Sunbelt International Corp.
(A Nevada Corporation)

COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
Quarterly Report
September 30, 2011

Sunbelt International.
OTCPK: SUNB

Item 1. Exact name of the issuer and the address of its principal executive officers.

A) The exact name of the Issuer and its predecessor (if any).

The exact name of the issuer is Sunbelt International Corp.

Name change history:

October 1, 2011 Changed name to Sunbelt International Corp.
May 1, 2009 Changed name to Lux Energy Corporation
February 1, 2008: Incorporated as Onyx China

B) The address of the issuer's principal executive offices.

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12 Shifoying XIII, Chao Yang District
Phone: (011) 86132-4812-6188
Website: www.sunbeltenergy.net
Cusip: 88288L 10 1
Investor Relations Contact: Douglas Roe
(778) 823-4000
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Suite 510, 640-8th Ave SW
Calgary Alberta T2P 1G7

Item 2. Shares outstanding.

A) Common Stock

	Most Recent Fiscal Quarter
(i) Period end date;	9/30/11
(ii) Number of shares authorized;	250,000,000
(iii) Number of shares outstanding;	75,750,000
(iv) Freely tradable shares (public float);	35,000,000
(v) Total number of beneficial shareholders; and	219
(vi) Total number of shareholders of record	219

B) Preferred Stock

	Most Recent Fiscal Quarter
(i) Period end date;	9/30/11
(ii) Number of shares authorized;	0
(iii) Number of shares outstanding;	0
(iv) Freely tradable shares (public float);	0
(v) Total number of beneficial shareholders; and	0
(vi) Total number of shareholders of record	0

Item 3 Interim financial statements.

The following financial statements have been included for the quarter ended September 30, 2011:

a) Consolidated Balance Sheets;
b) Consolidated Statements of Operations;
c) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
d) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows; and
e) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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SUNBELT INTERNATIONAL CORP.
FKA: Lux Energy Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in US Dollars)

Assets		September 30, 2011 (Unaudited)
Current Assets		
Cash and equivalents	$	-
Accounts receivable		-
Total current assets		-
Oil and gas properties, net – using full cost accounting		208,520
Total assets	$	208,520
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$	10,309
Accrued interest		8,152
Notes payable		275,890
Total current liabilities		294,351
Total liabilities		294,351
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
common stock, $0.001 par value, 250,000,000 authorized, 75,750,000 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2011		75,750
Additional paid-in capital		(28,874)
Accumulated deficit		(132,707)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		(85,831)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	$	208,520

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

SUNBELT INTERNATIONAL CORP.
FKA: Lux Energy Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	2011	2010
Revenues		
Oil and gas sales	$ -	$ -
Expenses		
Exploration costs	-	150
General and administrative	-	582
Professional fees	-	-
Investor relations	-	-
Total expenses	-	732
Operating loss	-	(732)
Other income and (expenses)		
Interest expense	-	(3,867)
Total other income (expense)	-	(3,867)
Net loss	$ -	$ (4,599)
Net Loss Per Share – Basic and Diluted on continuing operations	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	75,750,000	75,750,000

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

SUNBELT INTERNATIONAL CORP.
FKA: Lux Energy Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Common Shares		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2007 as previously reported	5,050,000	$ 5,050	$ 27,550	$ 1,933	$ 30,667
Stock split May 4, 2009: 5 for 1	20,200,000	20,200	(20,200)	-	-
Stock split December 9, 2009: 3 for 1	50,500,000	50,500	(50,500)	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2007 – as restated	75,750,000	75,750	(43,150)	(1,933)	30,667
Net loss for the year ended December 31,2008 (restated)	-	-	-	(26,040)	(26,040)
Balance as at December 31, 2008	75,750,000	75,750	(43,150)	(27,973)	4,627
Contribution of capital	-	-	14,276		14,276
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009	-	-	-	(79,119)	(79,119)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010				-	-
Balance, as at September 30, 2011	75,750,000	$ 75,750	$(28,874)	$(107,092)	$ (60,216)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

SUNBELT INTERNATIONAL CORP.
FKA: Lux Energy Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010
Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ -	$ (4,599)
Changes in other assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	-	1,553
Accounts payable	-	1,687
Accrued expenses	-	3,986
Net cash used in operating activities	-	2,627
Investing Activities		
Acquisition of oil and gas properties	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
Financing Activities		
Loan from related party	-	-
Notes payable advances	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	2,627
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	-	248
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	$ -	$ 2,627
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Non-cash transactions		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for federal income taxes	$ -	$ -

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

SUNBELT INTERNATIONAL CORP.
FKA: Lux Energy Corp.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on March 27, 2007. Initially, the Company was going to import and sell Russian porcelain to distributors, chinaware and giftware stores, and retail outlets. However, on June 4, 2009, our Board of Directors passed a resolution terminating our distribution agreement with PC Dulevo Porcelain. The decision to terminate this agreement was due to market research conducted by the Company, the results of which concluded that our current business plan would not result in profitable operations. The same day our Board of Directors passed a resolution to abandon the Company's current business plan of marketing Russian porcelain products to North America. The Board has decided instead to actively seek acquiring interests in producing and exploration stage oil wells, focusing its search in North America.

Our goal is to seek to acquire quality oil and gas properties, primarily "proved producing and proved undeveloped reserves" within the United States. We see significant opportunities in acquiring properties with proven producing reserves and undeveloped acreage in fields that have a long history of production. We will also explore low-risk development drilling and work-over opportunities with experienced, strong operators. We will attempt to finance oil and gas operations through a combination of privately placed debt and/or equity. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in finding financing, or even if financing is found, that we will be successful in acquiring oil and/or gas assets that result in profitable operations.

We are continuing our efforts to identify and assess investment opportunities in oil and natural gas properties, utilizing free labor of its directors and stockholders until such time as funding is sourced from the capital markets. We anticipate that funding for the next twelve months will be required to maintain the Company. Attempts are ongoing to raise funds through private placements and said attempts will continue throughout 2011. We may also use various debt instruments as well as public offerings to raise needed capital during 2011.

As oil and gas properties become available and appear attractive to our management, funds, when they become available, will be spent on due diligence and research to determine if said prospects could be purchased to provide income for us. Established oil companies continue to strive to reduce costs and debt. This causes significant market opportunities for us to possibly position the Company with sellers that wish to divest themselves of production or proven undeveloped properties in order to provide liquidity. Our management believes that current market conditions are creating situations that could result in the opportunity for such production acquisitions.

We may also finance acquisition of "proven producing reserves" with production levels and cash flow by offering the secure investors with the mineral interests acquired. We may also hedge price risk by selling forward a portion of future production acquired under fixed-price contracts to minimize risk associated with commodity prices. In some cases the future value of such fixed-price contracts may be greater that the initial investments, thereby hedging the inherent acquisition risk, without limiting the upside available the stockholders and investors. There can be no assurance; however, that any of these methods of financing will be successful in helping fund our operations.

The operating expenses will increase as we undertake our plan of operations. The increase will be attributable to the continuing geological exploration and acquisition programs and continued professional fees that will be incurred.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and are expressed in US dollars. The Company's fiscal year-end is December 31.

b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the valuation of its mineral properties, and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had no cash equivalents.

d) Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, Earning per Share. ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing Diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive.

e) Comprehensive Loss

ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the financial statements. As at March 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company has no items that represent comprehensive loss and, therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in the financial statements.

f) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated in accordance with ASC 830 Foreign Currency Translation Matters, using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

determination of income. Foreign currency transactions are primarily undertaken in Canadian dollars. The Company has not, to the date of these financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

g) Income Taxes

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company has adopted ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes, as of its inception. Pursuant to ASC 740, the Company is required to compute tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. The potential benefits of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years.

h) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Share-Based Payments, using the fair value method. All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Equity instruments issued to employees and the cost of the services received as consideration are measured and recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

i) Financial Instruments

Pursuant to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures and ASC 825, Financial Instruments, an entity is required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 and 825 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 and 825 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1

  Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets
  or liabilities.

- Level 2

  Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Financial Instruments (continued)

- Level 3

  Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities. The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. Pursuant to ASC 820 and 825, the fair value of cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of all other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

Note 3. Recent Accounting Policies

a) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-11 (ASU 2010-11), "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives." The amendments in this Update are effective for each reporting entity at the beginning of its first fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted at the beginning of each entity's first fiscal quarter beginning after issuance of this Update. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-11 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In February 2010, the FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-10 (ASU 2010-10), "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments for Certain Investment Funds." The amendments in this Update are effective as of the beginning of a reporting entity's first annual period that begins after November 15, 2009 and for interim periods within that first reporting period. Early application is not permitted. The Company's adoption of provisions of ASU 2010-10 did not have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-09 "Subsequent Events (ASC Topic 855) "Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements" ("ASU No. 2010-09"). ASU No. 2010-09 requires an entity that is an SEC filer to evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued and removes the requirement for an SEC filer to disclose a date, in both issued and revised financial statements, through which the filer had evaluated subsequent events. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure, to require reporting entities to separately disclose the amounts and business rationale for significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and separately present information regarding purchase, sale, issuance, and settlement of Level 3 fair value measures on a gross basis. This standard, for which the Company is currently assessing the impact, is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009 with the exception of disclosures regarding the purchase, sale, issuance, and settlement of Level 3 fair value measures which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010.

Note 3. Recent Accounting Policies

b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In January 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to ASC 505, Equity, where entities that declare dividends to shareholders that may be paid in cash or shares at the election of the shareholders are considered to be a share issuance that is reflected prospectively in EPS, and is not accounted for as a stock dividend. This standard is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and is to be applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards related to certain revenue arrangements that include software elements. This standard clarifies the existing accounting guidance such that tangible products that contain both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality, shall be excluded from the scope of the software revenue recognition accounting standards. Accordingly, sales of these products may fall within the scope of other revenue recognition standards or may now be within the scope of this standard and may require an allocation of the arrangement consideration for each element of the arrangement. This standard, for which the Company is currently assessing the impact, will become effective on January 1, 2011.

c) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In October 2009, FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards related to the accounting for revenue in arrangements with multiple deliverables including how the arrangement consideration is allocated among delivered and undelivered items of the arrangement. Among the amendments, this standard eliminated the use of the residual method for allocating arrangement considerations and requires an entity to allocate the overall consideration to each deliverable based on an estimated selling price of each individual deliverable in the arrangement in the absence of having vendor-specific objective evidence or other third party evidence of fair value of the undelivered items. This standard also provides further guidance on how to determine a separate unit of accounting in a multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement and expands the disclosure requirements about the judgments made in applying the estimated selling price method and how those judgments affect the timing or amount of revenue recognition. This standard, for which the Company is currently assessing the impact, will become effective on January 1, 2011.

Note 4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In August 2009, FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards related to the measurement of liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. This standard clarifies how a company should measure the fair value of liabilities and that restrictions preventing the transfer of a liability should not be considered as a factor in the measurement of liabilities within the scope of this standard. This standard is effective for the Company on October 1, 2009. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC 105, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as the single source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, aside from those issued by the SEC. ASC 105 does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. The adoption of ASC 105 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, but did eliminate all references to pre-codification standards.

Note 4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

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Item 4. Management's discussion and analysis or plan of operation.

Our goal is to seek to acquire quality oil and gas properties, primarily "proved producing and proved undeveloped reserves" in the United States. We see significant opportunities in acquiring properties with proven producing reserves and undeveloped acreage in fields that have a long history of production. We will also explore low-risk development drilling and work-over opportunities with experienced, strong operators. We will attempt to finance oil and gas operations through a combination of privately placed debt and/or equity. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in finding financing, or even if financing is found, that we will be successful in acquiring oil and/or gas assets that result in profitable operations.

We are continuing our efforts to identify and assess investment opportunities in oil and natural gas properties, utilizing free labor of its directors and stockholders until such time as funding is sourced from the capital markets. We anticipate that funding for the next twelve months will be required to maintain the Company. Attempts are ongoing to raise funds through private placements and said attempts will continue throughout 2011. We may also use various debt instruments as well as public offerings to raise needed capital during 2011.

As oil and gas properties become available and appear attractive to our management, funds, when they become available, will be spent on due diligence and research to determine if said prospects could be purchased to provide income for us.

Established oil companies continue to strive to reduce costs and debt. This causes significant market opportunities for us to possibly position the Company with sellers that wish to divest themselves of production or proven undeveloped properties in order to provide liquidity. Our management believes that current market conditions are creating situations that could result in the opportunity for such production acquisitions.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this registration statement. In addition to the historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our business and results of operations are affected by a wide variety of factors. We may experience material fluctuations in future operating results, on a quarterly or annual basis, which could have a material and negative affect our business, financial condition, operating results and stock price. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this registration statement.

Plan of Operations / Results of Operations

We have not yet earned any revenues. We anticipate that we will earn revenues in the future but as we are presently in the exploration stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that we will be able to develop our business to a state that it will generate revenues and become profitable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2011, our total cash on hand at the end of the period was $0. From the date of inception to September 30, 2011, we have incurred losses of $107,092. We attribute our net loss to professional fees and general and administration expenses, and from a lack of revenue to offset our operating expenses.

Based on our current operating plan, we do not expect to generate revenue that is sufficient to cover our expenses for at least the next twelve months. In addition, we do not have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to execute our operations for at least the next twelve months. We will need to obtain additional financing to operate our business for the next twelve months. We will raise the capital necessary to fund our business through a private placement and public offering of our common stock. Additional financing, whether through public or private equity or debt financing, arrangements with stockholders or other sources to fund operations, may not be available, or if available, may be on terms unacceptable to us. Our ability to maintain sufficient liquidity is dependent on our ability to raise additional capital. If we issue additional equity securities to raise funds, the ownership percentage of our existing stockholders would be reduced. New investors may demand rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our common stock. Debt incurred by us would be senior to equity in the ability of debt holders to make claims on our assets. The terms of any debt issued could impose restrictions on our operations. If adequate funds are not available to satisfy either short or long-term capital requirements, our operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected and we could be forced to cease operations.

We may also finance acquisition of “proven producing reserves” with production levels and cash flow by offering the secure investors with the mineral interests acquired. We may also hedge price risk by selling forward a portion of future production acquired under fixed-price contracts to minimize risk associated with commodity prices. In some cases the future value of such fixed-price contracts may be greater that the initial investments, thereby hedging the inherent acquisition risk, without limiting the upside available the stockholders and investors. There can be no assurance, however, that any of these methods of financing will be successful in helping fund our operations.

The operating expenses will increase as we undertake our plan of operations. The increase will be attributable to the continuing geological exploration and acquisition programs and continued professional fees that will be incurred.

1. The Issuer’s primary and secondary SIC codes.

   The Primary SIC code for the Company is 1300-Metal Mining; we do not have a secondary SIC code.

2. If the issuer has never conducted operations, is in the development stage, or is currently conducting operations.

   The Company is in the Oil business in Alberta.

3. If the issuer is considered a “shell company” pursuant to SEC Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933

   The issuer is not considered a “shell company” pursuant to SEC Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933

4. State the name of any parent, subsidiary or affiliated company.

   The Company has no parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies.

5. The effect of existing or probable governmental regulations on the business;

   The Company does not foresee any costs and/or effects of compliance with (federal, state, and local) governments as a gold mining and exploration company other than industry norms.

6. An estimate of the amount of time spent during each of the last two fiscal years on research and development activities, and, if applicable, the extent to which the cost of such activities are borne directly by customers;

   The Company has spent a great deal of time and preparation on the research and development of the Company and it is hard to put a number on it at this time. The Company does not believe that any potential customer will not be directly or indirectly affected by previous research and development activities. There has been no third party research to date that has required the Company to pay for the services of a third party.

7. Costs and effects of compliance with environmental laws (federal, state and local);

   The Company is currently in compliance with all material environmental regulations applicable to its development activities. Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays, the extent of which cannot be currently predicted.

   The Company is not producing any products that are hazardous to the environment and does not foresee any changes that could adversely affect the environment. All products and services are environmentally friendly.

8. Number of total employees and number of full time employees

   At present, we have no employees. We currently conduct our business through agreements with consultants and third parties.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

This is not applicable to the Company.   There are no current off balance sheet arrangements

Item 5. Legal proceedings

There are no current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the issuer that could have a material effect on the issuer's business, financial condition, or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a securities regulator.

Item 6. Defaults upon senior securities

There are no material defaults in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund installment, or any other material default not cured within 30 days, with respect to any indebtedness of the issuer exceeding 5% of the total assets of the issuer.

Item 7. Other information

Not Applicable

Item 8 Exhibits

None

Item 9. Issuer's Certifications

1. I, Douglas Roe, certify that I have reviewed this quarterly disclosure statement of Sunbelt International Corp.

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

Date: November 27, 2011

/s/Douglas Roe
Douglas Roe
Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer