC and FANR agreements for 2009.

Revenue was recognized during our first fiscal quarter of 2008 from our initial project with the EAA called Roadmap, when the work on this contract was substantially completed. We recognized revenue during the second quarter of 2008 from the second project with the EAA called the Quickstart project. This revenue was recognized on this contract ratably over the term of the agreement, as this contract called for on-going consulting services from March 2008 through June 2008. Revenues from these two projects totaled \$4.3 million and \$8.1 million for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2008 respectively.

The cost of consulting services provided was \$1.9 million and \$3.6 million for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 respectively, and \$1.7 million and \$3.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008. These amounts consisted primarily of direct labor consulting expenses and other labor support costs incurred, as mentioned in the general overview section above. Some indirect corporate overhead expenses incurred were allocated to the consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, and are included above in the business segment information chart as part of Segment Profit – Before tax.

Technology Business

Over the next 12 to 15 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 may require formal review and approval by the Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation (RosAtom). We have spent \$1,012,917 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 June 30, 2009 of approximately \$7.3 million. We have established an office in Moscow and leased office space to support research and development activities in Russia, as of May 1, 2008, and have now hired several employees working on our research and development projects in Russia, starting in July 2009.

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 June 30, 2009, our total assets were approximately \$10.6 million and total liabilities as of June 30, 2009, were approximately \$3.6 million. For the six months ended June 30, 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, now \$6.5 million as of June 30, 2009. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance as of June 30, 2009 equaled \$3.6 million, a decrease of approximately \$1.5 million from the total accounts payable and accrued expenses reported at December 31, 2008.

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, excluding the \$5 – \$6 million of research and development expenses we expect to incur in Russia over the next 12 – 15 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. Financing may not be available or we may not be able to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or equity linked 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.

Recent Events

On August 3, 2009, as we reported on SEC Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2009, we entered into an Agreement for Consulting Services with Areva, pursuant to which we will conduct the first phase of an investigation of specific topics of thorium fuel cycles in Areva's light water reactors, or LWRs. This first phase will focus on providing initial general results relating to evolutionary approaches to the use of thorium in Areva's LWRs, specifically within Areva's Evolutionary Power Reactor. We will receive total fees of \$550,000 for services provided pursuant to the Consulting Agreement. The anticipated second phase and further phases of the collaboration, including a detailed study of evolutionary and longer-term thorium fuel concepts, will be conducted in accordance with additional collaborative agreements based upon the results of the first phase.

The first and second phases of the collaboration between us and Areva are being conducted with the intention of future cooperation agreements between the two parties in order to develop and set up new products and technologies related to thorium fuel concepts. Areva's use of Thorium Power's intellectual property for commercial purposes or any purpose other than as specified in the Agreement would be separately negotiated on a royalty basis. The initial term of the Agreement for Consulting Services is 12 months, with an additional 14 month term if the parties decide to perform a preliminary review of thermal hydraulic characteristics and fuel behavior for the selected concepts for an EPR 18-month equilibrium cycle.

The Agreement for Consulting Services replaces and supersedes the Initial Collaborative Agreement we entered into with Areva on July 23, 2009, which we reported on SEC Form 8-K filed on July 23, 2009.

On August 3, as we reported on SEC Form 8-K on August 4, 2009, we entered into an Collaborative Framework Agreement with Areva, as the next step contemplated by the Initial Collaborative Agreement and the Agreement for Consulting Services, pursuant to which we will establish a joint steering committee with Areva, consisting of two employees from each party. The steering committee will be responsible for reviewing project proposals, will be empowered to make scientific and/or technical decisions and to allocate the resources required to implement future collaborative projects. All research and development activities carried out under a collaboration project will be governed by the general terms of the Collaboration Framework Agreement and the specific terms of project plan approved by the steering committee. The term of the Collaborative Framework Agreement is for a period of 5 years and may be extended upon written agreement of the parties.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2008

The following table summarizes certain aspects of the Company's consolidated results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008.

| | Three Months Ended | | (Decrease) | (Decrease) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | June 30, | June 30, | Change \$ | Change % |
| | 2009 | 2008 | | |
| Consulting Revenues | \$ 3,430,485 | \$ 4,301,500 | \$ (871,015) | (20)% |
| Cost of services provided | | | | |
| Consulting expenses | \$ 1,888,846 | \$ 1,736,562 | \$ 152,284 | 9% |
| % of total revenues | 55% | 40% | | |

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| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Gross profit | \$ 1,541,639 | \$ 2,564,938 | \$ (1,023,299) | (40)% |
| % of total revenues | 45% | 60% | | |
| Operating Expenses | | | | |
| General and administrative | \$ 1,140,223 | \$ 1,597,941 | \$ (457,718) | (29)% |
| % of total revenues | 33% | 37% | | |
| Research and development expenses | \$ 559,112 | \$ 154,788 | \$ 404,324 | 261% |
| % of total revenues | 16% | 4% | | |
| Stock-based compensation | \$ 1,202,357 | \$ 1,423,376 | \$ (221,019) | (16)% |
| % of total revenues | 35% | 33% | | |
| Total Operating Loss | \$ (1,360,053) | \$ (611,167) | \$ 748,886 | 123% |
| % of total revenues | (40)% | (14)% | | |
| Other Income and (Expenses) | | | | |
| Interest income/expense, other | \$ 13,103 | \$ (384,852) | \$ 397,955 | 103% |
| % of total revenues | 0% | (9)% | | |
| Net loss - before income taxes | \$ (1,346,950) | \$ (996,019) | \$ 350,931 | 35% |
| % of total revenues | (39)% | (23)% | | |

Revenues

The \$3.4 million of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 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 expect to continue in 2009 to provide consulting services under both of these agreements.

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 entered into a follow-on consulting agreement for FANR work, 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. Notwithstanding normal variations in billable hours, we have recently re-negotiated our billing rates under these contracts to further enhance and maintain the competitiveness of our advisory services. As a result, in future reporting periods we anticipate generating lower revenue on a per billable hours basis, which would adversely affect our total revenue and gross margin. We entered into a consulting agreement with AReva for \$550,000 on August 3, 2009 (see the details regarding this agreement in the above recent events section of this 10-Q filing). We anticipate entering into other consulting and technology agreements with our existing and new clients that may generate new 2009 revenues.

The \$4.3 million of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was earned from our second consulting project with the UAE, that we started working on during March of 2008. All of the company's revenue for the second quarter of 2008 was derived from the completion of certain defined contract deliverables from the Quickstart project in June 2008.

Cost of Services Provided

The increase in the cost of services for the three months ended June 30, 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 with the EAA in Abu Dhabi.

Gross Margin

Gross margin is lower for the three months ended June 30, 2009 versus the same period in 2008 because the advisory contracts changed from fixed price contracts to time and expense contracts. We expect our future gross margins from our present advisory contracts with the EAA to decrease, due to the recent reduction in our hourly billing rates to the EAA.

General and Administrative Expenses

There was a 29 percent decrease in the general and administrative expenses (G&A) for three months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. The decrease in G&A was due to an increase in the allocation of indirect G&A costs to support our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, which was allocated to cost of services provided, mentioned above. The G&A allocation of approximately \$522,000 was equal to 31% of total G&A type costs for the three months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in absolute dollars in Q-2 2009 to (1) increase in employee wages and benefits (2) increase in finance personnel to support our new ERP accounting system to support the activities of our consulting projects and to strengthen our internal controls for Sarbanes Oxley compliance, (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 may 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 June 30, 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 15 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 June 30, 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. Stock based incentives were granted to current management and employees on April 6, 2009 and on July 14, 2009. Stock-Based compensation 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. We expect Stock-Based compensation to increase in future periods due to issuance of these new equity grants in 2009.

Other Income and Expense

The decrease in other income and expense for the three months ended June 30, 2009 is due to the decrease in interest income earned on our idle cash.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2008

The following table summarizes certain aspects of the Company's consolidated results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008.

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| | Six Months Ended | | (Decrease) | (Decrease) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| | 2009 | June 30, 2008 | Change \$ | Change % |
| Consulting Revenues | \$ 6,374,538 | \$ 8,116,625 | \$ (1,742,087) | (21)% |
| Cost of services provided | | | | |
| Consulting expenses | \$ 3,637,364 | \$ 3,384,566 | \$ 252,798 | 7% |
| % of total revenues | 57% | 42% | | |
| Gross profit | \$ 2,737,174 | \$ 4,732,059 | \$ (1,994,885) | (42)% |
| % of total revenues | 43% | 58% | | |
| Operating Expenses | | | | |
| General and administrative | \$ 2,107,717 | \$ 3,116,987 | \$ (1,009,270) | (32)% |
| % of total revenues | 33% | 38% | | |
| Research and development expenses | \$ 1,012,917 | \$ 285,449 | \$ 727,468 | 255% |
| % of total revenues | 16% | 4% | | |
| Stock-based compensation | \$ 2,497,544 | \$ 2,787,179 | \$ (289,635) | (10)% |
| % of total revenues | 39% | 34% | | |
| Total Operating Loss | \$ (2,881,004) | \$ (1,457,556) | \$ 1,423,448 | 98% |
| % of total revenues | (45)% | (18)% | | |
| Other Income and (Expenses) | | | | |
| Interest income/expense, other | \$ 11,593 | \$ (295,570) | \$ 307,163 | 104% |
| % of total revenues | 0% | -4% | | |
| Net loss - before income taxes | \$ (2,869,411) | \$ (1,753,126) | \$ 1,116,285 | 64% |
| % of total revenues | (45)% | (22)% | | |

Revenues

The \$6.4 million of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 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 expect to 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 entered into a follow-on consulting agreement for 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. Notwithstanding normal variations in billable hours, we have recently re-negotiated our billing rates under these contracts to further enhance and maintain the competitiveness of

our advisory services. As a result, in future reporting periods we anticipate generating lower revenue on a per billable hours basis, which would adversely affect our total revenue and gross margin. We entered into a consulting agreement with Areva for \$550,000 on August 3, 2009 (see the details of this agreement in the above recent events section of this 10-Q filing). We anticipate entering into other consulting and technology agreements with our existing and new clients that may generate new 2009 revenues.

The \$8.1 million of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was earned from our Roadmap and Quickstart consulting projects with the UAE, the first two consulting projects that we started working on during the fourth quarter of 2007 to June 2008. The revenue from the Roadmap project was recognized on a completed performance model method, where revenue is usually recognized near the end of the contract and from the Quickstart project when substantially all of the project deliverables under the contract were completed and then approved by the EAA.

Cost of Services Provided

The increase in the cost of services for the six months ended June 30, 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

Gross margin is lower for the six months ended June 30, 2009 versus the same period in 2008 because the advisory contracts changed from fixed price contracts to time and expense contracts. We expect our future gross margins from our present advisory contracts with the EAA to decrease, due to the recent reduction in our hourly billing rates to the EAA.

General and Administrative Expenses

There was a 32 percent decrease in the general and administrative expenses (G&A) for six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. The decrease in G&A was due to an increase in the allocation of indirect G&A costs to support our consulting and strategic advisory services business segment, which was allocated to cost of services provided, mentioned above. The G&A allocation of approximately \$1,236,000 was equal to 37% of total G&A type costs for the six months ended June 30, 2009. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in absolute dollars for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to (1) increase in employee wages and benefits (2) establish a human resources department to hire new consultants with the proper nuclear expertise for our consulting projects, (3) increase in finance personnel to support our new ERP accounting system to support the activities of our consulting projects and to strengthen our internal controls for Sarbanes Oxley compliance, (4) larger office space to accommodate the additional people working for our company in 2009 and (5) 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 may 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 six months ended June 30, 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 15 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 six months ended June 30, 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. Stock based incentives were granted to current management and employees on April 6, 2009 and on July 14, 2009. 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 six months ended June 30, 2009 is due to the decrease in interest income earned on our idle cash.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2009, we had a total of cash and cash equivalents of \$4.9 million. The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flow for all financial statements periods presented in this report.

| | Cash Flow Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | \$ (639,148) | \$ (3,086,787) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | \$ (30,379) | \$ — |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | \$ — | \$ 39,542 |
| Net cash outflow | \$ (669,527) | \$ (3,047,245) |

Operating Activities

Net cash used in our operating activities decreased by \$2,447,639 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008. 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 six months ended June 30, 2008. This decrease in the cash used in operating activities was partially offset by an increase in our cost of consulting 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 of this management discussion and analysis, 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 six months ended June 30, 2009 which was 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 business segment. We also acquired property and equipment during the six month period ended June 30, 2009.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by our financing activities decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008 by \$39,542. This decrease in the cash used in financing activities was mainly attributable to a decrease in the proceeds from the issuance of stock, 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 consulting agreements we entered into in August 2008 and the follow-on agreements, 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 not 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 and for our second consulting project as contract deliverables were delivered and agreed upon by our client. 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 materials 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;

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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 \$236,215 as of June 30, 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. We will amortize our patents when they are placed in service. Our patents were not placed into service as of June 30, 2009.

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 June 30, 2009, and was effective during the entire quarter ended June 30, 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 June 30, 2009.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009.

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

On June 29, 2009, we held an annual meeting at which a majority of the Company's shareholders (i) elected five (5) directors to our Board of Directors, and (ii) ratified the appointment of Child, Van Wagoner & Bradshaw PLLC as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009.

The following table sets forth the matters voted upon at the annual meeting and the results of the voting on each matter voted upon:

| Matter Voted Upon | Votes For | Withheld | Votes Against | Abstentions | Broker Non-Votes |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Election of Seth Grae to the Company's Board of Directors | 227,069,222 | 8,225,644 | — | — | — |
| Election of Thomas Graham Jr. to the Company's Board of Directors | 233,558,722 | 1,736,144 | — | — | — |
| Election of Victor Alessi to the Company's Board of Directors | 231,820,971 | 3,473,895 | — | — | — |
| Election of Jack Ladd to the Company's Board of Directors | 231,855,434 | 3,439,432 | — | — | — |
| Election of Daniel Magraw to the Company's Board of Directors | 231,858,584 | 3,436,282 | — | — | — |
| Approval of Child, Van Wagoner & Bradshaw PLLC as the Company's independent accountants for fiscal year 2009 | 232,233,454 | — | 2,688,189 | 373,223 | — |

Each of the above matters was approved by the stockholders at the annual meeting.

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 |
| 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 |

* Filed Herewith

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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: August 10, 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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