

MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

Form 51-102F1

For the year ended February 29, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

June 26, 2012

OVERVIEW

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook for Megastar Development Corp. (the "Company") and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and the accompanying notes for year ended February 28, 2011 and the audited financial statements and the accompanying notes for year ended February 29, 2012, copies of which are filed on the SEDAR website: www.sedar.com.

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar figures included herein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. These are the Company's third IFRS financial statements; previously the Company reported in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The financial information in this MD&A is derived from the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. This MD&A may contain forward looking statements based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of risk factors beyond its control. Actual results may differ materially from the expect results.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated September 24, 1984 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 2 mining exploration issuer. The shares of the Company trade on the TSX-V under the symbol "MDV" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, under the symbol "M5Q".

The Company is engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties and currently owns two projects respectively located in Quebec and British Columbia, Canada. At this time, the Company does not own any operating mines and has no operating income from mineral production. Funding for operations is raised primarily through public and private share offerings. Future operations and the Company's ability to meet its mineral interest commitments are dependent on the Company's ability to raise sufficient funds through share offerings, debt, or operations to support current and future expenditures.

The Company's long-term objectives will be to:

- (a) determine if an economic mineral deposit exists on the mineral properties;
- (b) find one or more economic mineral deposits and bring them to commercial production; and
- (c) deliver a return on capitalization to shareholders.

The interim financial statements have been prepared under going concern assumption which contemplates the Company will continue in operation and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Should the going concern assumption not continue to be appropriate, further adjustments to carrying values may be required. The Company's ability to meet its obligations and maintain its current operations is contingent upon successful completion of additional financial arrangements and ultimately upon the discovery of proven reserves and generating profitable operations.

Management expects to be successful in arranging sufficient funding to meet operating commitments for the ensuring year. However, the Company's future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the costs of exploring and developing its mineral property, operating costs, the current market environment and global market conditions. At February 29, 2012 the Company had working capital (deficiency) of \$75,205 (2011 – (\$121,320)). For significant expenditures and mineral property development, the Company will almost exclusively depend on outside capital. Such outside capital will include the issuance of additional equity shares. There can be no assurance that capital will be available, as necessary, to meet the Company's operating commitments and further exploration and development plans. The issuance of additional equity securities by the Company may result in significant dilution to the equity interests of current shareholders. If the Company is unable to obtain financing in the amounts and on terms deemed acceptable, the further success of the business could be adversely affected.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

At the Company's Special Meeting of Shareholders held on December 20, 2010, shareholders of the Company approved a Plan of Arrangement whereby the 70,000,000 shares of Eloro received for the Simkar Property would be distributed to shareholders of Megastar on a pro-rata basis. The ratio of distribution were to be approximately 1.6616329869 Eloro shares for each share of the Company held by shareholders of record on the Distribution Record Date, previously set as December 21, 2010.

In order to comply with the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") policies, the Company reset the record date for the Distribution to January 7, 2011. The Ex-dividend date, the date as on which a purchaser of Megastar shares would not be entitled to receive Eloro Shares pursuant to the Arrangement, was set for January 5, 2011.

The final court order to approve the Arrangement was obtained on December 21, 2010. On February 3, 2011, the Exchange provided its final acceptance of the sale of the Simkar property and on February 28, 2011, title to the Simkar property was transferred from Megastar to Eloro, and the 70,000,000 Eloro shares were released from escrow.

On March 31, 2011 the Company announced that its Board had unanimously resolved to implement the consolidation ratio of one (1) new post-consolidation common share for every four (4) pre-consolidation common shares previously approved by shareholders at the Special Meeting of Shareholders of Megastar held on December 20, 2010.

On May 4, 2011, effective as of the opening of trading of the Exchange the Company consolidated its common share capital on the basis of one (1) post-consolidated common share for every four (4) pre-consolidated common shares held. The Company's name and trading symbol remained the same and the Company's CUSIP number was changed to 58516P307.

On July 22, 2011 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 6,715,265 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$671,526. These 6,715,265 units were issued as non flow-through units consisting of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant. One warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.135 per share until July 20, 2013.

On July 22, 2011, pursuant to its stock option plan, the Company granted incentive stock options to its directors, officers, consultants, and employees to purchase in the total of 1,050,000 common shares in the capital stock of the company, subject to regulatory approval, exercisable for a period of five years, at a price of \$0.25 per share.

On June 5, 2012 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 11,000,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,100,000. These 11,000,000 units were issued as non-flow through units consisting of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant. The share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.135 per share for a period of 24 months.

MINERAL INTERESTS

SIMKAR property, Val d'Or, Quebec:

The TSX Venture Exchange provided its final acceptance of the sale of the Simkar property and on February 28, 2011, title to the property was formally transferred from Megastar to Eloro, and the 70,000,000 Eloro shares were released from escrow. The Simkar property comprised two mining concessions totaling 557 acres and covering the historic Simkar gold mine, approximately 20 kilometres east of Val d'Or, Que.

RALLEAU property, Quevillon, Quebec:

The Company has a 100% interest in the Ralleau property located within the Abitibi greenstone belt approximately 40 km east of Quévillon, Quebec. Previous mapping and sampling has identified anomalous Cu-Zn Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) style mineralization and alteration on the property. Several untested airborne INPUT geophysical anomalies occur within felsic volcanic rocks from which anomalous base metal values have been returned in surface sampling. The Ralleau property currently comprises 220 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 12,390 hectares.

From 2006 to 2010, the Company has completed the following exploration work in a number of successive programs:

- 75km of linecut grid
- ground magnetic and deep EM surveys
- 1,545.7 meters (5 holes) of diamond drilling
- trenching and channel sampling
- 1,457 line km of helicopter-borne VTEM Survey spaced at 75 meter intervals and which identified a total of forty-nine anomalies of which eight were classified as Priority One
- Preliminary ground-proofing of VTEM anomalies together with minor mapping and prospecting

On February 28, 2011 the Company announced receipt of a NI 43-101 compliant technical report summarizing the results of work to date on the Ralleau Project from MRB & Associates of Quebec. MRB's report recommends a two-phase \$1.75M exploration program consisting of further target delineation and definition followed by diamond drilling.

SEDEX property, northern British Columbia:

The Company has a 100% interest in 25 mineral claim units with a total area of 10,705 hectares situated in the Gataga-Akie SEDEX zinc/lead/silver district approximately 280 kilometers north-northwest of Mackenzie, British Columbia.

From 2007 to 2010, the Company completed the following exploration work under two successive options to other parties:

- Under an option agreement with Megastar in 2007, Mantle Resources operated a regional exploration program for SEDEX type lead-zinc deposits on all of the Megastar claims in conjunction with exploration on Mantle's adjacent property. This work included geochemical sampling, gravity surveying, prospecting and mapping and was successful in locating several exhalative horizons and other zones with anomalous zinc, lead, barium and/or silver geochemistry. The option agreement was terminated in May 2008.
- Under an option agreement with Megastar in 2010, Rio Grande Mining Corp. (Rio Grande) completed 1,199 line-kilometers of airborne magnetic survey.

The agreement was further amended on January 19, 2012. Pursuant to the agreement, Rio Grande must issue the Company 300,000 post-split common shares (issued) and pay \$89,055 (\$64,055 paid), while reducing its liability to incur \$100,000 in exploration expenditures due on January 31, 2009 and \$200,000 due on July 31, 2010 to a total of \$500,000 in exploration expenditures by January 31, 2013.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company had net income (loss) of (\$1,182,723) for the year ended February 29, 2012 (2011 - \$4,155,892). The Company's expenses related to accounting and audit fees, amortization, bank charges and interest, consulting fees, filing fees, insurance, investor relations and promotion, legal fees, management fees, office, telephone and miscellaneous, rent, share-based payments, transfer agent fees, and travel.

Such expenses include:

- Accounting and audit fees of \$69,676 (2011 - \$78,374)
- Amortization of \$787 (2011 - \$699)
- Bank charges and interest of \$1,883 (2010 - \$934)
- Consulting fees of \$63,000 (2011 - \$211,030)
- Filing fees of \$14,472 (2011 - \$17,015)
- Insurance of \$14,120 (2011 - \$14,129)
- Investor relations and promotion of \$106 (2011 - \$92,827)
- Legal fees of \$42,566 (2011 - \$11,345)
- Management fees of \$156,500 (2011 - \$123,500)

- Office, telephone, and miscellaneous of \$8,068 (2011 - \$13,544)
- Rent of \$16,500 (2011 - \$15,000)
- Shareholder information of \$6,552 (2011 - \$9,898)
- Travel of \$14,667 (2011 - \$26,011)
- Share-based payments of \$175,350 (2011 - \$97,924)
- Transfer agent fee of \$10,318 (2011 - \$12,224)
- Write-down of equipment of Nil (2011 - \$1,201)
- Interest and penalties of \$11,445 (2011 - 49,457)
- Loss on share distribution of \$700,000 (2011 - \$Nil)

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company had interest income of \$287 (2011 - \$425).

Accounting and audit fees of \$69,676 (2011 - \$78,374) decreased compared to the previous year and is attributed to the reduction in accounting services required for the Company's activity level.

Consulting fees of \$63,000 (2011 - \$211,030) relates to fees paid to consultants retained by the Company. The decrease from last year is attributed to the reduction in corporate development activities of the Company.

Investor relations and promotion of \$106 (2011 - \$92,827) and travel expense of \$14,667 (2011 - \$26,011) consist of expenses relating to activities promoting the Company and its projects. The decrease in promotional expenses and travel expense over the previous year relate to management's decision to reduce advertising and investor relation activity.

Legal fees of \$42,566 (2011 - \$11,345) relates to legal expenses in connection with legal advice and guidance for the operations of the Company and its compliance. There is an increase in legal fees over the previous year due to matters regarding the arrangement and share distribution in fiscal 2012.

Share-based payments of \$175,350 (2011 - \$97,924) relates to the issuance of stock option by the Company. The increase is attributed to the 1,050,000 stock options granted on July 22, 2011.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table provides a summary of the Company's financial operations for the three years ended February 29, 2012, February 28, 2011 and 2010.

Year ended February 29, 28	2012	2011	2010
Total assets	1,170,607	7,455,241	2,500,643
Mineral exploration and evaluation assets	586,564	700,686	1,934,440
Working capital (deficiency)	75,205	(121,320)	93,597
Shareholders' equity	664,032	458,565	2,029,549
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net income (loss)	(1,356,598)	4,196,092	(628,911)
Earnings (loss) per share	(0.09)	0.40	(0.08)

The annual financial results reflect the Company's levels of activity over the past three years. Since 2010, the assets have decreased by \$1,330,036, mineral exploration and evaluation assets have decreased by \$1,347,876, and shareholders' equity has decreased by \$1,365,517.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company was incorporated on September 24, 1984. The Company's operating results from March 1, 2010 to February 29, 2012 are summarized as follows:

	<i>Three months ended</i>			
	February 29, 2012	November 30, 2011	August 31, 2011	May 31, 2011
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the period	(118,985)	(115,074)	(265,851)	(856,688)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
	<i>Three months ended</i>			
	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010	August 31, 2010	May 31, 2010
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net income (loss) for the period	5,659,821	(970,273)	(175,832)	(317,624)
Loss per share	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)

The decreased net loss in the quarter ended May 31, 2010 compared with the quarter ended February 28, 2010 of \$392,849 was mainly due to decreased share-based payments.

The decreased net loss in the quarter ended August 31, 2010 compared with the quarter ended May 31, 2010 primary related to share-based payment recovery of \$274,743 due to the cancelled or expired share options.

The increased net loss in the quarter ended November 30, 2010 compared with the quarter ended August 31, 2010 primary relates to increased consulting fees of \$8,500, increased legal fees of \$60,895, and there were no share-based payment recoveries during the period ended November 30, 2010.

The increased net income in the quarter ended February 28, 2011 compared with the quarter ended November 30, 2010 primary relates to income from the disposition of the Simkar property to Eloro. The transfer of the property resulted in a gain of \$5,019,024.

The increased net loss in the quarter ended May 31, 2011 compared with the quarter ended February 28, 2011 primary relates to the loss on share distribution of \$700,000. The \$700,000 recorded as a loss relates to the difference between the Eloro shares recorded on the date of the share capital distribution payable and the fair market value of the Eloro shares on the date of distribution.

The decreased net loss in the quarter ended August 31, 2011 compared with the quarter ended May 31, 2011 primary relates to decreased accounting fees of \$6,006, and decreased legal fees of \$4,464. Although there was an increase of share-based payments of \$175,350 compared to the loss on share distribution of \$700,000, the net loss in the quarter ended August 31, 2011 was much less than the quarter ended May 31, 2011.

The decreased net loss in the quarter ended November 31, 2011 compared with the quarter ended August 31, 2011 was because there were no share-based payment expenses.

The increased net loss in the quarter ended February 29, 2012 compared with the quarter ended November 30, 2011 was primarily due to the accrual of audit and accounting fees, as well the accounting reclassification of share-based payment recoveries of \$72,462 to the statement of changes in equity.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of February 29, 2012, the Company had net working capital (deficiency) of \$75,205 (February 28, 2011 – \$121,320) and cash of \$389,758 (February 28, 2011 - \$120,689).

Years ended February 29, 2012 & February 28, 2011

Cash balances increased by \$269,069 during the year ended February 29, 2012 and decreased by \$226,721 during the year ended February 28, 2011.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, cash used in operating activities was \$491,204 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$635,879 during the year ended February 28, 2011. The decrease in cash used for operating activities is primarily attributed to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities resulting from increased professional fees and the decrease in prepaid expenses and deposits resulting from the insurance payment.

Net cash provided by investing activities during the year ended February 29, 2012 was \$73,558, compared with cash used in investing activities of \$25,842 during the year ended February 28, 2011. The decrease in cash used for investing activities is primarily attributed to cost recoveries relating to exploration expenditures on the Sedex Zinc Property and Ralleau Project.

Cash provided from financing activities during the year ended February 29, 2012 was \$647,715, compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$435,000 during the year ended February 28, 2011. The increase in cash provided from financing activities is primarily due to the issuance of 7,152,408 private placements at the price of \$0.10 per share.

Fourth Quarter Results:

Cash balances increased by \$14,461 during fourth quarter of 2012 and increased by \$2,750 during the three months ended February 28, 2011.

During the three months ended February 29, 2012, cash used in operating activities was \$119,765 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$190,557 during the three months ended February 28, 2011. The decrease in cash used in operating activities is primarily attributed to a decrease in prepaid expense and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash provided by investing activities during the three months ended February 29, 2012 was \$119,037, compared with cash used in investing activities of \$20,693 during the three months ended February 28, 2011. The increase of cash provided by investing activities is primarily attributed to the recovery of property evaluation and exploration costs, and the decrease in due to related parties resulting from the decreased management expense.

Cash provided from financing activities during the three months ended February 29, 2012 was \$15,189, compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$214,000 during the three months ended February 28, 2011. The increase in 2012 was a result of warrants that were exercised.

As at February 29, 2012, the Company had shareholders' equity of \$664,032. The capital to date was from proceeds of the issuance of common shares. The Company did not have any revenues during the year ended February 29, 2012.

The Company announced a private placement June 3, 2011, and later amended the terms June 21, 2011. The Company closed its non-brokered private placement financing and issued 6,715,265 units at a price of 10 cents per unit for gross proceeds of \$671,526 on July 22, 2011. Each unit consists of one common share of the company and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the company at a price of 13.5 cents until July 20, 2013. The company paid finder's fees of 437,144 units representing 6.5% of the total proceeds raised under the private placement financing. Proceeds will be used for general working capital, including the Company's ongoing evaluation of possible projects.

The Company can raise additional capital required to satisfy its operational requirements primarily through private placement of its equity securities. The Company anticipates that its current cash on hand will be sufficient to cover its minimum operating expenses for the remaining three months of current fiscal year. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain further funds required for the continued working capital requirements.

Stock Options

On July 22, 2011, the Company announced it granted to its directors, officers and consultants stock options to acquire 1,050,000 shares at a price of \$0.25 per share for a period of five years.

Warrants

On August 26, 2011, a total of 375,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.40 per share expired unexercised.

On January 13, 2012, a director of the Company exercised 112,500 warrants at \$0.135 for total proceeds of \$15,188.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 29, 2012, there were 17,796,716 common shares, 1,206,250 stocks options, and 7,039,909 warrants outstanding.

During year ended February 29, 2012, the Company's issued capital was altered by consolidating on a 4:1 basis for all of the 42,127,233 issued common shares without par value into 10,531,807 common shares without par value. The basic and diluted loss per share figures and the weighted average number of shares outstanding have been retroactively restated on the statements of operations and deficit.

All current and comparative capital stock amounts have been restated to account for the 4 to 1 common share consolidation.

As of the date this report, the Company had the following outstanding:

- 28,796,716 common shares
- 18,782,409 warrants
- 1,206,250 stocks options

As of the date of this report, the Company had 48,785,375 fully diluted shares outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as at February 29, 2012 or as of the date of this report.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The amounts due to/from related parties are amounts due to the CFO and CEO. The balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms for repayment. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
	- \$ -	- \$ -
Dusan Berka, CEO	-	6,000
Gary Musil, CFO	2,000	39,000
David Bickerman, Director	1,000	1,000
Richard Roy, Director	5,000	4,500
Brian Thurston, Director	1,850	1,850
Chris Staagaard, Director	6,000	2,500
Andrew Lee, Director	-	4,000
	15,850	58,850

As at February 29, 2012, the \$15,850 due to directors and officers of the Company is accrued management fees.

Megastar Development Corp.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended February 29, 2012

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During the year ended February 29, 2012 and 2010, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
Expenses paid or accrued to directors of the Company, senior officers and companies with common directors and a former director:		
Administrative fees	\$ -	\$ 5,445
Consulting fees	5,000	90,250
Management and Directors fees	156,500	123,500
Accounting fees	14,750	-
Office, telephone and miscellaneous	3,500	15,000
Rent	12,500	4,200
Share-based payments	175,350	62,996
Total	\$ 367,600	\$ 301,391

Management compensation consisted of the following:

	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
Duster Capital Corp. (Company controlled by CEO)	\$ 72,000	\$ 72,000
Gary Musil	16,000	36,000
Zara Kanji-Aquino	15,000	-
Richard Roy, Director	500	7,500
B. Thurston, Director	-	5,500
Chris Staargaard, Director	8,000	2,500
Andrew Lee, Director	45,000	-
	\$ 156,500	\$ 123,500

Consulting and professional fees consisted of the following:

	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
Zara Kanji-Aquino	\$ 14,750	\$ -
Axis Media (Andrew Lee)	5,000	50,000
6742505 Canada Corp. (Shawn Thomas)	-	40,250
Catherine Vail	-	5,455
	\$ 19,750	\$ 90,250

On July 22, 2011, the Company closed the non-brokered private placement and raised \$671,526. A total of 6,715,265 non-flow-through units at a price of \$0.10 per unit were issued. Directors, officers, and insiders of the company subscribed for \$37,500 of the offering, representing 375,000 units or 5.6% of the above financing.

On January 13, 2012, the 112,500 warrants were exercised at \$0.135 for total proceeds of \$15,188 by Gary Musil, the director of the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company did not have any critical accounting estimates.

For a detailed summary of the Company's significant accounting policies, the reader is directed to Note 2 of the Notes to the audited financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2012 are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in provincial securities legislation. The Company evaluated its disclosure controls and procedures as defined under National Instrument 52-109 as at February 29, 2012. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer performed this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company believes that the following risks and uncertainties may materially affect its success.

Limited Operating History

The Company has no history of business or mining operations, revenue generation or production history. The Company was incorporated on September 24, 1984 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. The Company is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. The Company anticipates that it may take several years to achieve positive cash flow from operations.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of minerals involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of minerals disclosed will be economically recoverable. With all mining operations there is uncertainty and, therefore, risk associated with operating parameters and costs resulting from the scaling up of extraction methods tested in pilot conditions. Mineral exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any minerals discovered would result in an increase in the Company's resource base.

The Company's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity; flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution, and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices

The economics of mineral exploration is affected by many factors beyond the Company's control, including commodity prices, the cost of operations, variations in the grade of minerals explored and fluctuations in the market price of minerals. Depending on the price of minerals, it may be determined that it is impractical to continue the mineral exploration operation.

Mineral prices are prone to fluctuations and the marketability of minerals is affected by government regulation relating to price, royalties, allowable production and the importing and exporting of minerals, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted. There is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of any minerals found on the Property.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity

Substantial additional funds for the establishment of the Company's current and planned mining operations will be required. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities, should such funding not be fully generated from operations. Mineral prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes, transportation costs, capital expenditures, operating expenses and geological results are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, the Company may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion, and pursue only those development plans that can be funded through cash flows generated from its existing operations.

Regulatory Requirements

The current or future operations of the Company require permits from various governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, site safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties generally experience increased costs and delays in development and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that all permits which the Company may require for the facilities and conduct of exploration and development operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms or that such laws and regulation would not have an adverse effect on any exploration and development project which the Company might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in exploration and development operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the exploration and development activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed upon them for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulation and permits governing operations and activities of

mineral companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or exploration and development costs or require abandonment or delays in the development of new properties.

Financing Risks and Dilution to Shareholders

The Company will have limited financial resources, no operations and no revenues. If the Company's exploration program on its properties is successful, additional funds will be required for the purposes of further exploration and development. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on favourable terms or at all. It is likely such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity, which will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. The Company cannot give an assurance that title to the Property will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that the Company, as the case may be, does not have title to the properties could cause the Company to lose any rights to explore, develop and mine any minerals on that property, without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to such property.

Requirement for Permits and Licenses

As the Company holds properties subject to the NSR and it and may need to acquire further permits or licenses necessary to carry on proposed exploration activities on the properties. A substantial number of permits and licenses may be required should the Company proceed beyond exploration; such licenses and permits may be difficult to obtain and may be subject to changes in regulations and in various operational circumstances. It is uncertain whether the Company will be able to obtain all such licenses and permits.

Competition

There is competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of minerals claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel.

Reliance on Management and Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon on the performance of the directors and officers and the ability to attract and retain key personnel. The loss of the services of these persons may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. The Company will compete with numerous other companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors. There is no assurance that the Company can maintain the service of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

No Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources

The properties in which the Company holds an interest is considered to be an early exploration stage property, however no mineral reserve or mineral resource estimates have been prepared in respect of the properties. Mineral reserves are, in the large part, estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Reserve estimates for properties that have not yet commenced production may require revision based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies and the processing of new or different mineral grades may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Environmental Risks

The Company's exploration and appraisal programs will, in general, be subject to approval by regulatory bodies. Additionally, all phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs.

Governmental Regulations and Processing Licenses and Permits

The activities of the Company are subject to Canadian and provincial approvals, various laws governing prospecting, development, land resumptions, production taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Although the Company believes that its activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner, which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of its projects may be subject to conditions which, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of the Company's investments in such projects may decline.

Local Resident Concerns

Apart from ordinary environmental issues, work on, or the development and mining of the properties could be subject to resistance from local residents that could either prevent or delay exploration and development of the properties.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies (including mineral resource companies) and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of the Company may become subject to conflicts of interest. The British Columbia Business Corporations Act ("BCBCA") provides that in the event that a director has a material interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement that is material to the issuer, the director must disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement, subject to and in accordance with the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition and could cause a decline in the value of the Company shares. The Company does not intend to maintain insurance against environmental risks.

Litigation

The Company and/or its directors may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are projections of events, revenues, income, future economic performance or management's plans and objectives for future operations. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Examples of forward-looking statements made in this MD&A include statements about the Company's business plans; the costs and timing of its developments; its future investments and allocation of capital resources; success of exploration activities; requirements for additional capital; government regulation of mining operations. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including: general economic and business conditions, fluctuations in worldwide prices and demand for minerals; our lack of operating history; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions or economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations in grade and or recovery

rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or incompleteness of development or construction activities, any of which may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

While these forward-looking statements and any assumptions upon which they are based are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of the Company's business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the Canada, the Company does not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS

A detailed breakdown of exploration and general and administrative expenses is provided in the financial statements for year ended February 29, 2012.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In connection with Exemption Orders issued in November 2007 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying MD&A.

In contrast to the certificate under National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings), the Venture Issuer Basic Certification includes a 'Note to Reader' stating that the CEO and CFO do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financing reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

The Company has not yet adopted certain new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards, which has been published but are only effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, Classification and Measurement, is effective for the Company's annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2013. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this standard will have no material impact except for additional disclosures.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Effective January 1, 2011, Canadian publicly listed entities were required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Due to the requirement to present comparative financial information, the effective transition date is January 1, 2010. The year ended February 29, 2012 is the Company's fourth reporting period under IFRS.

As a result, this is the first year end audited financial statements under IFRS. IFRS represents standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and are comprised of IFRSs, International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRSsCs") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SICs"). The Company's audited financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting and on the basis of IFRS standards and interpretations expected to be effective or available for early adoption as at the Company's first IFRS annual reporting date, February 29, 2012, with significant accounting policies as described in Note 2 of the Company's audited financial statements as at and for the year ended February 29, 2012.

The Company's audited financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with existing IFRS standards with restatements of comparative balance sheet as at February 28, 2011 and March 1, 2010 and statements of comprehensive loss and deficit for the year ended February 28, 2011 as previously reported and prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The Company has now substantially completed its IFRS changeover plan, with just the post-implementation phase remaining.

The following outlines the remaining items of the Company's transition project, IFRS transitional impacts and the on-going impact of IFRS on our financial results.

Notes 2 and 19 to the audited financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2012 provide more detail on key Canadian GAAP to IFRS differences, accounting policy decisions and IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS 1"), optional exemptions for significant or potentially significant areas that have had an impact on the Company's financial statements on transition to IFRS or may have an impact on future periods.

IFRS Transitional Financial Impact

Equity Impact

As a result of accounting policy choices selected and changes that were required to be made under IFRS, the Company has reclassified various equity accounts. As a result, contributed surplus increased by \$40,200 due to the gain on marketable securities, the reserves account was decreased by \$346,927 due to the recalculation of share-based payments, and the deficit account decreased by \$286,727 for the year ended February 29, 2012 due to the reclassification of share-based payment recoveries.

Comprehensive Loss Impact

As a result of accounting policy choices selected and changes that were required to be made under IFRS, unrealized gains and losses have been reclassified to contributed surplus. For the year ended February 29, 2012, \$40,200 in unrealized gains was reclassified from other comprehensive income to contributed surplus.

Cash Flow Impact

The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS resulted in reclassifications of various amounts, within operating activities, on the statements of cash flows. Unrealized gains and losses are now no longer a part of the reconciliation of net income in the cash flow statement.

Internal Control Activities

For all changes to policies and procedures that have been identified, the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures has been assessed and any changes have been implemented. In addition, controls over the IFRS changeover process have been implemented, as necessary. The Company has identified and implemented the required accounting process changes that resulted from the application of IFRS accounting policies and these changes were not significant. The Company has completed the design and implementation of the changes to internal controls over financial reporting resulting from the application of IFRS accounting policies. The existing control framework has been applied to the IFRS changeover process. All accounting policy changes, transitional exemption elections and transitional financial position impacts were subject to review by the Company's expert advisers, senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Information Technology and Systems

The IFRS transition project did not have a significant impact on information systems for the transition periods, nor is it expected that significant changes are required in the post-transition periods.

Post Implementation

The post-implementation phase will involve continuous monitoring of changes in IFRS in future periods.

The IASB continues to amend and add to current IFRS standards and interpretations with several projects underway. Accordingly, the accounting policies adopted by the Company for the Company's first IFRS annual financial statements for the year ending February 29, 2012 may differ from the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Company's unaudited interim financial statements as at and for the year ended February 29, 2012. However, as of the date of this document, the Company does not expect any of the IFRS standard developments to have a significant impact on its 2012 year-end financial statements.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The

classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a Company of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those, which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal proceedings

The Company is not aware of any legal proceedings.

Contingent liabilities

At the date of report, management was unaware of any outstanding contingent liability relating to the Company's activities.

Flow-through Shares Subscription Commitment

The Company is in arrears on filing certain of its statutory tax forms. The Company has exposure to late filing penalties and related interest. The Company has included a provision of \$9,457 during the year ended February 28, 2011 to accrue for such liabilities.

The Company may be required to indemnify flow-through investors for the amount of increased tax payable by the flow-through investor as a consequence of the failure of the Company to incur qualifying exploration expenditures previously renounced to the flow-through investors. Previously renounced and unspent exploration amounts of \$335,466 relating to the 2006 flow-through shares offering may be subject to such indemnification. The Company estimates that the potential liability is \$311,512 as at February 29, 2012 and has accrued a provision for this, recorded in interest and penalties. The outcome of the amount of actual claims, if any, is contingent on future assessments to the investors.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company had no proposed transactions.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Detailed listings of general and administrative expenses and exploration expenditures are provided in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended February 29, 2012.

DIRECTORS

Changes of Directors and Officers

On March 31, 2011, the Company announced Richard Roy, P. Geo resigned as a director of the Company in order to focus on other professional commitments and business interests. The Company appointed Andrew Lee to its Board to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Roy's resignation.

On September 2, 2011, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Andrew Lee as Vice President, who has been Director of the Company since March 30, 2011. Mr. Gary Musil resigned as CFO and Corporate Secretary. Ms. Zahara Kanji-Aquino was appointed as CFO to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Musil's resignation. Ms. Zahara Kanji-Aquino has been a Member of the Certified General Accountants of British Columbia and Canada since 2003. She has many years of experience in financial reporting for publicly listed companies, and has been holding CFO positions in various resource companies.

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploring natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required to act in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest they may have in any project opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of

directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his/her interest and abstain from voting in the matter(s). In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

Current Directors of the Company are as follows:

1. Dusan Berka
2. Gary Musil
3. Christiaan Staargaard
4. Andrew Lee

OUTLOOK

The Company's primary focus for the foreseeable future will be on reviewing its financial position, continuing exploration and development activities on its mineral properties, and the Company's ongoing evaluation of possible projects.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Additional disclosure of the Company's material documents, information circular, material change reports, new release, and other information can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

APPROVAL

The board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis. A copy will be provided to anyone who requests it.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

"Dusan Berka"

Dusan Berka, P. Eng.

President, CEO and Director

June 26, 2012

MEGASTAR DEVELOPMENT CORP.

LISTING

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Frankfurt Stock Exchange Symbol: M5Q

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

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Andrew Lee, Vice President, Director
Zara Kanji-Aquino, CFO
Gary Musil, Director
Chris Staargaard, P. Geo, Director

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