

Cactus Ventures, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 13, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2009**.

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: **000-52446**

CACTUS VENTURES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

000-52446

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2050 Russett Way

89703

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of **March 31, 2009**:
11,155,008

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by the Company without audit. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows at March 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the periods then ended have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's December 31, 2008 audited financial statements. The results of operations for the periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

CACTUS VENTURES INC.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008

	Unaudited 2009	Audited 2008
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current assets		
Cash in bank	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,218
Deposits on hand	0	0
Inventory	0	0
Total current assets	2,194	2,218
Equipment and parts	0	0
(Less) Accumulated depreciation	0	0
	0	0
Total assets	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,218
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 10,058	\$ 12,360
Accrued Legal Fees	1,420	5,490
Accrued interest	9,937	8,502
State corporate tax payable	0	0
Total current liabilities	21,415	26,352
Notes payable related parties	60,053	49,827
Total liabilities	81,468	76,179
Shareholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares \$.01 par authorized, 0 outstanding		
Common stock, 100,000,000 shares, \$.01 par authorized, 11,155,008 outstanding	23,098	23,098
Paid in capital	152,337	152,337
Retained deficit	(254,709)	(249,396)

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Total shareholders' equity	(79,274)	(73,961)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,218

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CACTUS VENTURES, INC.**CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008**

	2009		2008	
Sales	\$	0	\$	0
Cost of Goods		0		0
Gross profit		0		0
Expenses				
Bank charges		24		24
Other costs		359		6,821
Professional fees		3,495		2,860
Total expenses		3,878		9,705
Net loss from operations		(3,878)		(9,705)
Other income (expense)				
Loss on sale		0		
Interest expense		(1,435)		(1,123)
State corporate tax expense		0		0
		(1,435)		(1,123)
Net income (loss)	\$	(5,313)	\$	(10,828)
Loss per common share	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.01)
Weighted average of shares outstanding		11,155,008		11,155,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CACTUS VENTURES, INC.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS-INDIRECT METHOD****For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008**

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,313)	\$ (10,828)
Adjustment to reconcile net to net cash provided by operating activities		
Increase in Legal fees payable	(4,070)	(178)
Increase in accounts payable	(2,302)	6,821
Increase in accrued interest	1,435	1,123
Increase in state franchise tax	0	0
Loss on transfer of assets	0	
Rounding error	0	0
NET CASH PROVIDED		
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(10,250)	(3,062)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Assets transferred	0	
NET CASH USED IN		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	0	0
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Sale of common stock	0	0
Related party notes	10,226	3,038
NET CASH REALIZED		
FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	10,226	3,038
INCREASE IN CASH		
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(24)	(24)
Cash and cash equivalents		
at the beginning of the year	2,218	2,314
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT YEAR END	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,290

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CACTUS VENTURES, INC.

FOOTNOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

1.

Organization and basis of presentation

Basis of presentation

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements are unaudited, but in the opinion of management of Cactus Ventures, Inc. (the Company), contain all adjustments, which include normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position at March 31 2009, the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 is derived from the Company's audited financial statements.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, although management of the Company believes that the disclosures contained in these financial statements are adequate to make the information presented therein not misleading. For further information, refer to the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2009.

Description of business

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on October 6, 1997. The Company for the past several years has had no activity. Cactus Ventures, Inc (the Company) is a shell entity that is in the market for a merger with an appropriate company.

Net loss per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

2.

New accounting pronouncements

The following accounting pronouncements if implemented would have no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-2, which delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) for one year for nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FSP FAS 157-2 was prospectively effective for nonfinancial assets and liabilities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141R, which replaces SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for the reporting entity in a business combination, including: (1) recognition and measurement in the financial statements of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; (2) recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and (3) determination of the information to be disclosed to enable financial statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arises from Contingencies (FSP FAS 141R-1), which amends and clarifies SFAS 141R to address application issues, including: (1) initial recognition and measurement; (2) subsequent measurement and accounting; and (3) disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. SFAS 141R and FSP FAS 141R-1 were prospectively effective for business combinations consummated in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, with early application prohibited.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, which amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements" to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 was prospectively effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements which are retrospective. SFAS 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, which is sometimes referred to as minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements. Among other requirements, SFAS 160 requires consolidated net income to be reported for the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest on the face of the consolidated statement of operations and gains on a subsidiaries' issuance of equity to be accounted for as capital transactions.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161, which amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133), to require enhanced disclosures, including: (1) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (2) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations; and (3) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged.

On April 25, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 142-3 Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets. This Staff Position amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" (SFAS 162). SFAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. This statement is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendments to AU section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 162, but does not expect the adoption of this pronouncement will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operation, or cash flows.

In May 2008, FASB issued FASB No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts-an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60." The scope of the statement is limited to financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts. The pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2008. The Company does not believe this pronouncement will impact its financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, which addresses whether instruments granted in equity-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation for computing basic earnings per share (EPS) under the two-class method described by SFAS No. 128,

Earnings per Share (SFAS 128). FSP EITF 03-6-1 was retroactively effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years, with early application prohibited.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, which requires that disclosures concerning the fair value of financial instruments be presented in interim as well as annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 is prospectively effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009.

In April 2009, FASB issued No. FAS 157-4 Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. This FASB Staff Position (FSP) provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. This FSP emphasizes that even if there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability and regardless of the valuation technique(s) used, the objective of a fair value measurement remains the same. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. This FSP shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Earlier adoption for periods ending before March 15, 2009 is not permitted. If a reporting entity elects to adopt early either FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 or FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, the reporting entity also is required to adopt early this FSP. Additionally, if the reporting entity elects to adopt early this FSP, FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 also must be adopted early. This FSP does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, this FSP requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending after initial adoption.

The Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-04, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-04) and EITF Issue No. 06-10, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-10), which require that a company recognize a liability for the postretirement benefits associated with endorsement and collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the provisions of EITF 06-04 and EITF 06-10 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

3.

Related party transaction

Various founders of the Company have performed consulting services for which the Company has paid them consulting fees as voted on during the initial board of directors meeting. There were no monies paid during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

The Company borrowed \$7,727 from various related parties and shareholders of the Company for working capital purposes as of March 31, 2009.

4.

Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the company has a net loss of \$5,313, a negative working capital deficiency of \$19,220 and a stockholders' deficiency of \$254,709. These factors raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the company's ability to raise additional funds and implement its business plan. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the company is unable to continue as a going concern.

ITEM 2. PLAN OF OPERATIONS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OR PLAN OF OPERATION

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT NOTICE

This Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. For this purpose any statements contained in this Form 10-Q that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, words such as may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, estimate or continue or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, many of which are not within our control. These factors include but are not limited to economic conditions generally and in the industries in which we may participate; competition within our chosen industry, including competition from much larger competitors; technological advances and failure to successfully develop business relationships.

Description of Business.

We were formed as a Nevada corporation on October 6, 1997 originally under the name Zurich U.S.A., Inc. On July 10, 2006, we changed our name to Cactus Ventures, Inc. and began pursuing our business of marketing sunglasses. The Company encountered numerous problems various vendors and ceased its operations. The Company has now focused its efforts on seeking a business opportunity. The Company will attempt to locate and negotiate with a business entity for the merger of that target company into the Company. In certain instances, a target company may wish to become a subsidiary of the Company or may wish to contribute assets to the Company rather than merge. No assurances can be given that the Company will be successful in locating or negotiating with any target company. The Company will provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting (public) company whose securities are qualified for trading in the United States secondary market. We are now considered a blank check company.

The Company will attempt to locate and negotiate with a business entity for the merger of that target company into the Company. In certain instances, a target company may wish to become a subsidiary of the Company or may wish to contribute assets to the Company rather than merge. No assurances can be given that the Company will be successful in locating or negotiating with any target company. The Company will provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting (public) company whose securities are qualified for trading in the United States secondary market.

The selection of a business opportunity in which to participate is complex and extremely risky and will be made by management in the exercise of its business judgment. There is no assurance that we will be able to identify and acquire any business opportunity which will ultimately prove to be beneficial to our company and shareholders.

Because we have no specific business plan or expertise, our activities are subject to several significant risks. In particular, any business acquisition or participation we pursue will likely be based on the decision of management without the consent, vote, or approval of our shareholders.

Sources of Opportunities

We anticipate that business opportunities may arise from various sources, including officers and directors, professional advisers, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and others who may present unsolicited proposals.

We will seek potential business opportunities from all known sources, but will rely principally on the personal contacts of our officers and directors as well as indirect associations between them and other business and professional people. Although we do not anticipate engaging professional firms specializing in business acquisitions or reorganizations, we may retain such firms if management deems it in our best interests. In some instances, we may publish notices or advertisements seeking a potential business opportunity in financial or trade publications.

Criteria

We will not restrict our search to any particular business, industry or geographical location. We may acquire a business opportunity in any stage of development. This includes opportunities involving start up or new companies. In seeking a business venture, management will base their decisions on the business objective of seeking long-term capital appreciation in the real value of our company. We will not be controlled by an attempt to take advantage of an anticipated or perceived appeal of a specific industry, management group, or product.

In analyzing prospective business opportunities, management will consider the following factors:

- .
available technical, financial and managerial resources;
- .
working capital and other financial requirements;
- .
the history of operations, if any;
- .
prospects for the future;
- .
the nature of present and expected competition;
- .
the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of the management;
- .
the potential for further research, development or exploration;
- .
the potential for growth and expansion;
- .
the potential for profit;
- .
the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products, services, trade or service marks, name identification; and other relevant factors.

Generally, our management will analyze all available factors and make a determination based upon a composite of available facts, without relying on any single factor.

Methods of Participation of Acquisition

Management will review specific business and then select the most suitable opportunities based on legal structure or method of participation. Such structures and methods may include, but are not limited to, leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures, other contractual arrangements, and may involve a reorganization, merger or consolidation transactions. Management may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation, or other form of organization.

Procedures

As part of the our investigation of business opportunities, officers and directors may meet personally with management and key personnel of the firm sponsoring the business opportunity. We may visit and inspect material facilities, obtain independent analysis or verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and conduct other reasonable measures.

We will generally ask to be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity. These materials may include the following:

- .
descriptions of product, service and company history; management resumes;
- .
financial information;
- .
available projections with related assumptions upon which they are based;
- .
an explanation of proprietary products and services;
- .
evidence of existing patents, trademarks or service marks or rights thereto;
- .

present and proposed forms of compensation to management;

.

a description of transactions between the prospective entity and its affiliates;

.

relevant analysis of risks and competitive conditions;

.

a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements;

.

and other information deemed relevant.

Competition

We expect to encounter substantial competition in our efforts to acquire a business opportunity. The primary competition is from other companies organized and funded for similar purposes, small venture capital partnerships and corporations, small business investment companies and wealthy individuals.

Employees

We do not currently have any employees but rely upon the efforts of our officer and director to conduct our business. We do not have any employment or compensation agreements in place with our officers and directors although they are reimbursed for expenditures advanced on our behalf.

Plan of Operation

The Company is seeking to acquire assets or shares of an entity actively engaged in business which generates revenues. The Company has no particular acquisitions in mind and has not entered into any negotiations regarding such an acquisition. None of the Company's officers, directors, promoters or affiliates have engaged in any substantive contact or discussions with any representative of any other company regarding the possibility of an acquisition or merger between the Company and such other company as of the date of this annual report. The Board of Directors intends to obtain certain assurances of value of the target entity's assets prior to consummating such a transaction. Any business combination or transaction will likely result in a significant issuance of shares and substantial dilution to present stockholders of the Company.

The Company's current operating plan is to continue searching for potential businesses, products, technologies and companies for acquisition and to handle the administrative and reporting requirements of a public company. To demonstrate our commitment to maintaining ethical reporting and business practices, we adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

The Company has, and will continue to have, no capital with which to provide the owners of business opportunities with any significant cash or other assets. However, management believes the Company will be able to offer owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a publicly registered company without incurring the cost and time required to conduct an initial public offering. The owners of the acquisition candidate will, however, incur significant legal and accounting costs in connection with the acquisition of a business opportunity, including the costs of preparing Form 8-K's, 10-K's, 10-Q's, agreements and related reports and documents.

Results of Operations Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

We have \$2,194 cash on hand and have experienced losses since inception. We did not generate any revenues from operations during the periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2009. Expenses during the period ended March 31, 2009 were \$3,878 with interest expense of \$1,435 compared to expenses of \$9,705 with interest expense of \$1,123 for the period ended March 31, 2008. Expenses for both periods consisted entirely of general and administrative expenses. These expenses were due to professional, legal and accounting fees relating to our reporting requirements.

As a result of the foregoing factors, we realized a net loss of \$5,313 for the period ended March 31, 2009, compared to a net loss of \$10,828 for the period ended March 31, 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's balance sheet as of March 31, 2009, reflects total assets of \$2,194. As of March 31, 2009, our liabilities were \$81,468 which included \$10,058 in accounts payable, \$60,053 in notes payable, \$1,420 in accrued legal fees, and \$9,937 in accrued interest. We anticipate our expenses for the next twelve months will be approximately \$20,000. In the past we have relied on advances from our president to cover our operating costs.

Management anticipates that we will receive sufficient advances from our president to meet our needs through the next 12 months. However, there can be no assurances to that effect. Our need for capital may change dramatically if we acquire an interest in a business opportunity during that period. At present, we have no understandings, commitments or agreements with respect to the acquisition of any business venture, and there can be no assurance that we will identify a business venture suitable for acquisition in the future. Further, we cannot assure that we will be successful in consummating any acquisition on favorable terms or that we will be able to profitably manage any business venture we acquire. Should we require additional capital, we may seek additional advances from officers, sell common stock or find other forms of debt financing.

The Company has no other assets or line of credit, other than that which present management may agree to extend to or invest in the Company, nor does it expect to have one before a merger is effected. The Company will carry out its business plan as discussed above. The Company cannot predict to what extent its liquidity and capital resources will be diminished prior to the consummation of a business combination or whether its capital will be further depleted by the operating losses (if any) of the business entity which the Company may eventually acquire.

Our current operating plan is to continue searching for potential businesses, products, technologies and companies for acquisition and to handle the administrative and reporting requirements of a public company.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not required by smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(a)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this

evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting and procedures was effective as of September 30, 2008.

(b)

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, known to the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer, that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

None.

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

The Company did not sell or issue any securities during the period covered by this report.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None

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

No matters were submitted during the period covered by this report to a vote of security holders.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

Copies of the following documents are included as exhibits to this report pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit No.	Title of Document	Location
31	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer/ Principal Financial Attached Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	
32	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer/ Principal Financial Attached Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*	

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None

*

The Exhibit attached to this Form 10-Q shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or otherwise subject to liability under that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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 authorized.

CACTUS VENTURES, INC.

Date: May 13, 2009

By: /s/ Diane S. Button

Diane S. Button, President and Chief Financial Officer