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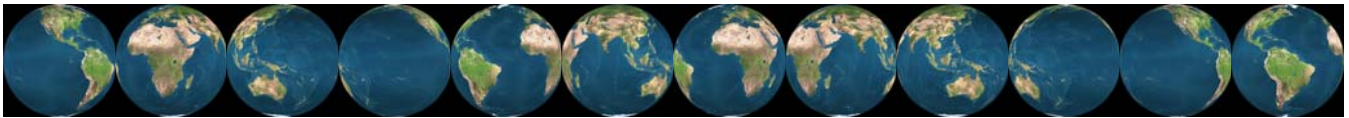
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE SWANSAT SYSTEM



SUPER-WIDE AREA NETWORK™ SATELLITE SYSTEM

SWANSAT™ System Description

A constellation of up to twelve telecommunications satellites that will operate the first commercial use of the W-band electromagnetic spectrum at 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz for delivery of two-way broadband Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services worldwide. Using 500,000 watts of broadcast power, SWANSAT will operate from geosynchronous orbit (GSO) as a hybrid Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS), Mobile Satellite Service (MSS), and Fixed Satellite Service (FSS).



Hemispherical coverage from GSO slots with multiple overlapped footprints. System capacity: nominally 200,000 video channels and 800 million users. Americas theater at 100° West Longitude; Euro-African theater at 30° East Longitude; Western Pacific theater at 150° East Longitude; Central Pacific theater at 210° East Longitude; Atlantic theater at 30° West Longitude; Asian theater at 90° East Longitude; Greenwich theater at 0° East Longitude; Middle East theatre at 60° East Longitude; Australian theater at 120° East Longitude; Pacific theater at 180° East Longitude; Western Americas theater at 120° West Longitude; and Central Atlantic theater at 60° West Longitude. Two spare spacecraft will be delivered to respective sparing orbits at the Americas theater at 100° West Longitude ($\pm 0.2^\circ$) and at the Pacific theater at 180° East Longitude ($\pm 0.2^\circ$). Deployment is scheduled to start in late 2014.

SWANSAT Services

SWANSAT will provide global, ubiquitous, point-to-point, seamless broadband ICT services from GSO, integrating VoIP, data, fax, Internet, encrypted email services, international banking and financing services online, computer networking, intranet services, video and audio entertainment, Direct Broadcast Service programming, retail and wholesale sales, Pay-per-View programming, educational programming, medical information, and other services through one comprehensive world-wide system.

SWANSAT Shareware Telecommunications™ Model

ICT services provided to residents of least developed countries (LDC's) and developing countries (DC's), utilizing its *Shareware Telecommunications™* economic model to meet **sustainable development** and **wide open access** goals of the UN Economic and Social Council's *ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration in full consistency with many UN Millennium Development Goals*. SWANSAT will accommodate two-way internet access with a capacity of 2 Meg/second for each user for as little as USD\$2/month per subscriber in LDC's and DC's. Non-subsidized subscriptions from residents of G7 nations will serve as a base for subsidizing subscriptions accepted from residents of non-G7 nations, including residents of LDC's and DC's and from those serving the underserved in these nations. SWANSAT will offer video channels to the world's nations in exchange for grant of Landing Rights on a non-revenue basis. Access to medical information services to remote locations on a non-revenue (i.e., "free") basis will also be included in day-to-day mission priorities of SWANSAT.

SWANSAT™ Cash Flow Requirements

Included in funding requirements are costs for delivery to orbit of 14 W-Band telecommunications spacecraft, launch insurance for delivery, construction of TT&C ground stations, training of operational personnel, operation of the SWANSAT System for two years (without revenue of any kind), design and initial production run of 1 million SWANSAT handsets, construction of 13,300 back haul towers for use by mobile hand sets, and worldwide marketing. Beginning at receipt of order (ARO), cash flow requirements to vendor will be six equal tranches of USD\$6 billion, deliverable on



annual centers. A USD\$50 billion, ten tranche Private Placement Memorandum to fund deployment, operation, and marketing is available for inspection and subscription upon request.

Summary of Progress to Date

1996-2004: From **1996-1997**, electromagnetic spectrum frequency availability studies were conducted. From **1997-1998**, technology feasibility modeling was undertaken. From **1999-2000**, we undertook an orbital slot optimization study. From **2000-2003**, we searched for candidate nations from which to seek SWANSAT licensing. On 8 March **2004**, the Republic of Nauru granted licenses to SWANSAT and issued an ITU representation authorization letter. An *Advanced Publication Information* statement was filed before the ITU on **26 April 2004**. From **18-19 November 2004** we attended the seventh meeting of the UNICT Task Force in Berlin, Germany, where we discussed the potential for SWANSAT.

2005: From 7-17 April 2005 we visited the Philippines to discuss use of SWANSAT to provide encrypted email services to Overseas Foreign Workers. In June 2005 we began feasibility studies regarding formation of mySWANbank, a proposed banking service for SWANSAT users. On 17 September 2005 we presented a briefing on SWANSAT to His Excellency Ludwig Scotty, President of Nauru. On 6 November 2005 we surrendered the licenses that had been issued by Tuvalu in return for assurances that Nauru would grant our *Amendment of Application* to add six more GSO assignments and one on-orbit spare GSO assignment.

2006: From 23-29 March we addressed the *Computer Association of Nepal's InfoTech 2006 Forum* in Kathmandu, Nepal. In April we contacted the African Union, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Pacific Islands Forum, and the Organization of American States regarding a proposed *Memorandum of Understanding* regarding landing rights for SWANSAT.

2007: SIGNAL MAGAZINE devoted its cover story to SWANSAT in May. In June and July we presented private briefings regarding SWANSAT to Mr. Sarbuland Kahn, Executive Coordinator for the United Nations *Global Alliance for ICT and Development*; to Aerospace Corporation, the U.S. Government-owned technology consulting firm; to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea; to the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt; to the World Bank and its subsidiary the International Finance Corporation. We approached the African Union in September 2007. On 17 October the NEPAD Council agreed to represent us as a liaison to the African Union. From 29-30 October we attended the *Connect Africa Summit* in Kigali, Rwanda and met with Rwanda's President Paul Kagame regarding SWANSAT. On 15 November 2007, SWANSAT's Advanced Publication Information data was re-filed at the ITU.

2008: We addressed NEPAD Council's *ICT Africa 2008 Conference* in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. SWANSAT's Frequency Coordination Request data for SWANSAT was filed at the ITU on 15 May 2008. On 23 June, the African Union's Chairperson received a proposal for licensing Landing Rights for SWANSAT. In late August, we were invited to consider a funding guarantee from the Export-Import Bank of the United States. In October, we addressed the African Union's Deputy Chairperson regarding SWANSAT.

2009: We submitted a *Technology Readiness Assessment* to the Export-Import Bank of the United States and to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of the African Union Commission, along with a written statement of end items needed to enter into a formal written agreement by which the African Union will endorse SWANSAT. We signed a *Joint Interest Agreement* with Global Settlement Foundation for endorsement of our AUric™ gold standard for the African Union.

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Endorsement by NEPAD Council

The SWANSAT Project is endorsed by and affiliated with the NEPAD Council, advisors to the New Program for African Development and official SWANSAT liaison to the African Union.