

LIGHTBRIDGE Corp
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2016

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended: **March 31, 2016**

☐ 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: **001-34487**

LIGHTBRIDGE CORPORATION

(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.)

11710 Plaza America Drive, Suite 2000

Reston, VA 20190

(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 (§

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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 company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer ☐

Accelerated Filer ☐

Non-Accelerated Filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☒

(Do not check if a 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 ☒

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The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of April 27, 2016 is as follows:

<u>Class of Securities</u>	<u>Shares Outstanding</u>
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	21,328,957
	2

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Lightbridge Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 751,265	\$ 623,184
Restricted cash	325,832	325,832
Accounts receivable - project revenue and reimbursable project costs	153,619	139,797
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	476,467	168,029
Total Current Assets	1,707,183	1,256,842
Other Assets		
Patent costs	1,012,193	950,594
Total Assets	\$ 2,719,376	\$ 2,207,436
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,651,786	\$ 1,182,371
Note payable	108,214	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,760,000	1,182,371
Long-Term Liabilities		
Deferred lease abandonment liability	138,013	196,938
Derivative warrant liability	1,073,341	2,327,195
Total Liabilities	2,971,354	3,706,504
Commitments and contingencies	Note 7	
Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)		
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, 20,828,957 shares outstanding at March 31, 2016 and 18,628,957 at December 31, 2015	20,829	18,629
Additional paid-in capital	74,433,339	72,853,744
Accumulated deficit	(74,706,146)	(74,371,441)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)	(251,978)	(1,499,068)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)	\$ 2,719,376	\$ 2,207,436

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

Lightbridge Corporation
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

**Three Months Ended
March 31,**

2016 2015

Revenue:			
Consulting Revenue	\$	166,546	\$ 123,895
Cost of Consulting Services Provided		68,225	57,391
Gross Margin		98,321	66,504
Operating Expenses			
General and administrative		1,096,109	931,643
Research and development expenses		586,250	212,831
Total Operating Expenses		1,682,359	1,144,474
Operating Loss		(1,584,038)	(1,077,970)
Other Income and (Expenses)			
Warrant revaluation		1,253,854	1,197,986
Other expenses		(4,521)	(2,354)
Total Other Income and (Expenses)		1,249,333	1,195,632
Net (loss) income before income taxes		(334,705)	117,662
Income taxes		-	-
Net (loss) income	\$	(334,705)	\$ 117,662
Net (Loss) Earnings Per Common Share,			
Basic and Diluted	\$	(0.02)	\$ 0.01
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding		19,657,528	18,082,874

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

Lightbridge Corporation
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Operating Activities:		
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (334,705)	\$ 117,662
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income from operations to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	185,456	81,680
Warrant revaluation	(1,253,854)	(1,197,986)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:		
Accounts receivable - fees and reimbursable project costs	(13,822)	150,703
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(308,438)	(114,309)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	505,498	(66,983)
Deferred lease abandonment liability	(95,008)	-
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(1,314,873)	(1,029,233)
Investing Activities:		
Patent costs	(61,599)	(19,302)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(61,599)	(19,302)
Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock	1,396,339	-
Proceeds from the issuance of note payable	135,000	-
Repayment of note payable	(26,786)	-
Restricted cash	-	(160)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	1,504,553	(160)
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	128,081	(1,048,695)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	623,184	4,220,225
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 751,265	\$ 3,171,530
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period:		
Interest paid	\$ 484	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

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

LIGHTBRIDGE CORPORATION
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Basis of Presentation, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Lightbridge Corporation and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or 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, 2015, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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 period 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 Lightbridge Corporation and all entities included in our consolidated financial statements.

The Company was formed on October 6, 2006, when Thorium Power, Ltd. merged with Thorium Power, Inc., (TPI), which had been formed in the State of Delaware on January 8, 1992. On September 29, 2009, we changed our name from Thorium Power, Ltd. to Lightbridge Corporation (subsequently referred to as we or the Company). We are engaged in two operating business segments: our Technology Business Segment and our Consulting Business Segment (see Note 11-Business Segment Results).

Going Concern

We have incurred recurring losses since inception and expect to continue to incur losses as a result of costs and expenses related to our research and continued development of our nuclear fuel and our corporate general and administrative expenses. Our limited capital resources and operations to date have been funded through sales of our equity securities. As of March 31, 2016, we had negative working capital of approximately \$0.1 million, cash and restricted cash of approximately \$1.1 million, stockholders' deficit of approximately \$0.3 million and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$74.7 million. As of December 31, 2015, we had working capital of approximately \$0.1 million, cash and restricted cash of approximately \$0.9 million, stockholders' deficit of approximately \$1.5 million and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$74.4 million. As a result, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. In the event that we are unable to generate sufficient cash from our operating activities or raise additional funds, we may be required to delay, reduce or severely curtail our operations or otherwise impede our on-going business efforts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and long-term prospects. The Company expects to seek to obtain additional funding through future equity issuances. There can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing and capital might be available.

Technology Business Segment

Our primary business segment, based on future revenue potential, is to develop and commercialize innovative, proprietary nuclear fuel designs which we expect will significantly enhance the nuclear power industry's economics due to higher power output and improve safety margins.

We are currently focusing our development efforts primarily on the metallic fuel with a power uprate of up to 10% and a 24-month operating cycle in existing Westinghouse-type four-loop pressurized water reactors. Those reactors represent the largest segment of our global target market. Our metallic fuel could also be adapted for use in other types of water-cooled commercial power reactors, such as boiling water reactors, CANDU heavy water reactors, as well as water-cooled small modular reactors.

On September 9, 2015, we entered into a Comprehensive Nuclear Services Agreement with Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) for fabrication of Lightbridge's patented next generation metallic nuclear fuel test samples at CNL facilities at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada. This enabling agreement provides the framework to proceed with Phases 2 and 3 of the test fuel sample fabrication at CNL's facilities in Chalk River as envisioned in an October 2014 Initial Cooperation Agreement. The initial scope of work under the comprehensive nuclear services agreement involves development of a fabrication plan in 2015. Subsequent activities will include fabrication and characterization in early 2016 of prototype fuel test samples using depleted uranium, to be followed by fabrication in late 2016 of irradiation fuel test samples using low enriched uranium for loop irradiation testing under prototypic commercial reactor operating conditions in a pressurized water loop of the 25 MW nuclear research reactor operated by the Institute for Energy Technology (IFE) at Halden, Norway.

On July 8, 2015 we entered into a service agreement with IFE of Norway for irradiation testing of Lightbridge advanced metallic nuclear fuel samples under prototypic commercial reactor operating conditions in IFE 's Halden Research Reactor.

On March 14, 2016, we entered into a joint development agreement (JD) with AREVA NP (AREVA) to develop a joint business plan to evaluate the technical, economic, and strategic feasibility and desirability of the parties ' forming one or more joint venture companies to further develop, manufacture, and commercialize the Company 's metallic nuclear fuel technology. The JD agreement includes a statement of work whereby the Company is expected to pay a total of approximately \$141,000 toward the total cost of work to be performed as part of the Joint Evaluation Project Plan by placing a work release or purchase order with AREVA. The total amount is due and payable by the Company as follows: 40% of the total amount due upon the effective date of the signing of the JD; 30% of the total amount due upon the delivery of an intermediate report by AREVA and the remaining 30% due upon the delivery of the final report to the Company. The initial 40% payment due of approximately \$58,000 is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2016.

Consulting Business Segment

Our business model expanded with the establishment of a consulting business segment in 2007, through which we provide consulting and strategic advisory services to companies and governments planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants. On August 1, 2008, we signed separate consulting services agreements with two government entities: Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC) formed by Abu Dhabi, one of the member Emirates of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR) formed by the government of the UAE. Under these two original agreements, we have provided consulting and strategic advisory services over a contract term of five years starting from June 23, 2008. The FANR contract has been extended to December 31, 2016. These contracts can each continue to be extended upon agreement by both parties.

Accounting Policies and Pronouncements

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Lightbridge, a Nevada corporation, and our wholly-owned subsidiaries, TPI, a Delaware corporation, Lightbridge International Holding LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and our foreign branch offices.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. We registered a branch office in the United Kingdom in 2008 called Lightbridge Advisors Limited (inactive) and we also established a branch office in Moscow, Russia, in July 2009, both of which are wholly owned by Lightbridge International Holding LLC at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. These branch offices will be closed in 2016. Translation gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were not significant.

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 accompanying 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, derivative liability for the stock purchase warrants, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, 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. It is also reasonably possible that the actual grant date value of the stock options vested might have been materially different than the estimated value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, note payable and a derivative warrant liability. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received in an asset sale or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between unaffiliated market participants. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorized based on whether the inputs are observable in the market and the degree that the inputs are observable. The categorization of financial instruments within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities were determined based on Level 3 inputs. See Note 9-Warrant Liability for more information on the Level 3 inputs and valuation of the derivative warrant liability and Note 12 Fair Value Measurements for more information on fair value measurements.

Certain Risks, Uncertainties and Concentrations

We are an early stage company and will likely need additional funding by way of strategic alliances, further offerings of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, or a financing through a bank in order to support the remaining research and development activities required to further enhance and complete the development of our fuel products to a commercial stage. Currently, we are working on consulting revenue opportunities with the overall goal of increasing our profitability and cash flow.

We participate in a government-regulated industry. Our operating results are affected by a wide variety of factors including decreases in the use or public favor of nuclear power, the ability of our technology to safeguard the production of nuclear power and our ability to safeguard our patents and intellectual property from competitors. Due to these factors, we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in our future operating results. Potentially, a loss of a key officer, key management, and other personnel could impair our ability to successfully execute our business strategy, particularly when these individuals have acquired specialized knowledge and skills with respect to nuclear power and our operations.

Our future operations and earnings currently depend on the results of the Company's operations outside the United States. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully continue to conduct such operations, and a failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on the Company's research and development activities, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Also, the success of the Company's operations will be subject to other numerous contingencies, some of which are beyond management's control. These contingencies include general and regional economic conditions, competition, changes in regulations, changes in accounting and taxation

standards, inability to achieve overall long-term goals, future impairment charges and global or regional catastrophic events. Because the Company is dependent on its international operations for almost all its revenue, the Company may be subject to various additional political, economic, and other uncertainties.

Accounts receivable are typically unsecured and are primarily derived from revenues earned from customers located in the Middle East. We perform ongoing evaluations to determine customer credit and we limit the amount of credit we extend, but generally we do not require collateral from our customers. We maintain reserves for estimated credit losses if necessary, however, no reserve has been set up at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as we expect to collect all of our outstanding receivables. Accounts receivable from two customers constituted 100% and 77% of the total accounts receivable at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Approximately 33% and 34% of the total revenues reported for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were from the ENEC and FANR contracts. Contracts with one other utility customer in the United States constituted approximately 67% of total revenues reported for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and contracts with two other customers constituted 66% for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Approximately 48% and 50% of the total accounts payable at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, is payable to one vendor and approximately 13% of the total accounts payable at March 31, 2016 was from one other vendor.

Revenue Recognition

Consulting Business Segment

At the present time, we derive all of our revenue from our consulting business segment on a time and expense basis as provided, by offering consulting services to governments outside the United States 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 and conditions of the specific contract.

Revenues from the Executive Affairs Authority (EAA) of Abu Dhabi, one of the member Emirates of the UAE, and the related entities, ENEC and FANR, are billed on a time and expense basis.

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

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

Certain customer arrangements require evaluation of the criteria outlined in the accounting standards for reporting revenue Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent 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. We have determined, based on the credit risk that we bear for collecting consulting fees, travel costs, and other reimbursable costs from our customers, that in 2016 and 2015 we acted as a principal, and therefore we are recognizing as revenue all travel costs and other reimbursable costs billed to our customers.

Cost of consulting services includes labor, travel expenses, stock-based compensation and other related consulting costs.

Technology Business Segment

Once our nuclear fuel designs have advanced to a commercially usable stage by a fuel fabricator and/or nuclear plant owner/operator, we will seek to license our technology to them or to major government contractors working for the applicable government. We expect that our revenue from these license fees will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of the related license term.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

We may at times invest our excess cash in money market mutual funds. We classify all highly liquid investments with stated maturities of three months or less from date of purchase as cash equivalents and all highly liquid investments with stated maturities of greater than three months as marketable securities. We hold cash balances in excess of the federally insured limits of \$250,000 with one prominent financial institution. We deem this credit risk not to be significant as our cash is held by a major prominent financial institution. Total cash and cash equivalents held in checking accounts, as reported on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, totaled approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Restricted cash represents cash being held by the same prominent financial institution that is being used as collateral for our corporate credit cards and future letters of credit that we may issue to some of our foreign customers. The total balance of our restricted cash at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was approximately \$0.3 million.

Trade Accounts Receivable

We record accounts receivable at the invoiced amount and we do not charge interest. We review the accounts receivable by amounts due from customers which are past due, to identify specific customers with known disputes or collectability issues. In determining the amount of the reserve, we make judgments about the creditworthiness of significant customers based on ongoing credit evaluations. We will also maintain a sales allowance to reserve for potential credits issued to customers. We will determine the amount of the reserve based on historical credits issued.

There was no provision for doubtful accounts or a sales allowance recorded at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as we have not experienced any bad debts from any of our customers or issued significant credits to customers.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency of our international branches is the local currency. We translate the financial statements of these branches to U.S. dollars using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for revenues, costs, and expenses. The translation gains/losses for our branch office in Russia were not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Patents and Legal Costs

Patents are stated on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at cost. Patent costs consist primarily of legal fees and application costs for filing and pursuing patent applications. The costs of the patents, once placed in service, will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or the remaining legal lives of the patents, whichever is shorter. The amortization periods for our patents can range between 17 and 20 years if placed into service at the beginning of their legal lives. Our patents have not been placed in service for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Legal costs are expensed as incurred except for legal costs to file for patent protection, which are capitalized and reported as patents on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets of the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the sum of expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. The amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the asset's estimated fair value and its book value. The Company did not consider it necessary to record any impairment charges for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Research, Development and Related Expenses

These costs from our technology business segment are charged to operations in the period incurred and are shown on a separate line on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Warrant Liability

The Company accounts for stock warrants as either equity instruments or derivative liabilities depending on the specific terms of the warrant agreement. Stock warrants are accounted for as a derivative in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815) if the stock warrants contain terms that could potentially require net cash settlement and therefore, do not meet the scope exception for treatment as a derivative. Warrant instruments that could potentially require net cash settlement in the absence of express language precluding such settlement are initially classified as derivative liabilities at their estimated fair values, regardless of the likelihood that such instruments will ever be settled in cash. The Company will continue to classify the fair value of the warrants that contain net cash settlement as a liability until the warrants are exercised, expire or are amended in a way that would no longer require these warrants to be classified as a liability. For additional discussion of our warrants, see Note 9 - Warrant Liability.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. The Company's legal costs associated with contingent liabilities are recorded to expense as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

The stock-based compensation expense incurred by Lightbridge for employees and directors in connection with its equity incentive plan is based on the employee model of ASC 718, and the fair value of the options is measured at the grant date. Under ASC 718 employee is defined as, "An individual over whom the grantor of a share-based compensation award exercises or has the right to exercise sufficient control to establish an employer-employee relationship based on common law as illustrated in case law and currently under U.S. Tax Regulations." Our advisory board members and consultants do not meet the employer-employee relationship as defined by the IRS and therefore are accounted for under ASC 505-50.

ASC 505-50-30-11 (previously EITF 96-18) further provides that an issuer shall measure the fair value of the equity instruments in these transactions using the stock price and other measurement assumptions as of the earlier of the following dates, referred to as the measurement date:

- i. The date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached (a performance commitment); and
- ii. The date at which the counterparty's performance is complete.

We have elected to use the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options on the measurement date of the grant. Restricted stock units are measured based on the fair values of the underlying stock on the measurement date of the grant. Shares that are issued to officers on the exercise dates of their stock options may be issued net of the minimum statutory withholding requirements to be paid by us on behalf of our employees. As a result, the actual number of shares issued will be fewer than the actual number of shares exercised under the stock option. We recognize stock-based compensation using the straight-line method over the requisite service period.

Segment Reporting

We use the management approach in determining reportable operating segments. The management approach considers the internal organization and reporting used by our chief decision makers for making operating decisions and assessing performance, as the source for determining our reportable segments. We have determined that we have two operating segments as defined by the FASB accounting pronouncement, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. As discussed above, our two reporting business segments are our technology business and our consulting services business (see Note 11 - Business Segment Results).

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Stock Compensation - In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*, which will simplify the income tax consequences, accounting for forfeitures and classification on the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows. This standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Principal versus Agent Considerations - In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Principal versus Agent Considerations* (ASU 2016-08). ASU 2016-08 clarifies implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in ASU 2014-09. Management is currently assessing the impact ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2016-08 will have on the Company, but it is not expected to have a

material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Leases In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 which amends existing lease accounting guidance, and requires recognition of most lease arrangements on the balance sheet. The adoption of this standard will result in the Company recognizing a right-of-use asset representing its rights to use the underlying asset for the lease term with an offsetting lease liability. ASU 2016-02 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this accounting pronouncement to its consolidated financial statements.

Deferred Taxes - During November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes. This ASU requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified on a net basis as non-current in a statement of financial position. Adoption of this ASU did not have an effect on our deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Consolidation In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. This will improve certain areas of consolidation guidance for reporting organizations that are required to evaluate whether to consolidate certain legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and securitization structures. ASU 2015-02 simplified and improves GAAP by: eliminating the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, eliminating the indefinite deferral of FASB Statement No. 167, thereby reducing the number of Variable Interest Entity (VIE) consolidation models from four to two (including the limited partnership consolidation model), and clarifying when fees paid to a decision maker should be a factor to include in the consolidation of VIEs. ASU 2015-02 will be effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company has evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of this guidance on its financial statements and it currently has no impact.

Going Concern In August 2014, FASB issued guidance that requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The updated accounting guidance will be effective for the Company on December 31, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. The Company will evaluate the going concern considerations in this guidance upon adoption.

Revenue Recognition In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance on revenue from contracts with customers that will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. Other major provisions include capitalization of certain contract costs, consideration of time value of money in the transaction price, and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The guidance is effective for the interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, (early adoption is permitted but not sooner than the annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016). The guidance permits the use of either a retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is currently evaluating the revenue recognition provisions in this guidance upon adoption.

The Company does not expect the adoption of any recent accounting pronouncements to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 2. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period except that it does not include unvested common shares subject to repurchase or cancellation. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, warrants, restricted shares, and unvested common shares subject to repurchase or cancellation. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, restricted shares, restricted stock units, and warrants is not reflected in diluted earnings per share because we incurred net losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and the effect of including these potential common shares in the net loss per share calculations would be anti-dilutive and are therefore not included in the calculations. The dilutive effect of potential common shares on our earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was not significant.

Note 3. Accounts Receivable Project Revenue and Reimbursable Project Costs

FANR and ENEC Projects

Under the agreements with ENEC and FANR, revenue will be recognized on a time and expense basis and fixed contract basis. We periodically discuss our consulting work with ENEC and FANR, who will review the work we perform, and our reimbursable travel expenses, and accept our monthly invoicing for services and reimbursable expenses. We expect the variation of revenue we earn from these contracts to continue.

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 were not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The total travel and other reimbursable expenses that have not been reimbursed to us and are included in total accounts receivable reported above from our consulting contracts was not significant at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Total unbilled accounts receivable was \$47,000 at March 31, 2016 and \$0.1 million at December 31, 2015. Foreign currency transaction exchange losses and translation gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were not significant.

Note 4. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses consist primarily of prepayments made for research and development work, various professional services, insurance policies, travel, rent, and other miscellaneous prepayments. Total prepaid expenses and other current assets reported on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, were approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Note 5. Patents

Patents represent legal fees and filing costs that are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives of 17 to 20 years or their remaining legal lives, whichever is shorter, after they are placed in service. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we capitalized approximately \$0.1 million and \$0 for patent filing costs. The total investment in patents was approximately \$1.0 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

No amortization expense of patents was recorded in either of the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. These patents were not placed in service for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, or in prior years.

Note 6. Accounts Payable, Accrued Liabilities and Note Payable

Accounts payable and accrued expenses (rounded in millions) consisted of the following:

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	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade payables	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.3
Accrued expenses and other	0.7	0.4
Accrued bonuses	0.5	0.5
Total	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.2

On February 28, 2016 a note payable was issued to a finance company for a vendor invoice, which totaled \$135,000. A down payment of \$13,500 was made with remaining payments of nine monthly installments of approximately \$14,000, (annual effective interest rate approximately 5%). The note is expected to be fully paid by November 28, 2016. Total interest expense under the note was approximately \$500, which was recorded in the accompanying statement of operations.

Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

On December 22, 2015 we entered into a lease for new office space for a 12 month term, with a monthly rent payment of approximately \$6,500 per month plus additional charges.

On December 17, 2015 we entered into a sublease agreement for our former office space with a third party with a lease term starting January 1, 2016 to February 28, 2018. The average monthly rent to be received under this sub-lease is approximately \$15,000 per month, over the sub-lease term. At December 31, 2015 the present value of the negative cash flows over this sub-lease term was approximately \$433,000 and this amount plus a real estate commission paid to find the sub-lease tenant of approximately \$20,000, resulted in a total \$453,000 that was recognized as an abandonment loss in 2015. The long-term portion of deferred lease abandonment liability was approximately \$138,000 and the short-term portion of deferred lease abandonment liability of approximately \$200,000 was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2016. The long-term portion of deferred lease abandonment liability was \$196,938 and the short-term portion of deferred lease abandonment liability of \$236,529 was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2015.

The future minimum lease payments required under the non-cancelable operating leases are as follows (rounded in millions):

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2016	\$ 0.4
2017	0.4
2018	0.1
Total minimum payments required	\$ 0.9

Minimum payments have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of \$0.4 million due in the future under non-cancelable subleases.

Litigation

Our former Chief Financial Officer filed a complaint against the Company and Seth Grae, President and Chief Executive Officer, with the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia (the Fairfax County Complaint), and a separate complaint against the Company with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (the 16 OSHA Complaint) on March 9, 2015.

The Fairfax County Complaint contained two claims for damages. The first claim alleged that the Company and Mr. Grae made defamatory statements regarding the former Chief Financial Officer. The claim demands at least \$1,000,000 in compensatory damages; costs, including reasonable fees for attorneys; and punitive damages of \$1,000,000. The second claim alleges that the Company breached the former Chief Financial Officer's employment contract by not paying the former Chief Financial Officer \$15,507 for paid time off, and demands additional compensatory damages of at least \$15,507.

In November 2015, subsequent to the above Fairfax County Complaint being filed, our legal counsel was notified by the attorney representing the former Chief Financial Officer that the former Chief Financial Officer has voluntarily decided to nonsuit the above Fairfax County Complaint on November 30, 2015. A nonsuit is essentially a voluntary dismissal of the case without prejudice, meaning that he is dismissing the case but that he can refile the suit at a later time. The statute for refiling this case is approximately 6 months from the filing date of this nonsuit.

The OSHA Complaint alleges that the Company unlawfully retaliated against the former Chief Financial Officer for challenging allegedly improper actions of the Company by making allegedly defamatory statements and terminating him from his employment with the Company. The former Chief Financial Officer's demand for damages is for back pay, front pay, and special damages. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought.

The Company believes that all of the above claims by the former Chief Financial Officer are without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself. As of March 31, 2016, legal fees of approximately \$105,000 were incurred that are expected to be paid by the Company's insurance carrier.

Note 8. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs, included in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations amounted to approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We shut down our Moscow office operations as of January 1, 2015 and have since shifted our research and development work primarily to the United States, Canada, Norway and France. There were no significant accrued liabilities related to the winding down of our Moscow office at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

On March 14, 2016, we entered into a joint development agreement with AREVA which defines the different steps (including, without limitation, a feasibility study, a business plan, and an implementation action plan), working groups, and methodology to determine the feasibility and opportunity of future joint ventures between the parties. The joint development agreement provides the process by which the parties will execute definitive documentation for the joint ventures, including a term sheet that will set forth the main terms of the definitive joint venture agreements.

On January 12, 2016, we announced entry into an initial services agreement with BWXT Nuclear Energy, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of BWX Technologies, Inc., to evaluate the ability to fabricate and prepare a preliminary plan for fabrication of Lightbridge-designed partial length nuclear fuel samples at BWXT facilities in the United States. This arrangement can provide us with an alternative vendor and site to CNL for fabrication of our patented next generation metallic nuclear fuel test for irradiation testing at the Halden Research Reactor.

We have consulting agreements with several consultants working on various projects for us, which total approximately \$20,000 per month.

Note 9. Warrant Liability

Our outstanding warrants are recorded as liabilities at their estimated fair value at the date of issuance, with the subsequent changes in estimated fair value recorded in other income (expense) in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations in each subsequent quarterly period. The change in the estimated fair value of our warrant liability for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 resulted in non-cash income of approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The Company utilizes the Monte Carlo simulation valuation method to value the liability classified warrants.

The estimated fair value of these warrants is determined using Level 3 inputs. Inherent in the Monte Carlo valuation model are assumptions related to expected stock-price volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. The Company estimates the volatility of its common stock based on historical volatility that matches the expected remaining life of the warrants. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve on the grant date for a maturity similar to the expected remaining life of the warrants. The expected life of the warrants is assumed to be equivalent to their remaining contractual term. The dividend rate is based on the historical rate, which the Company anticipates to remain at zero.

The following table summarizes the calculated aggregate fair values, along with the assumptions utilized in each calculation:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Calculated aggregate value	\$ 1,073,341	\$ 2,327,195
Weighted average exercise price per share of warrant	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.72
Closing price per share of common stock	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.00
Weighted average volatility	86.8	83.6%
Weighted average remaining expected life (years)	4.9	5.11
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	1.4	1.90
Dividend yield	0%	0%

The nature of the warrant liability is such (i.e., the warrant holders receive more value when the Company's stock price is higher) that increases in the Company's stock price during the period result in losses on the Company's statement of operations while decreases in the Company's stock price result in the Company recording income.

Note 10. Stockholders' Equity

At March 31, 2016, there were 4,886,764 stock warrants and 5,052,409 stock options outstanding, all totaling 30,768,130 of total stock and stock equivalents outstanding at March 31, 2016. At December 31, 2015, there were 4,886,764 stock warrants and 5,236,909 stock options outstanding, totaling 28,752,630 of total stock and stock equivalents outstanding at December 31, 2015.

Equity Purchase Agreement

On September 4, 2015, we entered into an equity purchase agreement with Aspire Capital Fund, LLC ("Aspire Capital"), which provides that Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$10.0 million of shares of our common stock over a two-year term, subject to our election to sell any such shares, and subject to the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(d) limitation. Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(d) ("the Nasdaq 20% Rule"), requires shareholder approval of a transaction other than a public offering involving the sale, issuance, or potential issuance by a company of common stock (or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock) equal to 20% or more of the company's outstanding shares of common stock, or 20% or more of the voting power outstanding before the issuance for less than the greater of book or market value of the stock. Under this 20% Nasdaq Rule, we had a total of approximately 3.6 million common shares available for sale or transfer to Aspire Capital under this equity purchase agreement at

September 4, 2015.

Under the agreement, we have the right to sell shares, subject to certain volume limitations and a minimum floor price, to Aspire Capital as of January 8, 2016, the date that the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") declared the Form S-1 registration statement registering the resale of the Company's common stock by Aspire Capital to be effective. On any trading day selected by the Company, the Company will have the right, in its sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a purchase notice directing Aspire Capital (as principal) to purchase up to 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock per business day (in a purchase amount up to \$250,000 on each such business day) at a price equal to the lesser of:

1. The lowest sale price of the Company's common stock on the purchase date; or
2. The arithmetic average of the three (3) lowest closing sale prices for the Company's common stock during the twelve (12) consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the purchase date.

In addition, on any date on which we submit a purchase notice to Aspire Capital in an amount equal to 100,000 shares, the Company also has the right, in its sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a volume-weighted average price purchase notice (each, a "VWAP Purchase Notice") directing Aspire Capital to purchase an amount of stock equal to up to 30% of the aggregate shares of the Company's common stock traded on its principal market on the next trading day (the "VWAP Purchase Date"), subject to a maximum number of shares as the Company may determine. The purchase price per share pursuant to such VWAP Purchase Notice is generally 95% of the volume-weighted average price for the Company's common stock traded on its principal market on the VWAP Purchase Date.

As part of the agreement, Aspire Capital received 300,000 additional shares as compensation for its commitment, valued at approximately \$276,000 or \$0.92 per common share.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 we sold 2.2 million common shares for total gross proceeds of approximately \$1.4 million through the equity line financing arrangement with Aspire Capital that we have in place. See Note 13 "Subsequent Events" for subsequent sales of stock to Aspire Capital after March 31, 2016.

ATM Offering

On June 11, 2015, the Company entered into an at-the-market issuance ("ATM") sales agreement with MLV & Co. LLC ("MLV"), pursuant to which the Company may issue and sell shares of its common stock from time to time through MLV as the Company's sales agent. On September 1, 2015, MLV was acquired by FBR & Co. The issuance and sale of shares by the Company under the sales agreement are registered shares under the Company's shelf registration statement on Form S-3, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2015 and declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company has registered the sale of up to \$5.8 million of common stock under the ATM sales agreement. There have been 246,083 shares sold for total gross proceeds of approximately \$282,000 through the ATM for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2015. There were no ATM sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Outstanding Warrants

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Issued to Investors on July 28, 2010, entitling the holders to purchase 1,034,996 common shares in the Company at an exercise price of \$9.00 per common share up to and including July 27, 2017	1,034,996	1,034,996
Issued to Investors on October 25, 2013, entitling the holders to purchase 1,250,000 common shares in the Company at an exercise price of \$2.30 per common share up to and including April 24, 2021	1,117,178	1,117,178
Issued to Investors on November 17, 2014, entitling the holders to purchase 2,734,590 common shares in the Company at an exercise price of \$2.31 per common share up to and including May 16, 2022	2,734,590	2,734,590
Total	4,886,764	4,886,764
<u>Stock-based Compensation Stock Options and Restricted Stock</u>		

Stock Plan

On March 25, 2015, the Compensation Committee and Board of Directors approved the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the Plan) to authorize grants of (a) Incentive Stock Options, (b) Non-qualified Stock Options, (c) Stock Appreciation Rights, (d) Restricted Awards, (e) Performance Share Awards, and (f) Performance Compensation Awards to the employees, consultants, and directors of the Company. The Plan authorizes a total of 3,000,000 shares to be available for grant under the Plan. The Plan became effective upon ratification by the shareholders of the Company at the shareholders' annual meeting on July 14, 2015. Other provisions are as follows:

- (i) Any shares of common stock granted in connection with Options and Stock Appreciation Rights shall be counted against this limit as one share for every one Stock Option or Stock Appreciation Right awarded. Any shares of common stock granted in connection with Awards other than Options and Stock Appreciation Rights shall be counted against this limit as two shares of common stock for every one share of common stock granted in connection with such Award;
- (ii) Subject to adjustment in accordance with the Plan as amended, no Participant shall be granted, during any one year period, Stock Options to purchase Common Stock and Stock Appreciation Rights with respect to more than one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares of Common Stock in the aggregate. The Plan also separately limits other Equity Awards with respect to more than one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares of Common Stock in the aggregate. If an Award is to be settled in cash, the number of shares of Common Stock on which the Award is based shall count toward the individual share limit; and
- (iii) A ten percent shareholder shall not be granted an Incentive Stock Option unless the Option exercise price is at least 110% of the fair market value of the common stock at the grant date and the option is not exercisable after the expiration of five years from the grant date.

Total stock options outstanding at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, were 5,052,409 and 5,236,909 of which 3,257,523 and 3,442,023 of these options were vested at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Stock based compensation was approximately \$0.2 and \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

2015 Short-Term Non-Qualified Option Grants

On April 8, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted short term non-qualified stock options totaling 463,192 and 148,845 stock options under the 2006 Stock Plan and the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan, respectively, to employees and consultants of the Company. On April 9, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted an additional 47,017 and 3,968 stock options under the 2006 Stock Plan and the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan, respectively, all with a strike price of \$1.26. These stock options vested immediately but the grants under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan became exercisable upon ratification of the Plan at the annual meeting of shareholders, which took place on July 14, 2015.

On August 12, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted short term non-qualified stock options totaling 135,880 stock options under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan to employees and consultants of the Company, all with a strike price of \$1.26. These stock options vested immediately.

On November 20, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted short term non-qualified stock options totaling 1,129,135 stock options under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan to employees and consultants of the Company, all with a strike price of \$0.92. These stock options vested immediately.

Also granted under the 2006 Stock Plan were 2,981, 1,775, 1,310, 8,368, 14,805, 18,305, and 22,390 non-qualified stock options in 2015 on April 30, May 31, June 30, and December 31, 2015 and in 2016 on January 31, February 29, and March 31, 2016, respectively, as equity compensation in lieu of cash with strike prices ranging from \$0.56 to \$1.25. Also granted under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan were 1,812, 1,536, 1,803, 8,255 and 9,752 non-qualified stock options on July 31, August 31, September 30, 2015, October 31, 2015, and November 30, 2015, respectively, as equity compensation in lieu of cash with strike prices ranging from \$0.83 to \$1.25.

These stock options have an expected life of 1.5 -5 years, and a contractual term of 3-10 years, a fair value of between \$0.10 and \$0.86 per stock option, a risk free rate ranging between 0.42% to 1.76%, and volatility ranging between 76% to 89%, as measured on the grant date. The expected option term was calculated using the simplified method as we do not have sufficient historical option data to provide a better estimate of the expected option term. Under this method, the weighted-average expected life is presumed to be the average of the vesting term and the contractual term of the option, which results in a reduction of the estimated option value and consequently the stock option expense. The risk free rate was based on the US Treasury Yield Curve for the expected life of the options on the grant date. Expected dividends are estimated at \$0.0, as we have never issued dividends and we have no current plans to issue dividends in the future.

2015 Long-Term Incentive Option Grants

Employees and Consultants Option Grants

On April 8, 2015, August 12, 2015, and November 20, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted long term incentive stock options totaling 550,972, 79,588, and 661,222 respectively, under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan, the (Plan) to employees and consultants of the Company. These stock options vest 1/3 on each annual anniversary date over three years. These stock options have a strike price ranging from \$0.92 to \$1.26, and the stock options have a fair value ranging from \$0.67 to \$0.91, based on a risk free rate of between 1.55% and 1.87%, volatility between 86% and 87%, and an expected life of six years, as measured on the grant date. The expected life is calculated using the simplified method as we do not have sufficient historical option data to provide a better estimate of the expected option term. These options have a 10 year contractual term. The risk free rate was based on the US Treasury Yield Curve for the expected life of the options on the grant date. Expected dividends are estimated at \$0.0, as we have never issued dividends and we have no current plans to issue dividends in the future. Grants to our consultants were re-measured as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the fair value of each option was between \$0.34 and \$0.36 on the measurement date. This re-measured stock based compensation for options issued to consultants was

not significant. We estimated future pre-vest forfeitures to be 1.5%, based on historical information.

Director Option Grants

On April 8, 2015, August 12, 2015, and November 20, 2015, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors granted 112,996, 23,024, and 97,988 respectively, of long term non-qualified stock options under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan to the Board of Directors of the Company. These stock options fully vest on the first annual anniversary date of the grant. These stock options have a strike price between \$0.92 and \$1.26, and the stock options have a fair value of between \$0.65 to \$0.88, based on a risk free rate between 1.46% and 1.79%, volatility between 86% and 87%, and an expected life of 5.5 years. The expected life is calculated using the simplified method as we do not have any history to provide a better estimate of the expected option term. These options have a 10 year contractual term. The risk free rate was based on the US Treasury Yield Curve for the expected life of the options on the grant date. Expected dividends are estimated at \$0.0, as we have never issued dividends and we have no current plans to issue dividends in the future.

Stock option transactions to the employees, directors and consultants are summarized as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2016:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Beginning of the period	5,236,909	3.70	4.06
Granted	55,500	1.17	0.16
Exercised	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-
Expired	(240,000)	23.85	24.87
End of the period	5,052,409	2.72	2.13
Options exercisable	3,257,523	3.49	2.83

Stock option transactions to the employees, directors and consultants are summarized as follows for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Beginning of the year	2,026,564	9.19	10.61
Granted	3,491,419	1.08	0.74
Exercised	-	-	-
Forfeited	(114,407)	6.63	6.06
Expired	(166,667)	13.50	12.84
End of the year	5,236,909	3.70	4.06
Options exercisable	3,442,023	4.95	1.68

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested shares as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015, is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Fair Value Grant Date	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Non-vested Shares			
Non-vested at January 1, 2015	462,307	1.71	2.55
Granted	3,491,419	0.74	1.08
Vested	(2,158,840)	0.80	1.18
Forfeited	-	-	-
Non-vested - December 31, 2015	1,794,886	0.91	1.34
Granted	55,500	0.16	1.17
Vested	(55,500)	0.16	1.17
Forfeited	-	-	-
Non-vested - March 31, 2016	1,794,886	0.91	1.34

As of March 31, 2016, there was approximately \$1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.96 years. There was no intrinsic value for the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The above tables include options issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as follows:

- i) A total of 255,202 non-qualified 10 year options have been issued, and are outstanding, to advisory board members at exercise prices of \$4.50 to \$14.40 per share.
- ii) A total of 4,284,312 non-qualified 5-10 year options have been issued, and are outstanding, to our directors, officers, and employees at exercise prices of \$0.56 to \$15.00 per share. From this total, 1,401,432 options are outstanding to the Chief Executive Officer who is also a director, with remaining contractual lives of 1.7 years to 9.6 years. All other options issued to directors, officers, and employees have a remaining contractual life ranging from 0.3 years to 10.0 years.
- iii) A total of 512,895 non-qualified 3-10 year options have been issued, and are outstanding, to our consultants at exercise prices of \$0.92 to \$15.30 per share.

The following table provides certain information with respect to the above-referenced stock options that are outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2016:

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Exercise Prices	Stock Options Outstanding			Stock Options Vested		
	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.56- \$1.25	9.40	1,981,437	\$0.93	9.25	1,222,227	\$0.94
\$1.26 -\$2.55	7.71	2,027,789	\$1.55	7.91	992,113	\$1.51
\$2.56-\$5.00	2.81	183,337	\$4.50	2.81	183,337	\$4.50
\$5.01-\$10.00	3.04	543,337	\$6.92	3.04	543,337	\$6.92
\$10.01-\$15.30	0.91	316,509	\$13.07	0.91	316,509	\$13.07
Total	7.27	5,052,409	\$2.72	6.63	3,257,523	\$3.49

The following table provides certain information with respect to the above-referenced stock options that are outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2015:

Exercise Prices	Stock Options Outstanding			Stock Options Vested		
	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.83 - \$1.26	9.6	3,491,419	\$ 1.08	9.6	1,965,629	\$ 1.06
\$2.55 - \$5.00	3.3	645,644	\$ 3.10	3.2	376,548	\$ 3.50
\$5.01 - \$12.90	3.04	668,177	\$ 7.59	3.04	668,177	\$ 7.59
\$13.50-\$18.90	0.63	191,669	\$ 14.75	0.63	191,669	\$ 14.75
\$19.20-\$23.85	0.12	240,000	\$23.85	0.12	240,000	\$ 23.85
Total	7.21	5,236,909	\$ 3.70	6.46	3,442,023	\$ 4.95

We use the historical volatility of our stock price over the number of years that matches the expected life of our stock option grants or we use the historical volatility of our stock price since January 5, 2006, the date we announced that we were becoming a public company, to estimate the future volatility of our stock. At this time we do not believe that there is a better objective method to predict the future volatility of our stock for options with an expected term that is greater than our stock trading history. Prior to January 1, 2015, we estimated the life of our option awards based on the full contractual term of the option grant. To date we have had very few exercises of our option grants, and those stock option exercises had occurred just before the contractual expiration dates of the option awards. Since the strike price of most of our outstanding awards is greater than the price of our stock, generally awards have expired at the end of the contractual term. For options granted after January 1, 2015, we have applied the simplified method to estimate the expected term of our option grants as it is more likely that these options may be exercised prior to the end of the term. We estimate the effect of future forfeitures of our option grants based on an analysis of historical forfeitures of unvested grants, as we have no better objective basis for that estimate. The expense that we have recognized related to our grants includes the estimate for future pre-vest forfeitures. We will adjust the actual expense recognized due to future pre-vest forfeitures as they occur. We have estimated that 1.5% of our option grants will be forfeited prior to vesting.

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Weighted average assumptions used in the Black Scholes option-pricing model for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015, were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2016	Year ended December 31, 2015
Average risk-free interest rate	0.69%	1.64%
Average expected life- years	1.94	5.38
Expected volatility	84.54%	86.66%
Expected dividends	\$0.0	\$0.0

Stock-based compensation expense includes the expense related to (1) Grants of stock options, (2) grants of restricted stock, (3) Stock issued as consideration for some of the services provided by our directors and strategic advisory council members, and (4) stock issued in lieu of cash to pay bonuses to our employees and contractors. Grants of stock options and restricted stock are awarded to our employees, directors, consultants, and board members and we recognize the fair value of these awards ratably as they are earned. The expense related to payments in stock for services is recognized as the services are provided.

Stock-based compensation expense is recorded under the financial statement captions cost of services provided, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we recognized stock-based compensation of approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Related income tax benefits were not recognized, as we incurred a tax loss for both periods.

Note 11. Business Segment Results

We have two principal business segments, which are (1) our technology business and (2) our consulting services business. These business 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 decision-makers, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have been identified as the chief operating decision makers. Our 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.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS - THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015

	Consulting		Technology		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 166,546	\$ 123,895	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,546	\$ 123,895
Segment Profit -								
Pre Tax	\$ (47,608)	\$ (60,918)	\$ (586,250)	\$ (212,831)	\$ 299,153	\$ 391,411	\$ (334,705)	\$ 117,662
Total Assets	\$ 153,619	\$ 318,383	\$ 1,012,193	\$ 852,862	\$ 1,553,564	\$ 3,816,365	\$ 2,719,376	\$ 4,987,610

Note 12. Fair Value Measurements

We adopted the accounting guidance on fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis. The guidance requires fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

Annually, the board of directors assess and approve the fair value measurement policies and procedures. At least annually, the finance department determines if the current valuation techniques used in the fair value measurements are still appropriate and evaluates and adjusts the unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements based on current market conditions and third-party information. The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about each major category of the Company's financial liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

(\$ rounded to nearest thousand)

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Balance at March 31, 2016				
Liabilities:				
Warrant liability	\$	\$	\$ 1,073,000	\$ 1,073,000

(\$ rounded to nearest thousand)

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015				
Liabilities:				
Warrant liability	\$	\$	\$ 2,327,000	\$ 2,327,000

The reconciliation of warrant liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis using unobservable inputs (Level 3) is as follows:

(\$ rounded to nearest thousand)	Warrant Liability
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 4,633,000
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(2,306,000)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,327,000
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(1,254,000)
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 1,073,000

The fair value of the warrant liability is based on Level 3 inputs. For this liability, the Company developed its own assumptions that do not have observable inputs or available market data to support the fair value. See Note 9 Warrant Liability for further discussion of the warrant liability. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those Level 3 inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

We believe that the fair values of its current assets and current liabilities approximate their reported carrying amounts. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

From April 1, 2016 to May 5, 2016, the Company has generated additional proceeds of approximately \$255,000 under the equity line financing arrangement with Aspire from the sale of 500,000 shares of its common stock.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. We use words such as believe, expect, anticipate, project, target, plan, optimistic, intend, similar expressions which are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, (1) those concerning market and business segment growth, demand and acceptance of our nuclear energy consulting services and nuclear fuel technology business, (2) any projections of sales, earnings, revenue, margins or other financial items, (3) any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, (4) any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance, (5) uncertainties related to conducting business in foreign countries, as well as (6) all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that if they were to ever materialize or prove incorrect, could cause the results of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties, among others, include:

- our ability to commercialize our nuclear fuel technology,
- our ability to attract new customers, our ability to employ and retain qualified employees and consultants that have experience in the Nuclear Industry,
- competition and competitive factors in the markets in which we compete,
- public perception of nuclear energy generally,
- general economic and business conditions in the local economies in which we regularly conduct business, which can affect demand for the Company's services,
- changes in laws, rules and regulations governing our business,
- development and utilization of our intellectual property,
- potential and contingent liabilities, and
- the risks identified in Item 1A. Risk Factors included herein and in our Form 10-K filing.

Most of these factors are beyond our ability to predict or control. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. The Company assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, or MD&A, is intended to help the reader understand Lightbridge Corporation, our operations and our present business environment. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto contained in Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements of this report. This overview summarizes the MD&A, which includes the following sections:

Overview of Our Business a general overview of our two business segments, the material opportunities and challenges of our business;

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates a discussion of accounting policies that require critical judgments and estimates;

Operations Review an analysis of our consolidated results of operations for the two years presented in our consolidated financial statements. Except to the extent that differences among our operating segments are material to an understanding of our business as a whole, we present the discussion in the MD&A on a consolidated basis; and

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Financial Position an analysis of our cash flows; an overview of our financial position.

As discussed in more detail under Forward-Looking Statements above at the beginning of this Quarterly 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.

OVERVIEW OF OUR TWO BUSINESS SEGMENTS

When used in this report, the terms Lightbridge, Company, we, our, and us refer to Lightbridge Corporation wholly-owned subsidiaries Thorium Power, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Lightbridge International Holding, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company).

Lightbridge is a leading nuclear fuel technology company and we participate in the nuclear power industry in the United States and internationally. Our mission is to be a world leader in the design and licensing of nuclear fuels that we anticipate will be economically attractive, enhance reactor safety, proliferation resistant, and produce less waste than current generation nuclear fuels, and to provide world-class strategic advisory services to governments and utilities seeking to develop or expand civil nuclear power programs.

Our business operations can be categorized in two segments:

- (1) Our nuclear fuel technology business segment - we develop next generation nuclear fuel technology that has the potential to significantly increase the power output of commercial reactors, reducing the cost of generating electricity and the amount of nuclear waste on a per-megawatt-hour basis and enhancing reactor safety and the proliferation resistance of spent fuel. Our main focus is on our nuclear fuel technology business segment.
- (2) Our nuclear energy consulting business segment - we provide nuclear power consulting and strategic advisory services to commercial and governmental entities worldwide. Our nuclear consulting business operations are intended to help defray a portion of the costs relating to the development of our nuclear fuel technology.

Financial information about our business segments is included in Note 11 Business Segment Results, of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Part I Item 1, Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Fuel Technology Business Segment Overview

Since the founding of our company, we have been engaged in the design and development of proprietary, innovative nuclear fuels. This effort has led us to develop a metallic fuel rod design that is at the heart of each of our nuclear fuel products. The Company's efforts are focused on the success of our nuclear fuel.

We are currently focusing our development efforts on all-metal fuel (i.e., non-oxide fuel) for currently operating as well as new build reactors. The Company also owns fuel assembly designs for all-uranium seed and blanket fuel for existing plants and new build reactors and thorium-based seed and blanket fuel for both existing and new build reactors. Each of the fuel designs utilizes our metallic fuel rod technology, and each design advances our mission to improve the cost competitiveness, safety, proliferation resistance, and performance of nuclear power generation. The Company's focus on metallic fuel is based on input from nuclear utilities that have expressed interest in the improved economics and enhanced safety that metallic fuel can provide.

In response to the challenges associated with conventional oxide fuels, we believe our innovative, proprietary metallic fuels will be capable of significantly higher burnup and power density compared to conventional oxide fuels. The fuel in a nuclear reactor generates heat energy. That heat is then converted through steam into electricity that is sold. Burnup is the total amount of electricity generated per unit mass of nuclear fuel, and is a function of the power density of a nuclear fuel and the amount of time the fuel operates in the reactor. Power density is the amount of heat power generated per unit volume of nuclear fuel. Conventional oxide fuel used in existing commercial reactors is approaching the limits of its burnup and power density capability. As a result, further optimization to increase power output from the same core size and improve the economics and safety of nuclear power generation using conventional oxide fuel technologies is limited. As the industry prepares to meet the increasing global demand for electricity production, longer operating cycles and higher reactor power outputs have become a much sought-after solution for the current and future reactor fleet.

We believe our proprietary nuclear fuel designs have the potential to significantly enhance the nuclear power industry's economics and increase power output by:

- providing an increase in power output of up to 10% while simultaneously extending the operating cycle length from 18 to 24 months in existing pressurized water reactors (which are currently constrained to an 18-month operating cycle by oxide fuel); or increasing the power up to 17% while retaining an 18-month operating cycle;
- enabling increased reactor power output (up to 30% increase) without changing the core size in new build pressurized water reactors (PWRs); and
- reducing the volume of spent fuel per kilowatt-hour as well as enhancing proliferation resistance of spent fuel.

There are significant technology synergies among our primary fuel products due to utilization of the proprietary metallic fuel rod technology that is at the core of each of them. Once completed, a full-scale demonstration and qualification of the metallic fuel rod technology will simultaneously advance all of our product families currently under development. Due to the significantly lower fuel operating temperature, our metallic nuclear fuel rods are expected to provide major improvements to safety margins during off-normal events.

We are currently focusing our development efforts on the metallic fuel with a power uprate of up to 10% and a 24-month operating cycle in existing Westinghouse-type four-loop pressurized water reactors. Those reactors represent a large segment of the global market and comprise our initial target market. Our metallic fuel could also be adapted for use in other types of water-cooled commercial power reactors, such as boiling water reactors, Canada Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) heavy water reactors, as well as water-cooled small modular reactors.

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing processes require engineering analysis of a large break loss-of-coolant accident (LOCA), as well as many other scenarios. The LOCA scenario assumes failure of a large water pipe in the

reactor coolant system. Under LOCA conditions, the fuel and cladding temperatures rise due to reduced cooling capacity. Preliminary analytical modeling shows that under a design-basis LOCA scenario, unlike conventional uranium dioxide fuel, the cladding of the Lightbridge-designed metallic fuel rods would stay at least 200 degrees below the 850-900 degrees Celsius temperature at which steam begins to react with the zirconium cladding to generate hydrogen gas. Buildup of hydrogen gas in a nuclear power plant can lead to detonation of the hydrogen. Lightbridge fuel is designed to prevent hydrogen gas generation in design-basis LOCA situations, which is a major safety benefit.

We believe our fuel designs will allow current and new build nuclear reactors to safely increase power production and reduce operations and maintenance costs on a per kilowatt-hour basis. New build nuclear reactors could also benefit from the reduced upfront capital investment per kilowatt of generating capacity. In addition to the projected electricity production cost savings, we believe that our technology can result in utilities or countries needing to deploy fewer new reactors to generate the same amount of electricity, resulting in significant capital cost savings. For utilities or countries that already have operating reactors, our technology could be utilized to increase the power output of those reactors as opposed to building new reactors. Further, we believe that the fuel fabrication or manufacturing process for this new fuel design is simpler, which we expect could lower fuel fabrication costs.

Climate Change and Nuclear Energy Fuel Market

We see an increasing trend globally toward addressing climate change, which causes us to focus more closely on our nuclear fuel technology as a means for doing so.

Nuclear power is useful as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions since reactors emit no carbon dioxide. Lightbridge metallic nuclear fuel technology is well-suited to be used as a means to prevent climate change since the fuel can be used in existing reactors, as well as in new reactors that will be deployed. Increased electricity generation resulting from use of Lightbridge fuel will be a low-cost option to add base load electricity to the electric grid of any country that already has a reactor that can use Lightbridge fuel. In our analysis, the world can only meet its growing energy and climate goals with increased use of nuclear power, and commercialization of Lightbridge metallic fuel will be facilitated by the fuel's climate change benefits.

In certain markets with a diversified energy base, decisions on new build power plants are largely affected by the economics of various energy sources. If prices of non-nuclear energy sources, in particular natural gas, fall below or remain below the cost of electricity from new nuclear generation facilities, it could limit the deployment of new build nuclear power plants in such markets. This could reduce the size of the potential markets for our fuel technology. If prices or production costs of non-nuclear energy increase, there may be increased demand for the deployment of new build nuclear power plants.

Consulting Business Segment Overview

Our business model expanded with the establishment of a consulting business segment in 2007, through which we provide consulting and strategic advisory services to companies and governments planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants. On August 1, 2008, we signed separate consulting services agreements with two government entities: Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC) formed by Abu Dhabi, one of the member Emirates of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR) formed by the government of the UAE. Under these two original agreements, we have provided consulting and strategic advisory services over a contract term of five years starting from June 23, 2008. The FANR contract has been extended to December 31, 2016. These contracts can each continue to be extended upon agreement by both parties. Substantially all of our consulting business segment revenue is from foreign sources.

NEXT GENERATION NUCLEAR FUEL FOR THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

Recent Developments

• AREVA Agreement

On March 14, 2016, we entered into a joint development agreement (JDA) with AREVA which will define the different steps (including, without limitation, a feasibility study, a business plan, and an implementation action plan), working groups, and methodology to determine the feasibility and opportunity of future joint ventures between the parties. The joint development agreement provides the process by which the parties will execute definitive documentation for the joint ventures, including a term sheet that will set forth the main terms of the definitive joint venture agreements.

As part of the definitive joint venture agreements, based on successful completion of the scope of work under the JDA, Lightbridge and AREVA will agree on: (1) terms and conditions to complete the remaining scope of work to demonstrate and commercialize the fuel assemblies based on Lightbridge's metallic nuclear fuel, and (2) a technology licensing arrangement and other agreements needed to form and operate the joint venture company. The companies have agreed to work exclusively together in the area covered by the JDA, which will remain in force until the formation of the joint venture or December 31, 2016 at the latest.

- On March 4, 2016, we won the CleanEquity Monaco Award for Excellence in Technology Research for our innovation in nuclear fuel. The award is presented annually by His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco after the winner is selected by a panel of independent judges.
- On January 12, 2016 we announced that, the Institute for Energy Technology (IFE), which operates the Halden Research Reactor in Norway, received formal regulatory approval from the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority for all planned irradiation of Lightbridge metallic fuel at the Halden Research Reactor in Norway.

Research and Development Project Schedule

We currently anticipate that we, working in collaboration with our development partners/vendors and in certain cases contingent upon execution of collaborative research and development agreements with them will be able to:

- Have semi-scale metallic fuel samples fabricated in 2017 for irradiation testing in a test reactor environment under prototypic commercial reactor conditions;
- Perform in-reactor and out-of-reactor experiments in 2016-2020;
- Establish a pilot-scale fuel fabrication facility and demonstrate full-length fabrication of our metallic fuel rods in 2017-2018;
- Develop analytical models in 2016-2018 for our metallic fuel technology that can be used for reactor analysis and regulatory licensing; and
- Begin LTA operation in a full-size commercial light water reactor as soon as 2020-2021, which involves testing a limited number of full-scale fuel assemblies in the core of a commercial nuclear power plant over three 18-month cycles.

Accordingly, based on our current estimated schedule, a purchase order for an initial reload batch placed by a utility is expected as soon as 2023-2024 (after two 18-month cycles of LTA operation), with final qualification (i.e., deployment of fuel in the first reload batch) in a commercial reactor expected as soon as 2025-2026. In the interim, once we have the initial fuel performance data from loop irradiation of our fuel samples in a research reactor under prototypic operating conditions of a commercial power reactor, which is currently anticipated by 2018, we will target entry into a commercial arrangement with one or more major fuel fabricators that may include upfront technology access fees and/or engineering support or consulting payments to us.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY NUCLEAR FUEL TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS SEGMENT

We intend to license our intellectual property for nuclear fuel designs to existing major nuclear fuel fabricators who have fuel supply contracts with utilities that own and operate nuclear power plants worldwide. We believe that such partnering will allow us to take advantage of the existing customer base of fuel fabricators, thus enabling our fuel products to achieve higher market penetration rates in a relatively short period of time. We are currently pursuing a research, development, and demonstration strategy aimed at generating sufficient interest and confidence in our fuel technology among major fuel fabricators with a view to entering into a commercial arrangement with one or more of them near the completion of the first half of our loop irradiation testing program. We believe there may be opportunities for licensing our fuel fabrication technology and engineering support fees from fuel fabricators.

We anticipate that the following factors will play a key role in structuring a technology license agreement with a major fuel supplier:

- Sharing of future fuel development costs;
- An upfront technology access fee payable to us;
- Ongoing royalty fees from future fuel product sales payable to us based on a cost sharing formula; and
- Potential engineering support or consulting payments payable to us.

Our commercialization efforts are based on a multi-prong approach that we believe will increase the likelihood of success:

1. Approach major fuel fabricators (push marketing strategy to our direct licensing customers)
2. Early outreach to nuclear power utilities (pull marketing strategy to the customers of the fuel fabricators)
3. Generate public, industry, and government awareness of our fuel technologies

We are putting a significant amount of effort into reaching out to major fuel fabricators. Our ultimate commercial success depends on how soon and what kind of a commercial arrangement we are able to negotiate with one or more of these potential partners. As a result, building relationships with these potential partners and keeping them up-to-date on our fuel technology demonstration progress through ongoing dialogue are the essential elements of our commercialization strategy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

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. For a discussion of the accounting judgments and estimates that we have identified as critical in the preparation of our financial statements, please see *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* under Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2016, incorporated herein by reference. There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

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 operations and/or financial condition.

Recent Accounting Standards and Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 of the Notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recent accounting standards and pronouncements.

Operations Review**Business Segments and Periods Presented**

We have provided a discussion of our results of operations on a consolidated basis and have also provided certain detailed segment information for each of our business segments below for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, in order to provide a meaningful discussion of our business segments. We have organized our operations into two principal segments: Consulting and Technology Business segments. We present our segment information along the same lines that our chief executives review our operating results in assessing performance and allocating resources.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS - THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015

	Consulting		Technology		Corporate and Eliminations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 166,546	\$ 123,895	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,546	\$ 123,895
Segment Profit -								
Pre Tax	\$ (47,608)	\$ (60,918)	\$ (586,250)	\$ (212,831)	\$ 299,153	\$ 391,411	\$ (334,705)	\$ 117,662
Total Assets	\$ 153,619	\$ 318,383	\$ 1,012,193	\$ 852,862	\$ 1,553,564	\$ 3,816,365	\$ 2,719,376	\$ 4,987,610

Technology Business

Over the next 12 to 15 months, we expect to incur approximately \$3 million in research and development expenses related to the development of our proprietary nuclear fuel designs. We spent approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million for research and development during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Over the next 2-3 years, we expect that our research and development activities will increase and will be primarily focused on testing and demonstration of our metallic fuel technology for Western-type water-cooled reactors. The main objective of this research and development phase is to prepare for full-scale demonstration of our fuel technology in an operating commercial power reactor.

Consulting Services Business

At the present time, all of our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is from our consulting services business segment and is derived by offering services to governments outside of the US planning to create or expand electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants. The fee type and structure that we offer for each client engagement is dependent on a number of variables, including the complexity of the services, the level of the opportunity for us to improve the client's electricity generation capabilities using nuclear power plants, and other factors.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table presents our historical operating results as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease) Change \$	Increase (Decrease) Change %
	2016	2015		
Consulting Revenues	\$ 166,546	\$ 123,895	\$ 42,651	34%
Cost of services provided				
Consulting expenses	\$ 68,225	\$ 57,391	\$ 10,834	19%
% of total revenues	41%	46%		
Gross profit	\$ 98,321	\$ 66,504	\$ 31,817	48%
% of total revenues	59%	54%		
Operating Expenses				
General and administrative	\$ 1,096,109	\$ 931,643	\$ 164,466	18%
% of total revenues	658%	752%		
Research and development expenses	\$ 586,250	\$ 212,831	\$ 373,419	175%
% of total revenues	352%	172%		
Total Costs and Expenses	\$ 1,682,359	\$ 1,144,474	\$ 537,885	47%
% of total revenues	1010%	924%		
Total Operating Loss	\$ (1,584,038)	\$ (1,077,970)	\$ 506,068	47%
% of total revenues	-951%	-870%		
Other Income and (Expenses)	\$ 1,249,333	\$ 1,195,632	\$ (53,701)	4%
% of total revenues	750%	965%		
Net loss - before income taxes	\$ (334,705)	\$ 117,662	\$ 452,367	-384%
% of total revenues	-201%	95%		

Revenue

The following table presents our revenues, by business segment, for the three months presented (rounded in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
Consulting Segment Revenues:				
ENEC and FANR (UAE)	\$	0.1	\$	0.0
Other		0.1		0.1
Total		0.2		0.1
Technology Segment Revenues		0.0		0.0
Total Revenues	\$	0.2	\$	0.1

The increase in our revenues from 2016 to 2015 of \$0.1 million resulted from the net increase in the work performed for our FANR project of approximately \$0.1 million. Our consulting projects with FANR are being performed pursuant to ongoing requests to work on specific projects on a time and expense basis as needed. The FANR contract was extended to December 31, 2016. The future revenue to be earned and recognized under the FANR agreement will depend upon agreed upon work plans that are under current discussion, which can differ from the revenue amounts initially planned to be earned under these agreements.

The market for nuclear industry consulting services is competitive, fragmented, and subject to rapid change. We believe that our independence, experience, expertise, reputation and segment focus enable us to compete effectively in this marketplace.

See Note 1 and Note 3 of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information about our revenue.

Costs and Expenses

The following table presents our cost of services provided, by business segment, for the years presented (rounded in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
Consulting	\$	0.1	\$	0.1
Technology		0.0		0.0
Total	\$	0.1	\$	0.1

Cost of Services Provided

The cost of services provided for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 remained primarily the same for each reporting period. Cost of services provided is comprised of expenses related to the consulting, professional, administrative, and other support costs and stock-based compensation allocated to our consulting projects labor, which were incurred to perform and support the work done for our consulting projects with ENEC, FANR and our other contracts. Total stock based compensation allocated to our cost of services provided totaled approximately \$13,000 and \$0 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. The billing rates available to us from our outside consultants who provide services under our consulting contracts predominantly remained the same in 2016 and 2015. If consulting revenues increase in future periods, we expect cost of services provided will increase in dollar amount and may increase as a percentage of revenues due to increased pricing competition for consulting contracts.

Total reported gross profit margin for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was 59% compared to 54% the three months ended March 31, 2015, due to a better profit margin earned on a 2016 consulting project.

See Note 1-Basis of presentation and Note 3-Accounts Receivable of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information about our cost of services provided.

Research and Development

The following table presents our research and development expenses, (rounded in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015

Research and development expenses	\$	0.6	\$	0.2
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Research and development expenses consist mostly of compensation and related overhead costs for personnel responsible for the research and development of our fuel. Total research and development expenses increased by approximately \$0.4 million in 2016, due to an increase in research and development expenses with IFE, CNL and BWXT of approximately \$0.2 million; increase in professional fees of approximately \$0.1 million and an increase in labor of approximately \$0.1 million. Total stock-based compensation included in research and development expenses increased by approximately \$31,000 and was approximately \$46,000 and \$15,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, due to the increase in stock option grants in the fourth quarter of 2015.

All of our reported research and development activities were conducted in the United States, Canada, Norway, and Russia. We expense research and development costs as they are incurred. Research and development expenses will increase in dollar amount and may increase as a percentage of revenues in future periods because we expect to invest \$3 million to \$3.5 million in the development of our nuclear fuel products over the next 12-15 months.

See Note 8 - Research and Development expense of the Notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I Item 1 of this Quarterly Report Form on 10-Q for additional information about our research and development costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

The following table presents our general and administrative expenses, (rounded in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015

General and administrative expenses	\$	1.1	\$	0.9
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General and administrative expenses consist mostly of compensation and related costs for personnel and facilities, stock-based compensation, finance, human resources, information technology, and fees for consulting and other professional services. Professional services are principally comprised of outside legal, audit, strategic advisory services and outsourcing services.

There was an increase in stock-based compensation of approximately \$0.1 million due to stock options granted in the last quarter of 2015. There was also an increase in professional fees due to the derivative warrant liabilities and other matters of \$0.1 million; net increase in other general and administrative expenses of \$0.1 million; offset by a decrease in rent expenses of approximately \$0.1 million.

See Note 10 - Stockholders' Equity of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding our stock-based compensation.

Other Expenses

Interest income and other income and expenses, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2015, was substantially the same.

Change in Revaluation of Warrant Liability

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we recorded non-cash warrant income of approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, for warrant revaluation in our statements of operations due to a change in the fair value of the warrant liability as a result of a change in our stock price, change in the contractual life and change in the volatility factors of the warrants.

See Note 9-Warrant Liability of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding our warrant liability.

Provision for Income Taxes

The following table presents our provision for income taxes. Our effective tax rate for the periods presented is 38%.

Three Months Ended March 31,			
2016		2015	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	

We incurred a pre-tax net loss for both 2016 and 2015. We reviewed all sources of income for purposes of recognizing the deferred tax assets and concluded a full valuation allowance for 2016 and 2015 was necessary. Therefore we did not have a provision for taxes for both three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Financial Position

To date, our consulting revenue has not provided sufficient cash flow to cover both our research and development expenses and corporate overhead expenses.

The primary potential sources of cash available to us are equity investments through our purchase agreement with Aspire Capital and our ATM agreement with MLV. We have no debt or debt credit lines and we have financed our operations to date through our consulting revenue and the sale of our common stock. We raised approximately \$0.2 million in 2015 from our ATM financing agreement, and as of the date of this filing, we have raised approximately \$1.7 million in 2016 through our equity purchase agreement with Aspire.

As of March 31, 2016, we had total cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$0.8 million and approximately \$0.3 million in restricted cash. Our working capital deficit at March 31, 2016, was approximately \$0.1 million. Our current average monthly cash flow shortfall based on our current operations, is averaging in the range of approximately \$400,000-\$500,000 per month through the remainder of 2016 as we increase spending on research and development.

Based on our March 31, 2016 working capital amount and our current projected monthly operating cash flow shortfall, our current working capital without additional financing is not sufficient to fund our operations for the next 12 months. We are working to reduce our monthly cash flow shortfall and also currently seeking new sources of financing. We may delay incurring some operating expenses, which will reduce our cash flow shortfall for the next 12 months, if needed.

We have put in place an ATM financing arrangement with MLV and an equity purchase agreement with Aspire Capital to fund our future research and development expenses and overhead expenses over the next 12 months. Based on the anticipated future equity fund raises from our ATM, equity purchase agreement and other equity raises, we expect to have sufficient working capital for the next 12 months of operations. The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Cash Flow (in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1.3)	\$ (1.0)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.0)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.0
Net cash inflow (outflow)	\$ 0.1	\$ (1.0)

Operating Activities

The increase in our cash used in operating activities in 2016 was primarily due to the increase in our operating expenses in 2016 and the change in working capital items as explained below.

Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016, consisted of a net loss of \$0.3 million and net adjustments to net loss for non-cash income items totaling \$1.1 million, consisting of non-cash adjustments or decrease to net loss for stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million and a non-cash adjustment or increase to net loss for the warrant revaluation income of \$1.3 million. Total cash provided by working capital totaled \$0.1 million. The cash provided by working capital was due primarily to the increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$0.5 million; offset by an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other of \$0.3 million, primarily due to the increase in prepaid insurance and other prepaid expenses and a decrease in our deferred lease abandonment liability of \$0.1 million, due to rent payments made for the sub-leased prior office space.

Cash used in operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2015, consisted of net income adjusted for non-cash (income) expense items such as amortization and warrant revaluation, as well as the effect of changes in working capital. Cash used in operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2015, consisted of net income of \$0.1 million and net adjustments for non-cash (income) expense items totaling (\$1.1) million, consisting of stock-based compensation of \$0.1 million and warrant revaluation income of (\$1.2) million. Total cash provided by working capital items was not significant.

Investing Activities

Net cash used by our investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to net cash used by our investing activities in 2015 are substantially the same and consist of patent application costs. These applications are filed for the new developments resulting from our research and development activities in our technology business segment. We anticipate these patent costs to increase in the future periods due to the continuing research and development work we plan to perform on our all-metal fuel design.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by our financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to net cash provided by our financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was an increase of \$1.5 million. There was an increase in the proceeds from the issuance of our common stock through our equity purchase agreement of approximately \$1.4 million. There was also an increase in our short-term notes payable to a vendor of approximately \$0.1 million.

On September 4, 2015, we entered into an equity purchase agreement with Aspire Capital, which provides that Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$10.0 million of shares of our common stock over a two-year term, subject to our election to sell any such shares. We have approximately \$8.3 million of remaining availability under the purchase agreement; however, pursuant to Nasdaq rules, the aggregate number of shares that we can issue to Aspire Capital under the purchase agreement may in no case exceed 3,614,766 shares of our common stock (of which we have issued and sold 3 million shares as of the date of this report), unless (i) stockholder approval is obtained to issue more, in which case this 3,614,766 share limitation will not apply, or (ii) stockholder approval has not been obtained and at any time the 3,614,766 share limitation is reached and at all times thereafter the average price paid for all shares issued under the purchase agreement (including 300,000 commitment shares issued thereunder) is equal to or greater than \$0.95 per share, a price equal to the closing sale price of our common stock on the business day before the execution of the purchase agreement. As of the date of this filing, we have not received shareholder approval to exceed this 3,614,766 share Nasdaq limitation.

On June 11, 2015, we entered into an ATM issuance sales agreement with MLV & Co. LLC, pursuant to which the Company may issue and sell shares of its common stock from time to time through MLV as the Company's sales agent. On December 2, 2015 we filed a prospectus supplement which increased the maximum amount registered for sale pursuant to the ATM sales agreement to approximately \$5.6 million. The amount available under the Company's Form S-3 shelf registration statement, which may be used to register additional sales under the ATM sales agreement, will increase upon an increase in the company's stock price.

Short-Term and Long-Term Liquidity Sources

In addition to the ATM financing and equity purchase agreement financing arrangements discussed above, we will seek new financing or additional sources of capital, depending on the capital market conditions, over the next 12 months. There can be no assurance that some of these additional sources of capital will be made available to us. The primary potential sources of cash available to us are as follows:

1. Equity investment from investors; and
2. Strategic investment or cost-sharing contributions through alliances with major fuel vendors, fuel fabricators and/or other strategic parties during the next three years, to support the remaining research and development activities required to further enhance and complete the development of our fuel products to a commercial stage.

In support of our long-term business plan with respect to our fuel technology business, we endeavor to create strategic alliances with major fuel vendors, fuel fabricators and/or other strategic parties during the next three years, to support the remaining research and development activities required to further enhance and complete the development of our fuel products to a commercial stage. We may be unable to form such strategic alliances on terms acceptable to us or at all.

We will need to raise additional capital in 2016 by way of an offering of equity securities, an offering of debt securities, a financing through a bank, or a strategic alliance with another entity, options which we are currently exploring.

See Note 10- Stockholders' Equity of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding our ATM financing and equity purchase agreement financing arrangements.

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.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Required.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures related to the recording, processing, summarization and reporting of information in the periodic reports that we file with the SEC. These disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (a) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (b) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of March 31, 2016.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

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. For a description of legal proceedings involving the Company, see the information set forth under **Litigation** in Note 7, **Commitments and Contingencies**, of the Notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the information set forth in this Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the company will continue as a going concern. This assumes continuing operations and the realization of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

As noted above, we have incurred recurring losses since inception and expect to continue to incur losses as a result of costs and expenses related to our research and continued development of our nuclear fuel and our corporate general and administrative expenses. Our limited capital resources and operations to date have been funded through sales of our equity securities. As of March 31, 2016, we had negative working capital of approximately \$0.1 million, cash of approximately \$0.8 million, stockholders' deficit of approximately \$0.3 million and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$74.7 million. As a result, we have included a discussion about our ability to continue as a going concern in our consolidated financial statements, and our auditor's report for year ended December 31, 2015 includes an explanatory paragraph that expresses substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. In the event that we are unable to generate sufficient cash from our operating activities or raise additional funds, we may be required to delay, reduce or severely curtail our operations or otherwise impede our on-going business efforts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and long-term prospects.

Our inability to comply with the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market will result in our common stock being delisted, which could affect its market price and liquidity and reduce our ability to raise capital.

We have received notice from The Nasdaq Stock Market that we are not in compliance with certain requirements for continued listing of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market. If we are not able to regain compliance with such requirements within the timeframe set by Nasdaq, or if we otherwise fail to comply with continued listing requirements, our common stock may be delisted.

On November 27, 2015, we received a letter from the Listing Qualifications staff of The Nasdaq Stock Market notifying us that we are no longer in compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Nasdaq initially provided us with 45 calendar days to submit a plan to regain compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity standard. Our plan to regain compliance was accepted and Nasdaq granted an extension of 180 calendar days from the date of the notification letter or May 25, 2016 to regain compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement. There can be no assurance that we will be able to regain compliance with the applicable Nasdaq listing requirements.

Subsequently, on December 11, 2015, we received a letter from the Listing Qualifications staff of The Nasdaq Stock Market notifying us that for the preceding 30 consecutive business days our common stock did not maintain a

minimum closing bid price of at least \$1.00 per share as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). We have a grace period of 180 calendar days, or until June 8, 2016, to regain compliance with the minimum closing bid price requirement for continued listing. In the event we do not regain compliance by June 8, 2016, we may be provided an additional 180-day compliance period, subject to certain requirements. If we are unable to regain compliance with the minimum closing bid price requirement, the Nasdaq staff could provide notice that our common stock is subject to delisting. There can be no assurance that we will regain compliance with the minimum closing bid requirement.

If we fail to regain compliance with, or otherwise fail to comply with, all applicable continued requirements, Nasdaq may determine to delist our common stock, which could substantially decrease trading in our common stock and adversely affect the market liquidity of our common stock and cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In addition, our ability to raise additional capital, including through future at-the-market offerings and other offerings utilizing short-form registration statements on Form S-3, would be substantially impaired.

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

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

<i>Exhibit Number</i>	<i>Description</i>
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification - Principal Executive Officer</u>
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification - Principal Financial Accounting Officer</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>Section 1350 Certifications</u>
<u>101.INS</u>	<u>XBRL Instance Document</u>
<u>101.SCH</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document</u>
<u>101.CAL</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document</u>
<u>101.DEF</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document</u>
<u>101.LAB</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document</u>
<u>101.PRE</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document</u>

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly.

Date: May 5, 2016

LIGHTBRIDGE CORPORATION

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

By: /s/ Linda Zwobota
Name: Linda Zwobota
Title: Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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