

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011**

The following Management Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist in the understanding of the trends and significant changes in the financial condition and results of operations of Stealth Ventures Ltd. ("Stealth" or the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2011. The MD&A includes comparisons for the corresponding year ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2010. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements for March 31, 2011 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. The audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 were prepared under Canadian GAAP. This MD&A has been prepared effective June 7, 2011

The following information has been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All financial results are reported in Canadian dollars (CAD) and production numbers are stated before Crown or lessor (third party) royalties. The information contained herein contains forward-looking statements and assumptions, such as those relating to results of operations and financial condition, capital spending, financing sources, commodity prices and costs of production. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect anticipated results in the future and, accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those predicted. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.stealthventures.ca.

Non-IFRS Measurements - Within Management's discussion and analysis, references are made to terms commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry. Management uses "funds from operations" and the "ratio of debt to funds from operations" to analyze operating performance and leverage. Funds from operations, as presented, does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore it may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures for other entities. Funds from operations as presented is not intended to represent operating cash flow or operating profits for the period nor should it be viewed as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities, net income or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. All references to funds from operations throughout this report are based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital and abandonment expenditures. Funds from operations per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of net income per share. Operating netbacks equal production revenue and realized gains or losses on financial instrument contracts, less royalties, transportation and operating expenses calculated on a boe basis. Total boe is calculated by multiplying the daily production by the number of days in the period. Management uses these terms to analyze operating performance and leverage. Disclosure provided herein in respect of boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf : 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Total boe are calculated by multiplying the daily production by the number of days in the period.

Description of Business and Review

Stealth Ventures Ltd. is a Calgary based junior oil and gas exploration and development company incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on December 19, 1996, and filed a Transition Application under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on August 2, 2005. Stealth's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, symbol SLV. Stealth is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, with its head and principal office located at Suite 3300, 250 – 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2V7.

Corporate Strategy

Stealth's corporate strategy is to bring its experience, expertise and technology that it has gained in the Canadian industry, into the international marketplace, in general and more specifically, into Asia. After closing a \$2.5-million private placement in 2010, along with changes at the board level, Stealth began to move the focus of the Company into the international arena with an immediate focus on India and Indonesia, while keeping a close watch on other opportunities in and around Asia. The Company's mandate is to leverage its core competency by analyzing and developing high-impact unconventional oil and gas resource plays primarily in India as well as South and East Asia. In June, 2010, the Company entered into a Joint Study Agreement (JSA) with the Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd., the National Oil Company of India, (ONGC) to evaluate emerging unconventional resource plays and opportunities in India. Stealth is drawing on its extensive unconventional resource-play experience, expertise and technology utilization to favourably position itself in the early life cycle of such resource development with the ultimate objective of adding shareholder value and growth. Stealth continues to aggressively execute its primary strategy of growing its presence in the international oil and gas sector, and, as such, the Board determined that it was an appropriate time to assess strategic options to enable the Company to complete its transformation into the international arena.

Oil and Gas Properties

Wildmere, Alberta - The Colorado Group

The unconventional gas play at Wildmere has grown and matured to encompass a critical mass of land, technology, and production so that it has now evolved from being described as an exploration discovery in the Colorado Group to a development play in unconventional gas. To date Stealth has completed testing and production drilling designed to delineate appropriate technologies and further confirm geological characteristics.

With almost four years of production from the field, and two key sections of land being drilled to 4 wells per section as a pilot for economic viability, Stealth began the process of filing for holdings on its Wildmere property in late 2009. As per definition 5.200 of the Oil and Gas Regulations 151/71 of the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, a Holding is defined as; whole, contiguous drilling spacing units of common ownership. As such Stealth had applied for Holding Approval to have 8 drilling spacing units (wells) per section of land on 29 Sections in the Wildmere area. This is an increase from the 4 wells per section currently permitted under Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB) regulations. To date Stealth has received 100% success rate on the applications filed and has succeeded in securing 29 sections to 8 wells per section in its core area. These positions for infill drilling are in the most prolific areas of the land base, and Stealth plans to resume drilling as and when gas prices look favorable to support additional capital and operating costs.

Further regulatory compliance was met when Stealth received co-mingling approval for all wells within the Colorado Group. This will allow go forward developments to include multiple horizons increasing the recoverable reserves within the shale package compared to a single perforation horizon alone.

The current pricing for natural gas has made it a challenge to operate and develop this property. The Company has done extensive work to reduce the operating costs to improve the netback received. These measures continue into 2011 and will continue to add to the bottom line of Stealth.

Cumberland, Nova Scotia - The Cumberland Basin, Coalbed Methane

Stealth initially acquired a 75% working interest in the 177,000 acre Exploration Agreement by way of farm-in and purchase in 2005 and 2006 which was finalized later that year with the buyout of Stealth's 25% working interest partner. Early in 2006 the first operated well penetrated 430 meters of coal (in the number 6 seam) horizontally, while two additional horizontal wells were completed prior to the end of 2006. The second well penetrated 738 lateral meters of coal in the Number 2 seam, and the third achieved a length of 1,041 meters in the "Marker O" coal seam.

On October 25th, 2007 Stealth signed a 10 year Coal-gas Production Agreement with the Government of Nova Scotia. The Cumberland Basin represents a gas resource play in Nova Scotia estimated by Sproule Associates Limited to contain 1.18 trillion cubic feet of discovered CBM resource; which is in close proximity to the Maritimes & Northeast pipeline, and is expected to have access to low-pressure gas infrastructure built by Heritage Gas of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, in addition to other sales options such as Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) or electrical generation.

Early in 2009, Stealth Ventures Ltd. informed the Department of Energy that it was actively looking for a joint venture partnership to continue exploring the Cumberland Basin through the use of farm-in dollars. To facilitate the marketing of the Cumberland Basin, Stealth contracted PLS/Divestpro in the spring of 2009 and a strong push was made to market the property to their proprietary data base of prospective farm in candidates, which is both global and accredited.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Sales volumes

Three months ended March 31

	2011	2010
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,469	1,787
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d @ 6:1)	245	298

Natural gas sales averaged 1,469 mcf/d in the first quarter of 2011, compared to 1,787 mcf/d for the same period in 2010. First quarter sales decreased from 298 boe/d to 245 boe/d. This reduction is due to normal declines along with some freeze up problems in the first quarter of 2011.

Revenue (in dollars)

Three months ended March 31

	2011	2010
Natural gas	470,548	777,100
Interest and other income	1,032	489
Total revenue	471,580	777,589

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, gross revenue was \$470,548 compared to \$777,100 for the same period in 2010. The quarterly difference can be attributed to continued downward pressure on commodity prices and lower production, along with the expiry of the gas price hedge the Company had in 2010.

Commodity prices

Three months ended March 31

	2011	2010
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	3.56	4.78
Sale price per boe	21.36	28.70

Stealth received daily spot gas pricing in the form of AECO C, 5A at the wellhead for 100% of its gas production.

Royalties

Royalties are paid to the Provincial Government and owners of the mineral rights with whom leases are held. Alberta gas crown royalties are invoiced based on the Crown's share of production based on a monthly published Alberta Reference Price. The Alberta Reference Price is a monthly weighted average price of gas consumed in Alberta and gas exported from Alberta, reduced for transportation and marketing allowance. The Company's corporate royalty rate is calculated as a percentage of sales which will increase or decrease on sliding scales with price and production fluctuations, the effective crown royalty rate will decrease as production rates decline. Also included in this royalty rate is the Gross Overriding Royalties (GOR) paid to third parties.

Royalties	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Royalties (dollars)	27,782	62,420
% of sales	5.9	8.0
\$/boe	1.26	2.30

During the first quarter of 2011 royalties averaged 5.9 % compared to 8.0 % over the same quarter in 2010. The reduced royalty rate is due to the lower volumes and lower gas prices. Included in this royalty rate are the GOR's that various companies have on parts of Stealth's land base.

Operating Costs

The Company's operating expenses include all expenses related to the day-to-day well and facility operations.

Operating costs	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Gas operating (dollars)	328,557	323,213
\$/boe	14.91	11.92

Operating costs were \$328,557 in the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to \$323,213 during the same period 2010. On a unit of production basis, operating costs averaged \$14.91/boe for the three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to \$11.92/boe for the same period in 2010. The main reason for the increased operating costs is the high percentage of fixed costs that are allocated over fewer volumes along with normal price escalations.

Netbacks (\$/boe)	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Sale price	21.36	28.70
Less:		
Royalties	(1.26)	(2.30)
Operating costs	(14.91)	(11.92)
Field Netback	5.19	14.48
General and administrative	(22.60)	(12.66)
Interest income	0.05	0.02
Interest on debt	(2.24)	(0.99)
Cash netback	(19.60)	0.85

For the three months ended March 31, 2011 the field netback decreased to \$5.19 from \$14.48 in 2010. The decrease is due to the continuing pressure on gas prices along with the increase in operating expenses.

Depletion, Depreciation and Accretion

Depletion, depreciation and accretion for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$186,308 down from \$400,726 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease is a result of the asset impairment write down at year end 2010.

General and Administrative Costs

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
G&A expenses	497,898	343,247
\$/boe	22.60	12.66
Share-based compensation	521,584	-

General and administrative costs increased to \$497,898 in the three months ended March 31, 2011 from \$343,247 in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The general and administrative costs have been reduced dramatically on the domestic front, but these savings have been offset by the increased costs pursuing the international projects. As all the domestic projects are in the pre-license phase all costs are expensed directly to general and administrative costs,

Impairment on Petroleum and Natural Gas Assets

The Company tested the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") against the carrying value of the CGU. The carrying value of the CGU was higher than the recoverable amount by \$58,675 at March 31, 2010 (March 31, 2010 - \$4,286,149) and an impairment was recorded. The impairment is due to the continued pressure on natural gas prices.

Net Loss

The Company had a net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2011 of \$1,221,311 compared to a loss in the three months ended March 31, 2010 of \$4,691,155. The decrease in the net loss for 2011 is mainly due to the large impairment in the first three months of 2010 slightly offset by the continued downward pressure on commodity prices.

Capital Expenditures

Net capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2011 totaled \$21,879 and for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was \$298,904. Capital costs have been curtailed until the natural gas prices recover.

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Land - lease rentals	11,200	14,618
Geological and geophysical	-	64
Drilling (clean-up and lease rentals)	9,387	4,754
Equipment, facilities and pipeline	-	278,228
Completions	1,792	(515)
Office and computer equipment	(500)	1,755
Total capital expenditures	21,879	298,904

Selected Quarterly Information

(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts and prices)

	Q1 2011	Q4 2010	Q3 2010	Q2 2010
Operations				
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,469	1,636	1,714	1,823
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d @ 6:1)	245	273	286	304
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	3.56	4.21	3.76	4.13

IFRS

Financial	Q1 2011	Q4 2010	Q3 2010	Q2 2010
Oil and gas sales	471	637	593	684
Interest and other income	1.0	0.7	0.5	-
Royalty expense / (credit)	28	23	32	(86)
Funds / (Loss) from operations	(432)	(1,039)	(348)	(272)
Funds / (Loss) from operations / boe	(19.61)	(41.42)	(13.25)	(9.80)
Earnings / (Loss)	(1,221)	(5,150)	(1,623)	(725)
Earnings / (Loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Capital expenditures	21.9	(112)	95	106
Weighted average shares outstanding	161,003	136,916	129,510	125,786
\$/boe				
Average sale price	21.36	25.28	22.56	27.83
Average royalties paid (credit)	1.26	0.93	1.20	(3.11)
Average operating expenses	14.91	15.67	16.71	21.87
Field netback	5.19	8.68	4.65	9.07
Interest income /boe	.05	0.03	0.02	-
Interest on debt /boe	2.24	1.86	1.49	1.08
Cash netback (Loss) /boe	(19.60)	(41.43)	(13.23)	(6.72)

	Q1 2010	Q4 2009	Q3 2009	Q2 2009
Operations	IFRS	C GAAP	C GAAP	C GAAP
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,787	1,929	1,979	2,245
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d @ 6:1)	298	3	330	374
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	4.78	4.57	3.89	3.98

	IFRS	C-GAAP	C-GAAP	C-GAAP
Financial	Q1 2010	Q4 2009	Q3 2009	Q2 2009
Oil and gas sales	777	810	708	814
Interest and other income	0.5	13	15	-
Royalty expense / (credit)	(62)	(79)	83	61
Funds / (Loss) from operations	21	178	(464)	(448)
Funds / (Loss) from operations / boe	0.80	6.00	(15.30)	(13.14)
Earnings / (Loss)	(4,691)	(35,089)	(1,247)	(1,354)
Earnings / (Loss) per share	(0.04)	(0.37)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Capital expenditures	298	419	214	295
Weighted average shares outstanding	125,786	95,207	90,128	90,128
\$/boe				
Average sale price	28.70	27.40	23.33	23.92
Average royalties paid (credit)	2.30	(2.67)	2.73	1.78
Average operating expenses	11.92	8.78	15.54	14.14
Field netback	14.48	21.29	5.06	8.00
G & A expense /boe	12.66	13.97	19.20	19.73
Interest income /boe	0.02	0.43	0.49	-
Interest on debt /boe	0.99	1.71	1.60	1.00
Cash netback (Loss) /boe	0.85	6.04	(15.25)	(12.73)

Commitments

The Company has executed various farm in and permit agreements. These agreements require Stealth to incur total expenditures of \$3.0 million which is for the Cumberland Basin Production Permit for fiscal 2011; however, the asset with a carrying value of \$750,000, at December 31, 2010, may be surrendered as an option. Nova Scotia commitments in future years increase with commercial development projections, but in each case the requirements are reviewed yearly.

Lease Agreements

Stealth has entered into lease arrangements for office space to November 30, 2011. The future minimum lease payments total approximately \$50,000 plus operating costs. Included in this amount is October and November lease payment that will be paid from the deposit being held.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company enters lease agreements in the normal course of operations. All leases are treated as operating leases whereby lease payments are included in operating expenses or general and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the lease. The Company holds no financial derivatives, however has entered into fixed economic price contracts.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,195,631 and a working capital deficiency of \$431,257 as at March 31, 2011.

The Company will continue to monitor its counterparty credit positions to mitigate any potential credit losses. For activities conducted with joint venture partners, Stealth collects its partners' share of capital and operating expenses on a monthly basis. These revenues are subject to normal collection risk. At March 31, 2011, the Company had no material accounts receivable that it deemed uncollectible. Accounts payable consist of amounts payable to suppliers relating to head office, field operating activities and capital spending activities. Stealth endeavors to process these invoices within the Company's normal payment period.

The Company will require both short term and long term capital as it continues to move into the projects in India and Southeast Asia. The Company is looking at many financing options including debt or new financings as the market allows and requirements dictate. The management of the Company is well connected into the financial market and believes that raising capital for the exciting upcoming projects will be manageable.

Securities issued

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company closed the private placement announced on June 17, 2010 in two tranches. The initial tranche consisted of the sale of 6,716,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$671,600, each unit consisting of one (1) common share and one-half (1/2) of a share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.25 until July 30, 2012. The Second tranche consisted of the sale of 3,500,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$350,000, each unit consisting of one (1) common share and one-half (1/2) of a share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.25 until October 26, 2012.

The Company also closed the private placement announced on December 1, 2010. The private placement consisted of the sale of 25,000,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$2,500,000, each unit consisting of one (1) common share and one-half (1/2) of a share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.25 until December 24, 2012. All of the securities issued in connection with the closing of this initial tranche were subject to a hold period in Canada until April 25, 2011

There were no shares issued during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Capital Stock, Options and Warrants

	Number	Amount
Voting common shares issued:		
Balance, January 1, 2010	125,786,686	\$ 66,062,020
Private placement \$0.10 per unit (i)	6,716,000	511,536
Private placement \$0.10 per unit (i)	3,500,000	271,242
Private placement \$0.10 per unit (ii)	25,000,000	1,203,280
Share issue costs		(88,277)
Balance December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011	161,002,686	\$ 67,959,801
Purchase warrants issued:		
Balance January 1, 2010	41,911,418	\$ 9,202,031
Expired	(7,436,800)	(2,868,180)
Expired	(1,781,818)	(641,500)
Private placement	3,358,000	160,064
Private placement	1,750,000	78,758
Private placement	12,500,000	1,296,720
Warrant equity December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011	50,300,800	7,227,893
Share capital, December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011		\$ 75,187,694

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance December 31, 2009	4,296,000	\$ 0.50
Expired	(350,000)	0.67
Forfeited	(2,050,000)	0.50
Balance December 31, 2010	1,896,000	0.46
Granted	5,350,000	0.15
Forfeited	(276,000)	0.25
Balance March 31, 2011	6,970,000	\$ 0.23

May 30, 2011 14,863,478 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses for the period ended. Certain of these estimates may change from period to period resulting in a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position, and change in financial position.

Estimating oil and gas reserves

The Company engages a qualified, independent oil and gas reserves evaluator to perform an estimation of the amount of oil and gas reserves at least annually. Reserves form the basis for the calculation of depletion charges and assessment of impairment of oil and gas assets. Reserves are estimated using the definitions of reserves

prescribed by National Instrument 51-101 (NI 51-101) and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation (COGE) Handbook.

Proved plus probable reserves are defined as the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas liquids including condensate and natural gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate a 50% probability of being recovered at the reported level. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the necessarily limited nature of reservoir data, estimates of reserves are inherently imprecise, require the application of judgment and are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The estimates are made using all available geological and reservoir data as well as historical production data. Estimates are reviewed and revised as appropriate. Revisions occur as a result of changes in prices, costs, fiscal regimes, reservoir performance or a change in the Company's plans.

Impairment testing

As a result of applying IFRS 1 exemption for deemed cost at January 1, 2010, the Company was required to test its CGU for impairment. Due to the declines in the forward curve for natural gas prices the Company tested its CGU for impairment at March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2010.

The recoverable amount of the CGU was estimated based on the higher of the value in use and the fair value less cost to sell. The estimate of the fair value less cost to sell was determined using a discount rate of 10 percent and forecast cash flows, with escalating prices and future development costs, as obtained from the reserve report. The prices used to estimate the fair value less cost to sell are those used by independent industry reserve engineers.

Decommissioning liabilities - ARO

The Company estimates obligations under environmental regulations in respect of decommissioning and site restoration. These obligations are determined based on the expected present value of expenses required in the process of plugging and abandoning wells, dismantling of wellheads, production and transportation facilities and restoration of producing areas in accordance with relevant legislation, discounted from the date when expenses are expected to be incurred. Most of the abandonment of the Company's wells is estimated to take place far in the future. Therefore, changes in estimated timing of future expenses, estimated logistics of performing abandonment work and the discount rate used to discount future expenses would have a significant effect on the carrying amount of the decommissioning provision.

Valuation of trade and other receivables, and prepayments to suppliers

Management estimates the likelihood of the collection of trade and other receivables and recovery of prepayments based on an analysis of individual accounts. Factors taken into consideration include the aging of receivables in comparison with the credit terms allowed to customers and the financial position and collection history with the customer. Should actual collections be less than estimates, the Company would be required to record additional impairment expense

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

On January 1, 2011, the Company adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for financial reporting purposes, using a transition date of January 1, 2010. The financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Required comparative information has been restated from the previously published financial statements which were prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("previous GAAP").

The adoption of IFRS has not had an impact on the Company's operations, capital expenditures and overall cash flows. The most significant changes under IFRS relate to the Company's accounting policies on Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) and Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO), known as decommissioning liabilities under IFRS. The Company also adopted certain presentation policies that differ from previous GAAP. The following discusses the significant differences.

• Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E)

- Depletion
 - Under previous GAAP, the Company used total proved reserves in determining depletion. Under IFRS, the Company calculates depletion and depreciation expense on proved plus probable reserves on an area basis. Previously, under CGAAP, depletion and depreciation was calculated based on proved reserves only on the full cost pool. Going forward, the Company's depletion and depreciation will be lower under IFRS than was previously reported under CGAAP due to both this change in methodology and the impairment write-downs taken under IFRS.
- Impairment testing
 - Under IFRS, PP&E is grouped into Cash Generating Units ("CGU") based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. Impairment is recognized if the carrying value of a CGU exceeds the greater of the fair value of the CGU or its value in use. As CGUs are generally smaller groups of assets, impairments are expected to be recognized more frequently under IFRS. Under Canadian GAAP, impairment of long lived assets is assessed on the basis of an assets estimated undiscounted future cash flows compared with the assets carrying amount and if impairment is indicated, discounted cash flows are prepared to quantify the amount of the impairment. Under IFRS impairment is assessed based on discounted cash flows compared with the assets carrying value to determine the recoverable amount and measure the amount of the impairment. When calculating impairment the Company compares book value to the greater of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. As a result of the changes in the impairment testing, including the use of a different discount rate, the the Company experienced impairment under IFRS.
- ARO
 - Discount Rate
 - Under previous GAAP, the Company was required to use a credit adjusted discount rate in estimating the ARO which was 8.0 percent at the date of transition. Under IFRS, the Company's policy is to estimate the ARO using a risk free discount rate on January 1, 2010. The effect of using a risk free discount rate at January 1, 2010 of 4.08% resulted in an increase of \$823,724 to the ARO liability. IFRS requires more frequent review of the ARO liability as risk free discount rates change.
- Flow through shares
 - Under Canadian GAAP, the Company recorded the deferred tax impact on renouncement of flow through shares against share capital. Under IFRS, the Company is required to record a premium liability when the flow through shares are issued, which is relieved upon renouncement, with the difference going to deferred tax expense. As a result of this change the Company recorded an additional \$1,067,647 to share capital with a corresponding reduction in retained earnings for flow through shares that had been previously issued and fully renounced at transition.

FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") is expected to be published in three parts. The first part, Phase 1 – classification and measurement of financial instruments ("IFRS 9, Phase 1"), was published in October 2010. IFRS 9, Phase 1, sets out the requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. IFRS 9, Phase 1 simplifies measurement of financial asset by classifying all financial assets as those being recorded at amortized cost or being recorded at fair value. For financial assets recorded at fair value, any change in the fair value would be recognized in profit or loss. IFRS 9, Phase 1, is required to be adopted for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 although earlier adoption is allowed. The Company does not expect any significant change to the recognized amounts of financial assets or financial liabilities as a result of the future adoption of IFRS 9, Phase 1, nor has the Company made any decision as to early adoption.

Subsequent events

Subsequent to the end of the quarter 14,863,478 share purchase warrants expired.

Outlook

The Company continues to aggressively execute on its primary strategy of growing its presence in the international oil and gas sector. An immediate focus was placed on India and on June 9, 2010 Stealth successfully signed a Joint Study Agreement (JSA) with the Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd., the National Oil Company of India, (ONGC), focusing on unconventional hydrocarbon exploration and development in India. By sticking to the Company's core competency of analyzing and developing high impact unconventional oil and gas resource plays Stealth is well positioned to enter into India's unconventional sector. By diversifying out of the North American gas markets and into emerging marketplaces the Company is bringing its extensive unconventional resource play experience, expertise and technology, to position itself in the early lifecycle of such resource development and ultimately to add shareholder value and growth. The Company continues to assess other oil & gas opportunities in the Asian region, with a view to acquire exploration and production acreages that present a strong upside to the unconventional resource plays, besides having untapped potential in the conventional resource recoveries. The long term objective of the Company is to position itself as a leader of the unconventional resource plays in the international oil & gas market.

Stealth Ventures Ltd. is a Calgary based junior oil and gas exploration and Development Company focused on the exploration for, acquisition, development and production of unconventional hydrocarbon reserves, derived primarily from shale, Coalbed Methane (CBM) and tight sand reservoirs.

Directors and Officers

Subra Subramaniam, Calgary, Alberta, Chairman and CEO
Roger Harman, Calgary, Alberta, CFO

Rudy Cech, Calgary, Alberta, Director
Ian McMurtrie, Calgary, Alberta, Director
Ashok Bhasin, Calgary, Alberta, Director
Trevor Wong-Chor Alberta, Corporate Secretary

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information contained herein may contain forward looking statements including management's assessment of future plans and operations, drilling plans and the timing thereof, commodity price risk management strategies, expected 2011 average production and exit rate, expected first quarter 2011 average production and production to be tied in, updating of ceiling test calculations, plans and timing related to the adoption of IFRS and the effects

thereof, elections anticipated to be made under IFRS, anticipated liquidity of the Company and various matters that may impact such liquidity, expected 2011 operating expenses and general and administrative expenses, 2011 capital expenditures budget and the nature of capital expenditures and the timing and method of financing thereof, method of funding drilling commitments, commodity prices and expected volatility thereof, estimated amount and timing of incurring asset retirement obligations and use of proceeds from recent financings, may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve risks including, without limitation, risks associated with oil and gas exploration, development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation, loss of markets, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other producers, inability to retain drilling rigs and other services, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. The recovery and reserve estimates of the Company's reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Events or circumstances may cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted, as a result of the risk factors set out and other known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. In addition, forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements and information but which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, forward looking statements or information are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements and information in order to provide shareholders with a more complete perspective on the Company's future operations. Such information may prove to be incorrect and readers are cautioned that the information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified herein, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which the Company operates; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the ability of the Company to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; drilling results; the ability of the operator of the projects which the Company has an interest in to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the ability of the Company to obtain financing on acceptable terms; field production rates and decline rates; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development of exploration; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the ability of the Company to secure adequate product transportation; future commodity gas prices; currency, exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates; and the ability of the Company to successfully market its oil and natural gas products. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which have been used. As a consequence, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Additional information on these and other factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com), at the Company's website (www.stealthventures.ca). Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained herein are made as at the date hereof and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. The reader is further cautioned that the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make certain judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimating reserves is also critical to several accounting estimates and requires judgments and decisions based upon available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change, having either a negative or positive effect on net earnings as further information becomes available, and as the economic environment changes