



SCA BROADCASTING CENTRE
BUEA, AMBAZONIA

SCBC INVESTMENT AND SHARES HANDBOOK



SCA Broadcasting Center
Buea, FK 1000-1001, Ambazonia
Registration No. 1000001



Ambazonia Broadcasting House, Buea, Ambazonia

1st August 2018

Dear Ambazonians & Friends,

The Board of the Southern Cameroons Broadcasting Corporation and the four founding entrepreneurs make this *private* offer of shares to invest in the company. SCBC is an emerging and leading television company with a satellite footprint in 44 sub-Saharan African countries.

Up to 36% of the share capital of this company is on offer to private investors. The proceeds of the sale will fund essential platform developments to attain network status into the next decade. SCBC plans to deploy its advanced network television platforms commercially and to double down support for the struggle by Ambazonians and friends overseas to unshackle Ambazonia from recolonization by French Cameroun following the failure of the Cameroon federation.

Before this announcement, no offer has been made for this stock anywhere. SCBC has neither applied for nor been granted permission to be listed on any stock market at this time. The initial offer price per share is \$0.10 (10 cents, US).

Investing in shares involves risks in normal business. In this case, there is an added risk due to a fierce resistance against efforts by French Cameroon in cahoots with France (member of the UN Security Council) to recolonize the Southern Cameroons *Ambazonia without legitimacy and in flagrant violation of international law*. French Cameroon and Southern Cameroons are former Class B United Nations Trust Territories, undergoing violence and death in a failed federation.

The Board of SCBC, comprising representatives of Ambazonian communities worldwide and people in private business have approved of these securities and passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. SCBC shall deliver the shares against payment as instructed in the prospectus.

Yours most faithfully,

F. N. Esemé
Chairman, Southern Cameroons Broadcasting Corporation.

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The Voice of Ambazonia

Is hot magma from Silicon Mountain City!

Find us now on 7 television platforms plus Apple TV

- Satellite in 44 sub-Saharan African countries
- SCBC Television Facebook page
- SCBC Live on YouTube
- SCBC on Roku
- SCBC TV on Amazon Fire
- SCBC TV Google Play
- SCBC TV Website live stream
- SCBC Apple TV (*under validation testing*)

Safe Harbor Statement

This prospectus may include predictions, estimates or other information that might be considered forward-looking. While these forward-looking statements represent our current judgment on what the future holds, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect our opinions only as of the date of this presentation. Please keep in mind that we are not obligating ourselves to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements considering new information or future events. Throughout this prospectus, we will attempt to present many of the important factors relating to our business that may affect our predictions.

The SCBC Prospectus

A Private Offer of Ordinary Shares to Investors

1 Introduction

By this prospectus, the principal entrepreneurs and the Management Board of the Southern Cameroons Broadcasting Corporation (SCBC), make a *private offer* of ordinary shares or common stocks in SCBC Television to investors. SCBC is a new but fast-growing satellite television company in sub-Saharan Africa. The company has a worldwide presence on multimedia television. This privatization fulfills Resolution 25 of the 4th Conclave held in Zaria, Nigeria in October 2017 by political leaders seeking self-determination for the recolonized people of Ambazonia in the aftermath of the failed 1961 aggregative federation of Cameroon and re-emergence of the French Cameroun republic.

1.1 Mission Statement

The Southern Cameroons Broadcasting Corporation aims to inform, entertain and educate while exemplifying flawless mastery of mass communications, professional ethics and business acumen to maximize profit-making across all products and services.

1.2 Immediate Objectives

SCBC Television aims to inform the world to further the recognition of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia (see Section 6), and to campaign for the unconditional release of Ambazonian political leaders abducted and detained in the dungeons of French Cameroun. They include

- H.E. Sisiku Ayuk Tabe Julius, President of the Interim Government.
- Mr. Tassang Wilfred.
- Dr. Nfor Ngala Nfor, Chairman of the Southern Cameroons National Council.
- Dr. Henry Kimeng.
- Professor Awasum.
- Dr. Cornelius Kwanga.
- Dr. Fidelis Nde Che.
- Barrister Elias Eyambe.
- Mr. Bibixy Mancho.
- Mr. Penn Terence.
- Ndangoh Patrick.
- Countless others kidnapped from Nigeria and

1.3 English Language Proficiency in Ambazonia

SCBC is an English language broadcaster in a region bustling with Spanish and French speakers to the south and east of Ambazonia respectively amidst hundreds of African dialects. The company plans a future *Gens del Golfo* (People of the Gulf) service to broadcast news, sports and informercials in French and Spanish.

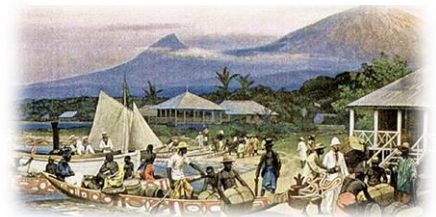


Rev. Alfred Saker

Though not native to the area, the modern English language has been domesticated in Ambazonia since the early 18th Century with the arrival of the Rev. Alfred Saker. The Reverend Alfred Saker (1814-1880) came from the London Baptist Missionary Society and established a vibrant colony in 1858 on the coastal plain of Ambazonia. The settlement was christened Victoria after the reigning British Empress to parallel with royal distinction the majestic grandeur of the slopes of Mount Fako (Ambazonia).

A later arrival in 1884 by Germans did not leave a permanent cultural footprint in Ambazonia due to the brevity of the German protectorate of Kamerun and the return of the United Kingdom as administrator at the end of World War I until 1961. The world's third most commonly spoken language, after Mandarin and Spanish, was consolidated in Ambazonia in the then autonomous federal state of West Cameroon (1961-1972).

Commemorating the arrival of Rev. Alfred Saker in Victoria, 1858



To mark the 10th anniversary of abolishing the aggregative Cameroon federation in 1982, President Ahidjo surprisingly attempted to diminish the legacy of Rev. Alfred Saker by decreeing autocratically the name change to the majestic city from Victoria to an unknown entity “Limbe”. The negative impact on historic, commercial and cultural ties between Victoria and the City of London was tolerated with stoical disdain in Ambazonia. Victoria is the picturesque economic capital of Ambazonia with natural but underdeveloped deep-sea docks.

In subsequent years, the degradation of English language teaching in Ambazonian schools by French-speaking teachers masqueraded as *bilingual* teachers by the propaganda-obsessed political leadership of French Cameroun, is one of the many causes of Ambazonian nationalist resurgence since 2016.

In a nutshell, the people of Ambazonia recognize English as the premier language of science, aviation, tourism, computers, diplomacy and international commerce.

Ambazonians therefore reaffirm that English shall be the official language of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia alongside more than 20 national languages including Pidgin, French, Franglais, German, Chinese and Spanish.

The Ambazonian people note with alacrity that many governments on mainland Europe, particularly those in France, have in the late part of the last Century lowered the age at which English language is taught in primary schools out of necessity in a world driven by globalization and the internet. The attachment to English language in Ambazonia is due to a Commonwealth nexus and a desire to adopt a more competitive lingua franca to advance the country in all spheres of endeavor.

3 The Corporation

3.1 Incorporating SCBC Television

The Southern Cameroons Broadcasting Corporation (SCBC) came into being in April 2017 through the successful advocacy of 4 principal Ambazonian television technology entrepreneurs for an inception resolution of the 2nd Conclave of the Southern Cameroons Ambazonia Consortium United Front (SCACUF) – a pro-independence amalgamation of resistance movements. The company’s legitimacy to broadcast was thus established.

The startup capital comprised private loans and a decision by the quartet of entrepreneurs to invest extensive time and technical expertise to drive the project to reality on air. A minimal but steady stream of income was established through funding by Ambazonian communities worldwide of international communication services rendered by the political leadership of Ambazonia in exile to Ambazonians at home and overseas. The principal entrepreneurs remain in the company, *commit to expand, strengthen the business and excel through multiple studios worldwide to achieve network status*. The need for investment expansion now is also driven by a business imperative to achieve self-sufficiency, to comply with international labor obligations by compensating employees and to incentivize content creators. A further need is to fully fund the equipment procurement budget for studios. This is required to maintain the high fidelity in high definition television standards attractive to audiences and international corporate advertisers across Africa.

The SCBC shall be headquartered at the future Broadcasting Center in Buea. The company currently programs from several isolated studios in Africa, Europe and North America. Programs are up-linked for down-casting by geostationary satellites over sub-Saharan Africa. SCBC television is also accessible globally on multimedia platforms. They

include the SCBC TV Facebook page, SCBC TV YouTube channel, SCBC TV on Roku app, SCBC TV Go on Amazon fire app, SCBC TV google play store app and SCBC TV website 24/7 live stream. The total number of staff is about 50 and growing, comprising permanent staff, volunteers and freelance content creators.

3.2 Structure

SCBC operates under a corporate **Board** composed of the representatives of Ambazonians in major regions and countries, all serving with integrity, humility and civility. Major investors are invited to bring added business experience to the Board in post-privatization times. Established in late 2017, the Board supports a technical management team headed by the principal entrepreneurs. The Board formulates strategies for the corporation, appraises the performance of the technical team to deliver technology upgrades and services and hires the Chief Executive Officer.

An Executive Management Committee runs daily operations to deliver the strategy set by the Board and reports to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Executive Management is independent of current and previous political leaders of the struggle to restore independence. No Board member has been appointed from Ambazonia yet for reasons of security and availability for meetings. The present Board composition is shown on Table 1.

Table 1: Corporate Board of Directors

Region	Board Members
Africa	2*
Americas	6
Europe	6
Asia	1
Interim Government	To be determined
Investors	To be determined

*To be expanded

SCBC’s non-executive Board members from Ambazonian communities have a one term mandate of 3 years non-renewable. Former Board members are eligible to serve in advisory roles to new Board of Directors if called upon.

All executive Board members have a 4 years non-renewable mandate and shall serve the last year at the Board as non-executive Board members to enable transition to new Board members in executive functions.

3.3 Privatization Advantage

A mutually beneficial nexus exists at all times between the SCBC Television and the political leadership of Ambazonia. However, following the announcement by the Interim

Government on 24 February 2018 to privatize the SCBC, the Board devised a partial-privatization plan to accomplish specific strategic growth objectives for the SCBC into the next decade. The plan had assigned (a) 51% of shares to the Interim Government, (b) 10% of shares to the founding entrepreneurs on condition that they remain committed to build the business and help it flourish during and after the Struggle for restoration of independence, (c) 36% of shares to be sold to Ambazonian communities worldwide and (d) 3% of shares retained as an SCBC Corporate Reserve.

Furthermore, the SCBC Board collaborated with the planning office of the Interim Government to assess minimal rates to cover the air time used by the Interim Government. However, as a short-term measure, the partial-privatization plan suspended all payments from the Interim Government treasury. The annual invoices involved will only be paid in arrears by the Interim Government in Buea. The plan therefore granted the Interim Government *free international communications* on SCBC Television until arrival in Buea. In June 2018, the Cabinet of the Interim Government surprisingly decided to *revoke* the privatization policy and sought to exclusively arrogate to themselves complete ownership of the SCBC. The Board strenuously defended Resolution 25 of Conclave 4 in October 2017 which bestowed **autonomy, self-sustainability** and **independence** to the SCBC Board. In July 2018, the Cabinet of the Interim Government finally announced to start a new state television christened Ambazonia Broadcasting Corporation (ABC Television) and to pull out of SCBC Television.

Taking into consideration appreciable advocacy by worldwide Ambazonian communities for a free press and greater transparency through open exchanges between all liberation movements, the SCBC Board decided to focus on creating a debating platform on SCBC Television subject to commitment by participants to adhere to common editorial guidelines. This approach, it is hoped, permits the Interim Government and non-aligned frontline movements, some of which are armed to the teeth on GZ, to debate freely, well in advance of future competitive legislative elections in Ambazonia.

Despite the abrupt decision of the Cabinet of the Interim Government to install a state television, the SCBC Board will continue to invite the Cabinet in the supreme interest of national security, to review the new SCBC editorial policy and consider rejoining the enhanced SCBC network television platforms. Immediate access to an established television network permits the Interim Government to reach the most audience at a

reduced cost. This will free the Cabinet from spending on a new television venture at this time and permit the Interim Government to optimally discharge its duties by prioritizing on Ground Zero.

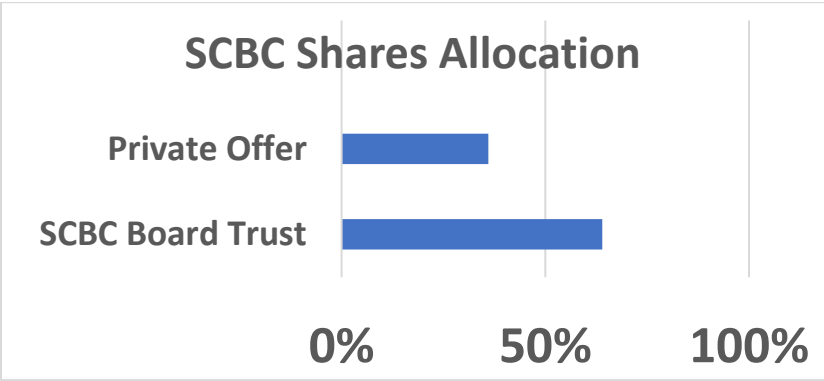
The SCBC editorial policy requires everyone appearing on SCBC Television cameras to adhere to a professional code of conduct wherein no one shall incite violence or hate speech based on an individual’s race, ethnicity, gender or religion, constituting incitement to cause harm, and that SCBC Television shall be one of the instruments to promote the Ambazonian struggle for self-determination with clarity, humility and utmost respect for the public. SCBC Television will also seek to build a culture that educates the viewership on tolerance, respect for diversity of opinions and avoidance of insulting commentaries.

3.4 Market Value

SCBC Television has been valued by analogy to established viewership, the per capita growth domestic product of viewers in sub-Saharan Africa relative to a developed country where market data is openly available. The valuation has been further downgraded to reflect the specificities of sub-Saharan Africa, to arrive at a conservative market value of \$10m.

3.5 Allocation of Shares

Represented by the SCBC Board Trust, the people of Ambazonia hold a 64% equity in trust as deferred and ordinary shares. The equity under the SCBC Board Trust shall partly fund future investments in broadcasting infrastructure in a free Ambazonia.



The Board has assigned shares as follows

- 36% as ordinary shares shall be offered to private investors in the current offer, and

- 64% are held in an SCBC Board Trust, as 51% *deferred shares* on behalf of Ambazonian investors at home upon liberation, 10% ordinary shares fully conferred entrepreneurial compensation to Amba founders reaching Buea, and 3% ordinary shares as an SCBC Corporate Reserve.

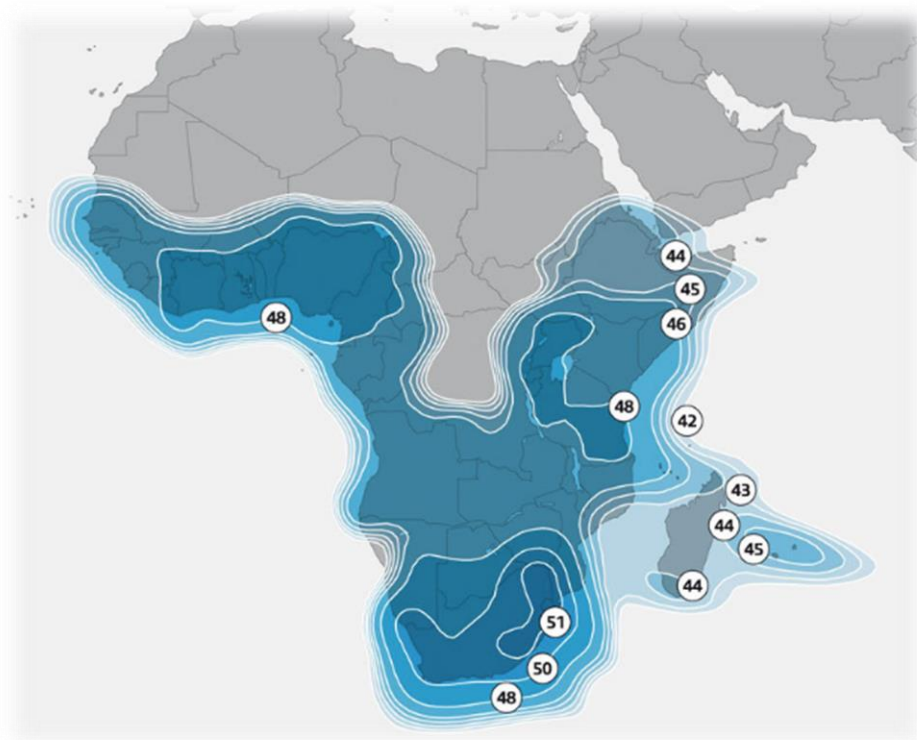
Each share costs \$0.1 (US dollar) in this initial private offer.

3.6 Alternative Business Strategies

The entire SCBC business plan predicts revenue growth from marketing, promotions, publicity commercials, subscriptions, events and sales of memorabilia. However, considerable investments must be made from the proceeds of privatization to create a network television infrastructure led by professionals to attract international corporate advertisers. In this respect, the SCBC Board has conducted front end studies and plans to create new studios in West Africa, Europe and North America.

3.7 SCBC Television Satellite Signal Foot Print

The downlink footprint of SCBC Television is extensive, covers west, central, east and southern African countries. A signal feed through a third party permits worldwide viewership on a diversity of media platforms, from smart cellphones, ipads, computers to internet-ready television sets.



The specific data needed to tune satellite receivers to optimize the SCBC Television signal are shown in Table 2.

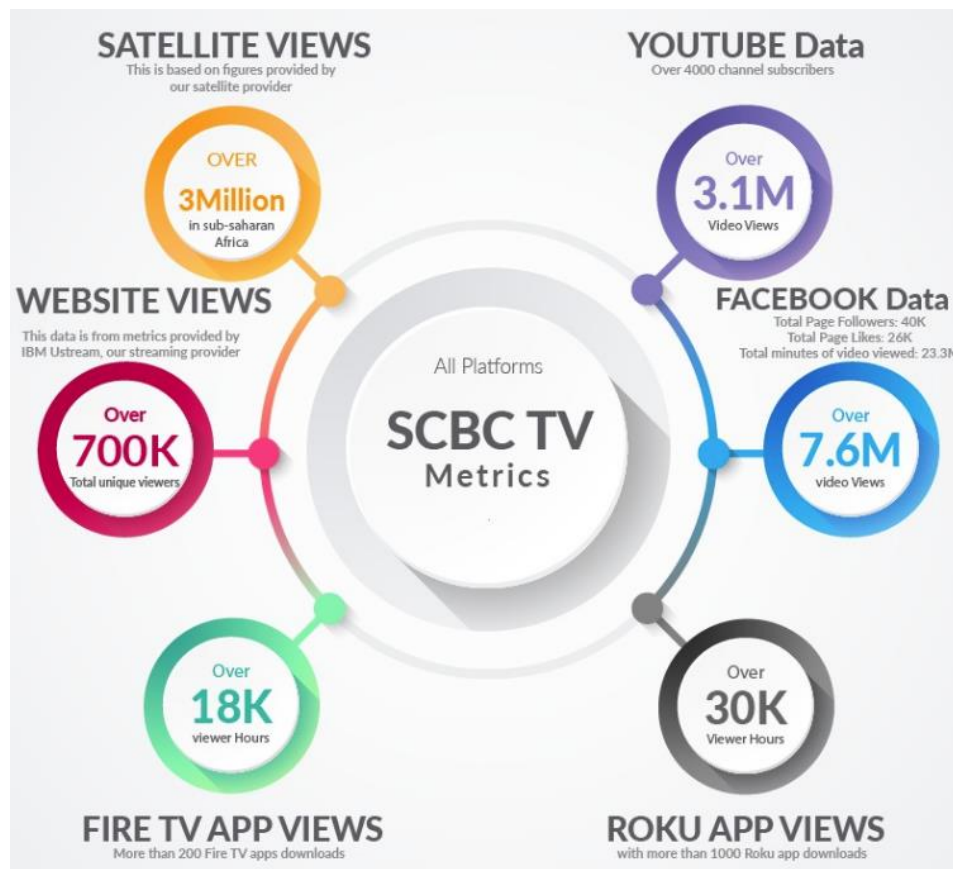
Table 2: Satellite Receiver Tuning Parameters

SEST TM	@ 5° E KU
Frequency	11.919
Polarity	Horizontal
Symbol rate	27500
Forward error correction (FEC)	3/4

3.8 Viewership Statistics

The June 2018 breakdown of multimedia viewership is tabulated below:

Figure 1: SCBC multimedia viewership, June 2018



Statistics suggest a nominal daily viewership of over 100,000 people on satellite television. The value of the company has been conservatively determined at the stated total proportionally to the World Bank's average per capita GDP of \$1,464 in sub-Saharan Africa

relative to the United States at \$57,638 with a massive daily viewership of 18m for each of the top 6 broadcasters. The Cameroun per capita GDP of \$1,374 has not been applied primarily because the political command economy operated by Yaoundé is not the regulated free-market model driven by the private sector at the high vibrancy envisioned by the political leadership of Ambazonia. Viewership on multimedia television is encouraging for the advertisements market but has not been considered in this valuation.

3.9 Programming

The current SCBC program listing considers all things Ambazonian. SCBC Television is set to expand by distilling the essence of mankind's oldest inhabitable continent as seen from Ambazonia.

1	<i>Amba Perspective</i> 	<p>A flag ship program with two talk show hosts analyzing events of the week in Ambazonia. Show covers the struggle in the diaspora and recaps on the direction of the struggle. It is a two hours program on air live every Wednesday at 5pm and Saturday 4pm Amba time. Hosts normally take live calls.</p> <p>Amba time = GMT + 1 hr.</p>
2	<i><u>Ask Kweshon</u></i>	This question and answer show with a host gives answers to questions concerning the Ambazonian revolution.
3	<i><u>Amba Echoes</u></i>	Two panelists and occasional guests with deep knowledge of the struggle provide political education for self-emancipation from colonial occupation by Cameroun and France.
4	<i>Amba Tunes</i>	This SCBC tv flagship show explores the role of music in a revolution. The host explores the rich arts and cultural heritage of Ambazonia to entertain like no one else.
5	<i>One-2-One with Gilly</i>	An interview talk show with one host and multiple panelists discussing various topics in the Ambazonian revolution.
6	<i>Amba 360 talk show</i>	A debate style talk show where people come in as panelists with different views and are moderated by a show host or two.
7	<i>Amba Hard Talk</i>	An opinion live show with a host and panelist remotely connected to the studio.

8	<i>Dialogue in Ambazonia</i>	Topical program
9	<i>Voices</i>	Topical program
10	<i>State of the Revolution</i>	Frequent updates by the Interim Government of Ambazonia.
11	<i>Matsanga Focus on Africa</i>	A punchline Africa production in East Africa by a political analyst host and panelists. It covers the plight of Southern Cameroons people in this revolution and surprising colonial occupation of African people by France through a neocolonial proxy state.
12	<i>Amba Headline News</i>	This prime time and headline news show focuses on Ambazonia.
13	<i>African Political Analysis</i>	Top show is anchored by one of west Africa's most experienced presenters and covers politics.
14	<i>Amba documentaries</i>	This are documentaries produced by SCBC and Ambazonian on the struggle to decolonize Southern Cameroons (colonized by Cooperation Accords Alliance of French Cameroun and France).
15	<i>Amba Lectures</i>	These are recorded lectures on the history and current situation of the struggle to decolonize Southern Cameroons given by veterans and activists with the right credentials.
16	<i>Amba Demonstrations</i>	These are demonstration carried out by Ambazonian around the world and within ground zero to create awareness on the plight of the indigenous people of British Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) under colonial occupation in Francafrique.
17	<i>Struggle Lessons from past Struggle</i>	These are documentaries of past similar struggles to the Ambazonian struggle ending with analysis.
18	<i>SCBC AFRICA DESK</i>	A new 2hrs and 2 times weekly SCBC flagship program focused on Africa program. In this program, SCBC and other news reporters present 5 minutes of news from various countries around Africa.
19	<i>Amba History</i>	This program presents documentation on the history of the former British Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia).

3.10 Current Audience

Ambazonians at home and in the diaspora. According to broadcasting data, satellite downcast signals reach over 300,000 television sets in the West Africa region with about 3 million viewers currently. This success has been achieved in a year of 24 hours non-stop broadcasting with minor power/maintenance outages.

SCBC management foresees a growing audience of Africans in the diaspora with access to live television on multimedia broadcasting platforms. SCBC Television has recently setup a broadcasting partnership with Punchline Africa Television in East Africa. SCBC shall be carrying Dr. Matsanga Africa Perspectives show which explores issues affecting modern Africa and offers solutions. A new channel SCBC 2 is being developed with a greater emphasis on education programs for viewers.

3.11 Competitors and Unique Strengths

Main competitors are broadcasters in the West and Central Africa region. SCBC shall make uncensored media available to the public, tell untold stories through the unique voice of Ambazonia, from annexation, colonial occupation and enslavement to eventual independence.

SCBC Television is technologically inclined, innovative and operated with technical support from backup servers and studios located on 3 continents. The SCBC broadcasting network has the capacity to emulate in few years the prowess of big media notables.

4 Share Offer

4.1 Overview

Table 3: Ordinary shares Offer

Ordinary Shares on offer	36,000,000
Price per share	\$0.10 (= 1.0 dime or 10 US cents).
Minimum Investment	\$100
Maximum Investment	\$100,000 unless over-subscribed.

The company plans to offer to the private investors 36% of its shares capital. The share price in this offer is \$0.1 each. The minimum initial investment is \$100. The maximum investment is \$100,000 unless limited by demand. Prospective investors can get more

information and soon purchase shares online at <http://scbctv.com/shares>. After paying for the investment, a receipt will be issued to the investor and the purchase entered in the company's register of investors.

4.2 Ordinary Shares

Offered to investors	36,000,000
SCBC Board Trust	3,000,000

4.3 Deferred Shares

This class of shares is assigned to the SCBC Trust. These 51m deferred shares constituting 51% of the share capital are held in trust for the people of a free Ambazonia.

Offered to investors	0
SCBC Board Trust	61,000,000

4.4 Share Rights

There are two classes of shares at SCBC; ordinary shares and deferred shares. Each class has rights tabulated in this paragraph. These rights can be modified or extended by a general resolution by the Board of Directors and upon approval by the investors.

	Ordinary Shares	Deferred Shares
Entitlement to dividends	Yes	No
Option for SCBC to buy-back at market price	Yes	Yes
Entitlement to convert into ordinary shares at the issue price without changing ownership at any time.	Not applicable	Yes
Full voting right	Yes	Yes

4.5 Pre-emption Rights

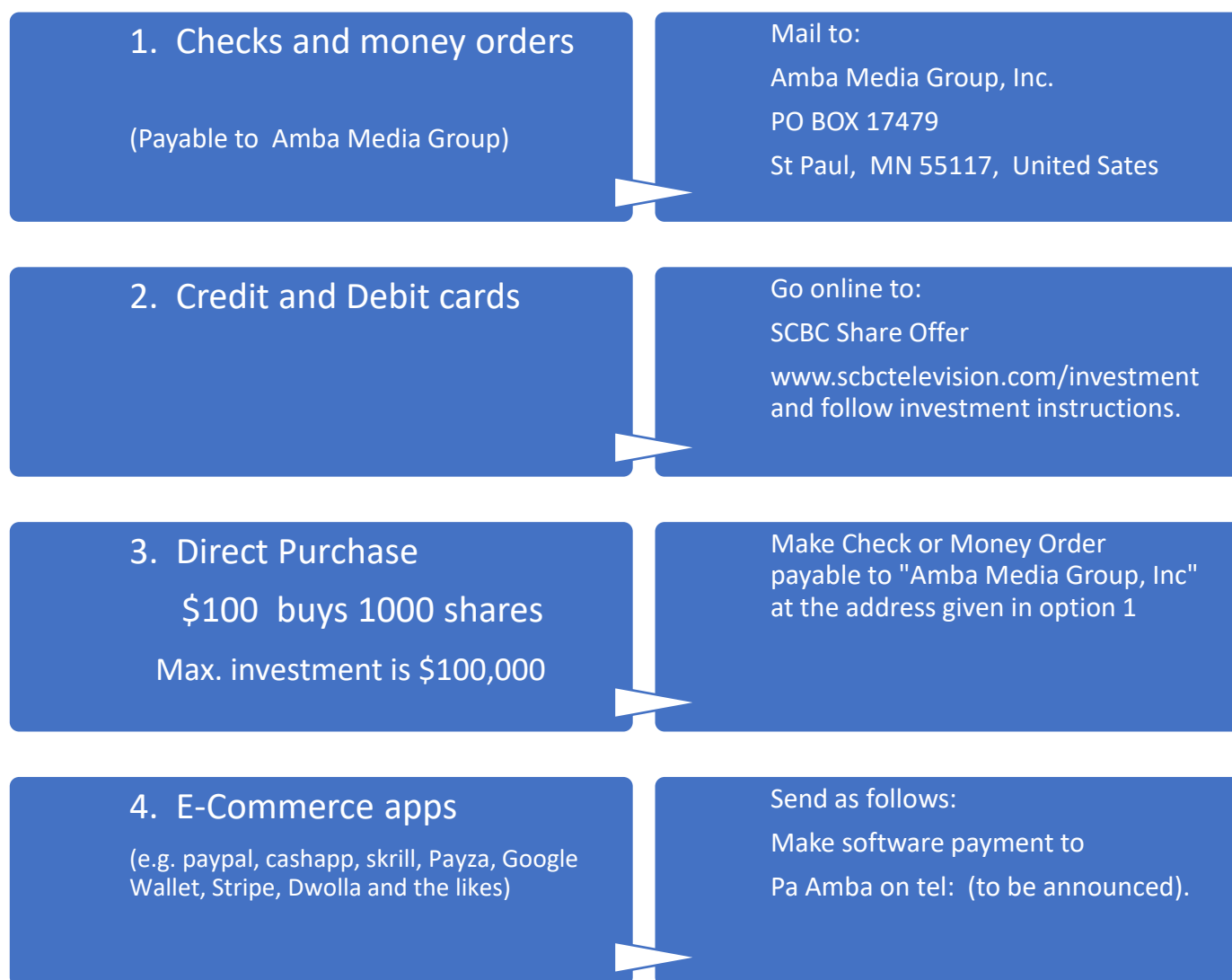
All shareholders in SCBC benefit from 'pre-emption rights'. These give existing shareholders first refusal when SCBC is offering a new allotment of shares. New shares in SCBC will be offered to the current shareholders and a refusal will make same shares available to other potential investors.

These rights are in proportion to the current shareholdings. If an existing SCBC investor already owns 1% of the shares in issue, they'd be given first refusal right over 1% of any new shares to be offered to private investors.

If an existing SCBC shareholder chooses to take up the rights, he/she will be able to preserve the percentage shareholding in the company upon paying for the new shares.

4.6 Buying Shares

An investor can invest in SCBC Television upon paying for shares through 3 main methods. The minimum investment is \$100 and the maximum is \$100,000. The investor is required to provide a correspondence address for the company registrar.



5 Cash Flow Projection

SCBC income shall be driven by advertisements, promotions and sales of memorabilia. The company has developed the capability to produce in-house advertisements in all major languages spoken in sub-Saharan Africa. A projection of income and expenses is tabulated below. It is presumed that entries in the cash flow projection are self-explanatory perhaps except for seven lines further clarified below.

- Line 1.1.3: The annual cost of services rendered to frontline political movements and the Interim Government.
- Line 1.2.5: Income from other commercial operations comprising annual receivables from advertisements, promotions and memorabilia.
- Line 2.9: Merchant fees charged by financial institutions for handling money in interbank transfers.
- Line 2.10: Startup loan incurred by SCBC.
- Line 3.1: Equity or proceeds from the sale of ordinary shares or common stock
- Line 3.2: Annual operating deficit is the difference between expenditure and income.
- Line 3.3: Cumulative cash reserve is the remaining equity after deducting the annual operating deficit.
- Line 4.1: Projected net earnings
- Line 4.2: Ordinary Shares (private investors)
- Line 4.3: Earnings per ordinary share (Cents)



**BECOME AN SCBC TV ANONYMOUS
COMMUNITY REPORTER**



**With your cell phone in a landscape position
record and send to us activities and stories
taking place in your neighbourhood
in (pictures and videos)**

**Narrate to us:
What is happening,
Who are those involved,
When and Where it is happening
and how it Happens**

Table 5: 5 Years Cashflow Projection

Amba Financial Year (1 January to 31 December)		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		1	2	3	4	5
Currency: U.S. Dollar						
1 INCOME						
1.1	<u>Services to Southern Cameroons Ambazonia (Payable upon arrival in Buea)</u>					
1.1.1	Unlimited live communications on SC/Ambazonia**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.1.2	Unlimited topical programming***	\$0	0	0	0	0
1.1.3	<u>Subtotal - Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia ****</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
1.2	<u>Other Commercial Operations</u>					
1.2.1	Show sponsorships	\$1,000	\$145,960	\$175,620	\$180,620	\$185,620
1.2.2	Commercial Advertisement	\$25,000	\$169,208	\$195,208	\$225,208	\$265,208
1.2.3	Subscriptions via television app packages	\$0	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$60,000
1.3.4	Political advertisements in sub-Saharan African countries*****	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1.2.5	<u>Subtotal - Income from Other Commercial Operations</u>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>321,168</u>	<u>382,828</u>	<u>430,828</u>	<u>510,828</u>
1.2.6	Cummulative income from other operations	26,000	347,168	729,995	1,160,823	1,671,650
		3,500	37,500	109,500	229,500	429,500
1.3	Gross Income	26,000	321,168	382,828	430,828	510,828
2 EXPENDITURE						
2.1	Internal inflation rate*	2.50%				
2.2	<u>Operating costs escalated at 2.5% from 2020</u>					
2.3	Transmission and rentals	(71,100)	(142,200)	(145,755)	(150,399)	(154,159)
2.4	Personnel	(72,000)	(144,000)	(147,600)	(151,290)	(155,072)
2.5	Amba documentaries production	(3,000)	(6,000)	(6,150)	(6,304)	(6,461)
2.6	Hardware and software updates	(7,500)	(15,000)	(15,375)	(15,759)	(16,153)
2.7	Office utilities and telephones	(3,000)	(6,000)	(6,150)	(6,304)	(6,461)
2.8	Travel	(12,000)	(24,000)	(24,600)	(25,215)	(25,845)
2.9	Merchant fees	(13,450)	(27,000.00)	(13,450)	-	-
2.10	Startup Loan Repayment to Patriot Financier of SCBC.	(13,391)	-	-	-	-
2.11	Gross Expenditure Projection on Operations	(195,440)	(364,200)	(359,080)	(355,271)	(364,153)
3	<u>Proceeds from Stock Sale</u>					
3.1	Cash reserves from stock sale	\$900,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	-	-
3.2	Annual operating deficit (excluding Amba Broadcasts)	(169,440)	(43,033)	\$23,748	\$75,557	\$146,675
3.3	<u>Cummulative cash reserve (excluding Amba Broadcasts)</u>	<u>\$730,560</u>	<u>\$2,037,527</u>	<u>\$3,411,275</u>	<u>\$3,486,832</u>	<u>\$3,633,507</u>
4 EARNINGS						
4.1	<u>Projected Net Earnings</u>	<u>(\$169,440)</u>	<u>(\$43,033)</u>	<u>\$23,748</u>	<u>\$75,557</u>	<u>\$146,675</u>
4.2	Ordinary Shares (private investors)	9,000,000	22,500,000	36,000,000	-	-
4.3	Earnings per ordinary share (Cents)	(1.88)	(0.19)	0.07	0.21	0.41
* reflects the inflation rate in OECD countries with companies hosting SCBC satellite transmissions and servers.						
** Includes live presentations, international outrage events and third party TV collaboration.						
*** Live shows, rebroadcasts and documentaries.						
**** Payable in Buea.						
***** SCBC TV international media hub in Ambazonia.						

6. Nation of Ambazonia

6.1 Location

Ambazonia is the southern part of the former British Cameroons (1918-1922), League of Nations Mandated Territory of Southern Cameroons (1922-1946), the United Nations Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons (1946-1961), all under United Kingdom administration. Ambazonia and Nigeria establish the eastern frontier of West Africa.

As a UN trust territory (1946-1961), Ambazonia was a qualified subject of international law and it had international personality, a separate political, constitutional and territorial existence. It enjoyed self-government from 1954 and was endowed with a state constitution by 1960. The territory is well-defined, delimited and demarcated by international boundary treaties: (i) the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Sea, 11 March 1913; and (ii) the Franco-British Declaration respecting the Frontier between the British Cameroons and French Cameroun, 10 July 1919, as well as the Declaration made by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Governor of the French Cameroun determining the Frontier between British Cameroons and French Cameroun, 9 January 1931.

In a pecking order of national land areas, Ambazonia occupies 16,364 square miles which is right between Denmark and Switzerland but located off the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa. The territory has conducted free and fair democratic elections many times and was the **first** in sub-Saharan Africa to change administrations in 1959 through the ballot box. From this experience, J.O. Field, British Commissioner of British Southern Cameroons, wrote in 1958 that: “...a modern state is in the making, and today, one hundred years after the founding of Victoria, Southern Cameroons can look back with pride on its achievements and look forward to its rapidly approaching independence with quiet confidence.” Disaster then struck the people of Southern Cameroons.



6.2 Annexation and Colonial Occupation

Contrary to international law [Article 76(b) of the United Nations Charter and UNGA Resolution 1514(xv)] which provided for complete independence to Southern Cameroons, the English-speaking territory was in 1961 **coerced** (Section 6.1) at the United Nations in UNGA Resolution 1352 (xiv) into an aggregative federation with French-speaking *La Republique du Cameroun* (**French Cameroun**, hereinafter). The 1961 constitution settled on a federal republic of Cameroon comprising **two states equal in status**, respectively the East or French Cameroon State (successor to la republique du Cameroun which gained independence on 1 January 1960) with 80% of the population and the West Cameroon State (successor to Southern Cameroons and hereinafter **Ambazonia**) which gained independence on 1 October 1961) with 20% of the population. 57 years later, the aggregative federation has broken down completely. Upon meeting stiff resistance against recolonization, French Cameroun seeks a war trophy by declaring war against Ambazonia in November 2017. The resistance has been stiff for several reasons.

- Firstly, there is no **Treaty of Union** as called for in UN Resolution 1608(xv) between the former federated states. The concept of national unity or *état unitaire* between French Cameroon and Ambazonia has no basis in international law absent a mutually agreed union treaty.
- Secondly, French Cameroon staged a sham referendum without cause in 1972, employed her 80% majority population to topple the confederation and established a new highly centralized, corrupt and rubber-stamping bureaucracy under a monarchical presidency responding to France under Cooperation Accords alien to Ambazonia.
- Thirdly, French Cameroon has relied on autocratic decrees, executive orders and military force in concerted efforts to succeed the toppled confederation while colonially occupying the West Cameroon State (Ambazonia) in its entirety since 1972.
- Finally, French Cameroon is seeking a military victory to make the West Cameroon State a war trophy in order to consolidate the annexation and colonial occupation of a component federal state. To this end, French Cameroun enjoys a military alliance with France and has in recent times created military training partnerships

with the United States Army, **tactically granted huge economic concessions to UK companies in the energy sector in recent years**, and is the only French-speaking member of the Commonwealth despite a heinous record of human rights violations that include executing women and children on camera.

The Machiavellian annexationist and colonial occupation scheme is seemingly motivated by a greed for petroleum resources found plentiful in the Atlantic shelves of Ambazonia and French Cameroun. This radical scheme almost succeeded but for more menacing efforts in recent times to brazenly impose French culture in the courts and schools of English-speaking Ambazonia in flagrant violation of numerous clauses of the 1961 agreement.

The French Press in Paris, notably *Le Monde Afrique* of January 24, 2017 tied the observed radicalism in French Cameroun to [le projet d'aneantissement culturel](#) (a project of cultural annihilation) of the former president Ahidjo and his successor Paul Biya pursued to *annihilate British cultural heritage in Ambazonia and replace it with French*, without democratic approval by Ambazonians.

6.3 Political Uprising

Unable to understand an endlessly colonized existence in a post-colonial world, the peace-loving people of Southern Cameroons have complained to the Government of French Cameroun since 1984 to no avail. In 1993, they issued the “Buea Declaration”; in 1994, they issued the “Bamenda Proclamation”; and in 1995, their leaders led a delegation to the United Nations in New York urging the world body to facilitate dialogue on the case.

Additionally, they have issued petitions to the African Union, the United Kingdom Government (as the former administering authority) and to the Commonwealth. They have also acted in international jurisdictions, notably the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights and the United Nations Human Rights Commission, both of which have ruled in favor of Southern Cameroons and re-affirmed them as a *separate people* from French Cameroun. Unfortunately, French Cameroun has never respected these rulings. Rather, the new dictatorial colonial master has shunned all attempts to mediate a peaceful settlement of the conflict and surprisingly disallowed any discussion in its legislature.

In late 2016, the oppressed people rose up like one man to oppose 55 years of colonial tyranny. As usual, the peaceful protests, which included boycotts of schools and courts were met with violent repression, resulting in the death of hundreds of protesters, rape of students

at Ambazonian universities, torture and maiming of others, abduction and incarceration of hundreds in dungeons, burning down whole villages and sending tens of thousands fleeing into forests and neighboring Nigeria.

6.4 Coercion, Betrayal and Restoration of Independence

The modern history of Ambazonia began in unjustified coercion at the United Nations by the United Kingdom and is ending in a bloody betrayal in a failed federation with French Cameroun. The coercion began in the late fifties at the United Nations after the United Kingdom (UK) administering authority and powerful member of the Trusteeship Council surprisingly **dishonored** the promise of complete independence enshrined in Article 76(b) of the UN Charter and United Nations General Assembly Resolution (UNGA) 1514(xv).

The UK administering authority further disrespected resolutions of the All-Party Mamfe Plebiscite Conference, 10-11 August 1959, in which the unified leadership of Southern Cameroons, voted that plebiscite questions be exclusively about integration with or secession from Nigeria. Nevertheless, on 16 October 1959, the United Kingdom administering authority engineered support in the Trusteeship Council which then guided the General Assembly to impose Resolution 1352 (xiv) on Southern Cameroons. This resolution illegally compelled Southern Cameroons to become independent only by either **joining** Nigeria or French Cameroun, both of which were scheduled for independence in 1960.

The coercion was unjustified and improper, not least because eight years earlier, the Southern Cameroons people had argued at the London Constitutional Conference of July 1953 to exit Nigeria and then voted for the E.M.L. Endeley manifesto in a general election in late 1953 to separate from Nigeria. Therefore, the Southern Cameroons people could not have been expected to rejoin Nigeria as optioned in Resolution 1352(xiv). Acting on a false premise underlain with intrigues, the UN General Assembly imposed a false choice on Southern Cameroons through Resolution 1352(xiv) and effectively coerced the Trust Territory to join French Cameroun. The ominous resolution sadly negated the achievements by the people of Southern Cameroons, notably in establishing self-governance in 1954 with E.M.L. Endeley as Prime Minister, running a Westminster-style parliamentary democracy, organizing further general elections in 1959 in which the first democratic power alternance in Sub-Saharan Africa occurred with J.N. Foncha elected as the new Prime Minister. Both governments, though under British colonial administration, established one of the fastest growing economies in the region despite the absence of petroleum revenue then.

In implementing Resolution 1352 (xiv), the plebiscite of 10-11th February 1961, not surprisingly, favored joining French Cameroun by a huge 41% margin for two key reasons. The term ‘joining’ in relation to Cameroun republic was clearly understood by that country, the Southern Cameroons, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations to mean **political association of the Southern Cameroons and Cameroun Republic in a federation of two states, equal in status; that is to say, a free association in which the Southern Cameroons is connected to, but not be part of, Cameroun Republic**. Secondly, it was a re-affirmation of the vote to separate from Nigeria in late 1953.

Later, on 21st April 1961, the 994th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) admitted the plebiscite opinion and voted for the independence of Southern Cameroons. The vote count was 64 YES, 23 No, and 10 Abstentions. Surprisingly, French Cameroun and France vehemently opposed the independence of Southern Cameroons but were among the 23 losers. Granted the advisory nature of a plebiscite outcome and that the Southern Cameroons was a separate territory with recognized international borders, the UNGA Resolution 1608 (xiv) laid down a political road map to be followed to finalize the union.

Discussions between political leaders in Southern Cameroons and French Cameroun in the summer of 1961 concluded a draft federal constitution derived from that of French Cameroon. However, due to the bad-faith of French Cameroun, finalization of arrangements to implement an agreed two-state federation was never done. As a result, no consensual federal constitution was ever adopted and submitted to the parliaments or peoples of the two states for approval. Thus, there has never been any legal or political document whatsoever subscribed to by both countries attesting to a ***consensual political association***.

Nevertheless, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, by virtue of powers granted him in the constitution of French Cameroun, promulgated the draft bill into Law No. L/F/01 of 01/09/1961 establishing the Constitution for the Federal Republic of Cameroon. Barely 11 years later and upon returning from a visit to France, president Ahmadou Ahidjo staged a bizarre revolution that culminated in a referendum on 20th May 1972. The referendum was ostensibly fashioned to dismantle the aggregative federation and impose a highly centralized unitary state under president Ahidjo.

In the odd referendum of 1972, the choices were constrained to “Oui” for yes in French and “Yes” for English speakers to approve a unitary state. The ballot for “No” or “Non” was not printed and all votes were cast into a single box. The 80% French-speaking majority population easily voted to *erase* the regional autonomy of English-speaking West Cameroon

State (Southern Cameroons), reducing the latter to mere provinces in a united republic of Cameroon.

Not surprisingly, it emerged in parallel that the French oil conglomerate Elf already drilled and discovered petroleum deposits in the Southern Cameroons Atlantic shelf adjacent to the oil-rich Niger delta in eastern Nigeria in the late sixties. Article 5 of the controversial cooperation accords (Section 6.5) tying French Cameroon to France places all strategic minerals of Cameroun at the disposal of France. After the controversial referendum of May 1972, the Elf oil conglomerate was granted unfettered access to Southern Cameroons to begin petroleum exploitation and reporting directly to President Ahidjo. The arrangement has been retained until present times with Perenco Cameroon, headquartered in Douala commandeering oilfield production in Ambazonia and reporting to Societe Nationale des Hydrocarbures headquartered in Yaounde.

Ahidjo left office in 1982. In January 1984, the new hand-picked leader of French Cameroun Paul Biya single-handedly decreed a law (#84/01) which restored the extinct *La Republique du Cameroun* (French Cameroun) as the successor state to the toppled Federal Republic of Cameroon but with expansionist pretensions. The assumption of sovereignty over the Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) by French Cameroun amounts to re-colonization of the Southern Cameroons and the imposition of an unlimited, uncontrolled and pernicious power over the persons, liberties, territory and properties of the people of Ambazonia until this day. The new colonizer dabbles in annexationist propaganda to forcefully *integrate* Ambazonia onto herself in defiance of international law exemplified in the UNGA vote on 21st April 1961. The devastation in English-speaking Ambazonia is considerable over six decades of marginalization, state-orchestrated terrorism, governance by unelected officials appointed by French Cameroun, imposition of French culture, lawlessness, corruption, under-development and remorseless exploitation of petroleum, gold and timber.

In response to the up-swell in Ambazonian demands to restore regional autonomy, the current president Paul Biya of French Cameroun, in power for 35 years and supported by France, initially unleashed barbarity through state security forces on students, teachers and lawyers. In November 2017, Mr. Paul Biya declared outright war against Ambazonia from an airport and without any consideration by the legislature of French Cameroun. This declaration of war marked a decisive turning point at which the push for political reforms transitioned into a struggle for complete separation from French Cameroun. Ambazonian nationalists led by Sisiku Ayuk Tabe Julius proclaimed the restoration of the independence

of Ambazonia on 1st October 2017 to end 56 years of alien domination. The people of Ambazonia resolutely refuse to remain passive subjects of the political, historical, and other circumstances, which they neither sought nor created. To this end, they now have an Interim Government and many Ambazonian nationalist movements calling on the support of peoples and governments around the world.

The people of Southern Cameroons merely seek that the United Nations fulfils its mandate as the guarantor of a people's inalienable right to self-determine its political status and to freely pursue its economic, social and cultural development. In restoring independence, the people of Ambazonia do not seek an inch of territory from French Cameroun or any other country.

SCBC commits, inter alia the African Court on Human and peoples' Rights which recognized Southern Cameroons (Ambazonians) as a distinctive people in *Kevin Ngwang Gumne et al v. the State of Cameroon**, UNGA Resolutions 1514 (xv), 1541(xv), 1608(xv) to support their right of self-determination without external compulsion. Their homeland comprises the local administrative districts entitled Boyo, Bui, Donga Mantung, Fako, Kupe Manenguba, Lebialem, Manyu, Meme, Menchum, Mezam, Momo, Ndian to Ngoketunjia and as well as her Atlantic shelf.

*(http://www.achpr.org/files/sessions/45th/comunications/266.03/achpr45_266_03_eng.pdf).

6.5 France Infringes the Sovereignty of Ambazonia

Though a beneficiary of resolutions of the UN trusteeship system, notably Resolution 1514(xv) mandating the granting of independence to colonized countries and peoples, French Cameroun remains fastened to its colonial master France through neocolonial *Cooperation Accords*. These covenants were *first* established on December 26, 1959 by president Ahidjo for French Cameroun and president Charles De Gaulle for France.

The implementation of these accords undermines democracy generally and emasculates the sovereignties of French Cameroun and English-speaking Ambazonia in particular. The impact is four-dimensional, patronizing, non-competitive and improper.

In the *first* dimension, the *Accords* prescribe a code of governance in which the prerogatives of France take supremacy over the direction of policy in French Cameroun and by extension to Ambazonia on

- politics,

- economics and industry,
- society and culture,
- education curriculum in schools at all levels,
- management of foreign reserves,
- exploitation of strategic minerals and
- defense.

Taken together, the depth and breadth of French hegemony over French Cameroun since independence in 1960 and by extension to Ambazonia since 1961 is debilitating and intellectually offensive. This form of French imperialism supports a vertically integrated *Francafrique* in which France occupies the top echelon. By treaty, France has for example, assigned to her industry, central bank and economic wellbeing, the strategic raw materials and billions of dollars of foreign reserves of French Cameroun and Ambazonia free of interest. French Cameroun and Ambazonia are left wallowing on development aid, band aid and food-stamps on the lowest echelons with little flexibility to industrialize and emerge to compete with France. As a further result, industrial development has been stymied in Cameroun and Ambazonia with setbacks of political instability, corrupt and monarchical political leaders who are subservient to and propped by France to last decades in office amidst phony elections, high unemployment rates despite early retirement policies and uncontrolled emigration of youth to the West.

In controlling the education curriculum by treaty, France remotely tailors the development of a bourgeoisie political elite in French Cameroun that is attuned to and dependent on applying French solutions. Under this imperialist dispensation, a preference for exploitative industries in agriculture, mining, lumber and oil production has taken priority over manufacturing industries. The space for research and development, a sector that applies science to solve local challenges and creates thousands of jobs, is almost non-existent outside metropolitan France.

In the *second* dimension and most painfully, Ambazonia has become an unwitting battlefield where a clash between pro-Anglo Saxon and pro-French cultures has impeded development for 57 years. Despite frantic denials by French officials, programs run by France through her diplomatic mission in Yaoundé have been designed to exacerbate the cultural attrition. For example, in a current program entitled “*LabelFrancEducation*”, France exercises her supervisory authority granted by the *Accords* to elevate the ***relevance of teaching the***

French language and the instruction of other subjects in French in Cameroonian schools. This monolingual doctrine permeates French government programs in Cameroun which include CIES (*Centre International des Etudiants et Stagiaires*) which unlike other overseas scholarships, is seldom advertised but selectively granted almost exclusively to French-speaking Camerounese elites. France therein, covertly influences curriculum implementation, recognition and public perception in the education sector, to favor the French (Cameroun) education platform despite its higher international limitations relative to the Anglo-Saxon platform of Ambazonia.

French has also become the effective official language of the Cameroun government and institutions due to the covenant nexus with France in flagrant violation of Article 1(3) of the Constitution assigning English and French equal status as the official languages of Cameroon. The Francophone political establishment generally confuses the issue by pointing to the popularity of Anglo-Saxon education with Francophones while sidelining the main motive, which is to prepare their children for university studies in the United States!

In the *third* dimension, the Accords bestow a high sovereign function of the executive and legislature in the resident ambassador of a foreign country (France). The ambassador of France, often noted batting for French Cameroun in the press and more recently exceeding his diplomatic remit in advocating for the partition of Ambazonia between regions of French Cameroun, is authorized to deputize the president of the republic of Cameroun to *ordering foreign troops into the country during emergencies*. This provision, never ratified by the people of Ambazonia, demeans and circumvents the power and prestige of sovereign democratic institutions such as cabinet and the legislature. The provision also impugns the sovereignty of French Cameroun and Ambazonia.

Finally, the current buzzword in Francafrique is integration to strengthen the vertically integrated Francafrique. Already marginalized and disenfranchised in most domains by French Cameroun, the separate culture of the people of Ambazonia, including the educational and legal systems, stands to be wiped out by increased demographic pressure in an integrated Francafrique. There is a precedent in the elimination of bilingual English/French currency notes from circulating in the region, with neither consideration for English-speaking Ambazonia nor the stipulation of bilingualism in Article 1(3) of the constitution of Cameroun. Non-respect of agreements with Ambazonia is an immutable hallmark of French Camerounese leaders.

SCBC Television therefore for all intents and purposes, commits to amplify the voices of Ambazonians and international sympathizers seeking to restore the independence of Ambazonia as a matter of international law to settle the failed federation of Cameroon and to end the looming human catastrophe in the Gulf of Guinea. In seeking decolonization, the people of Southern Cameroons shall have no intention to interfere in the bilateral relations between France and French Cameroun.



6.6 Risk Factors

The liability of investors is limited to the amount of money invested. As the voice of Ambazonia, SCBC Television shall advocate for the right of self-determination for Ambazonia. This is a project championed by the Interim Government and allied liberation movements. The greatest risk to investors is the unimaginable possibility of defeat, whereby the annexationist forces of Cooperation Accords alliance partners France and French Cameroun overwhelm and obliterate restorationist forces. This will lead to Ambazonia being captured as a war trophy, partitioned and integrated into regions of French Cameroun. On 30 September 1961, French president Charles de Gaulle mistook the independence of the Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) to mean “*un petit cadeau de la reine d'Angleterre*” (a little gift from the Queen of England) to France in seeming contempt of the 994th plenary meeting Friday, at 3pm on 21st April 1961 at the United Nations General Assembly which granted independence to Southern Cameroons.

In a worst-case scenario, all investments can be lost coupled with the decimation by death and incarceration of Ambazonians at home and as well as exile to Ambazonian people abroad, all of whom broadly support complete independence. In this circumstance, the baton

naturally passes to the descendants of Ambazonians with the inalienable right as a people to resurrect and prosecute this struggle for decolonization at later times until a just outcome is realized.

6.7 Human Rights Violations and Criminal Responsibility

Evidently in Ambazonia, the dreaded armed and motorized security force of French Cameroun under Mr. Paul Biya's command christened BIR (pronounced "Bee") has willfully killed civilians under custody, tortured and maimed innocent people including gun shots through the faces and legs of children, kidnapped and incarcerated political leaders, completely burnt down farming villages, notably Kembong, Kwakwa and Munyenge, rendering over 250,000 people homeless. BIR has also displaced civilians from villages into forests, disconnected subsistence farmers from farms in efforts to precipitate famine and disease, raped women and triggered an avalanche of refugees fleeing into eastern Nigeria. In a recent letter dated 18 May 2018, the government of French Cameroun is seeking to "re-populate" fertile farmlands of Ambazonia, starting in Bakassi as local people flee for safety.

Evidence of politically motivated pogroms employing armed helicopter gunships, premeditated arson and human rights violations in Ambazonia between 22 November 2016 and June 2018, constitutes a serious violation of the laws of war and should give rise to criminal responsibility under the Geneva Convention. These crimes are memorialized in the *2017 Human Rights Report on Cameroun* by the United States Department of State. (see <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2017/af/276979.htm#.Wt4rHdH1L5A.twitter>). These findings have given rise in French Cameroun to threats on state television against the resident ambassador of the United States for voicing serious concerns about the ongoing genocide perpetrated by state security forces in Ambazonia.

7 Thirty Questions and Answers

1. Who owns SCBC Television?

Answer: The people of Ambazonia and friends. It is a product of material, intellectual and financial contributions by the diaspora led by four Amba entrepreneurs to support the legitimate aspirations of the people of Southern Cameroons Ambazonia to fulfill their right of self-determination following the failure of the 1961 federation with French Cameroun.

2. Which government authorized SCBC Television?

Answer: SCBC Television operates under a mandate designated by Conclaves of frontline leaders meeting in Nigeria in 2017. The company follows an editorial policy commensurate

with communications media industry norms and incorporates in its entirety the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. SCBC will for ethical considerations not publicize the classified material of anyone, including other organizations and governments.

3. Does SCBC Television require a license to broadcast in sub-Saharan Africa and what is its goal?

Answer: *SCBC Television shall apply for a broadcasting license in other jurisdictions where local legislation makes it mandatory across all transnational broadcasting competitors such as the BBC, France 24, Voice of America and Aljazeera. SCBC Television believes in instituting a level playing field to enable media access to emerging broadcasters in developing countries. SCBC aims to be the premier transnational broadcaster in sub-Saharan Africa.*

4. Does SCBC Television coverage extend to other movements and parties supporting the Southern Cameroons cause?

Answer: *Yes. Leaders of other organizations must first complete an undertaking with SCBC to abide by the company's editorial policy.*

5. Is it wise to place any portion of this strategic asset into private ownership?

Answer: *Yes. SCBC is itself a product of private efforts (startup capital, intellectual property and entrepreneurship). The Interim Government believes it is proper to partner with Ambazonians and others in the private sector to jointly build infrastructure, under a for-profit motive and without permitting monopolies to form in any segment of the economy. It is ultimately about a government of the people by the people to generate the goods and services needed to raise living standards. It shall never again be about a government of the people by the government for the benefit of government officials in Ambazonia. The interim government contemplates fostering public-private partnerships to empower a new generation of entrepreneurs in Ambazonia.*

6. What proportion of the company's shares shall be held in trust for sale in Ambazonia?

Answer: *51 - 54% in deferred shares held by the SCBC Board Trust.*

7. What proportion of the company's shares shall be controlled by the Board?

Answer: *64% of shares.*

8. What proportion of shares has been allocated as bonuses to directors or board members, Interim government leaders and others who have worked to put this SCBC Television offer together?

Answer: Zero (0). *Members of the Interim Government, SCACUF, Governing Council and board members are patriots driven by the desire to bring freedom, democracy, self-governance, justice and concrete development to Ambazonia. As managers of SCBC Television, they have excluded themselves from any financial benefit on ethical considerations. All are nevertheless entitled to purchase shares in SCBC Television like anyone else.*

9. What is an ordinary share?

Answer: *An ordinary share is equity ownership in SCBC proportionally with all other ordinary shareholders, according to their percentage ownerships. An ordinary share (UK) or common stock (US) holder is entitled to one vote per share, each of which does not have any predetermined dividend amount.*

10. What is a deferred share?

Answer: *A deferred share is in a class of shares which have a restriction – cannot pay or receive dividends. SCBC entitles deferred shareholders to vote.*

11. Can deferred shares be converted into ordinary shares?

Answer: *Yes, by paying for the stock to the SCBC treasury at the offer price less any accumulated dividends paid on each ordinary share at the time of payment.*

12. What class of shares is on offer to private investors?

Answer: *Ordinary shares*

13. Who holds deferred shares?

Answer: *The SCBC Board Trust.*

14. Upon achieving the restoration of independence, what will happen to the block of deferred shares held by the SCBC Board Trust?

Answer: *The SCBC Board shall determine the outcome as part of an investment package to build and equip television and multimedia broadcasting facilities in Ambazonia.*

15. What reward or incentive has been agreed as reward to the founding patriots who made this television a reality on air?

Answer: *10% which shall only become vested upon arrival in Buea. The 10% reward also binds all founding patriots to this project making it worth all their time and to remain at the center of efforts to guide SCBC Television into commercial self-sustainability, and to transform Ambazonia into a regional hi-tech media hub in Africa.*

16. Why is SCBC still featuring the name “Cameroons” when the country has changed its name to Ambazonia (Independence Restoration Day 1 October 2017)?

Answer: Our country Ambazonia has been christened several times by foreigners, such as British Southern Cameroons, United Nations Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, West Cameroon, provinces and regions of French Cameroun. These are mere former names. SCBC is the voice of Ambazonia and herein reserves the name Ambazonia Broadcasting Corporation (ABBC) for possible use in the future.

17. Where is SCBC registered or incorporated?

Answer: SCBC is incorporated in the Ambazonian capital city of Buea. Its registration number corresponds to the next serial number in the register of companies in Buea before the federation with French Cameroon was abolished on 20 May 1972 or it will be the first incorporation in Buea in the federal register of companies of Ambazonia.

18. Will SCBC hire Ambazonian journalists trained at home?

Answer. Yes. SCBC aims to attract the best talent in creativity, production and presentation of programs and shall invest in developing people to meet its mandate to factually inform, educate and entertain. Our budget includes currently a \$6000 annual support to make documentaries on all things AFAM (African and Ambazonian).

19. Is it possible that a future government might nationalize SCBC?

Answer: Nationalization is possible but ideologically intolerable. The Interim Government commits to developing a free enterprise business culture with private and public ownership of capital. The press, represented by SCBC and other media houses are the essential 4th arm of government in addition to the executive, judiciary and legislature.

20. What is the market capitalization of SCBC?

Answer: \$10 million US dollars. This capitalization is a conservative estimate obtained by interpolation with recourse to market capitalization of broadcasters in the United States where information is openly available but normalized to account for disparities in the per capita growth domestic product of viewership and the specificities of Ambazonia.

21. What are the minimum and maximum levels of investment?

Answer: \$100 dollars minimum and subject to a maximum of \$100,000.

22. What is the value of each share?

Answer: \$0.10 (10 cents or one dime in United States currency).

23. Has SCBC appointed an accounting firm to oversee this share offer?

Answer: The SCBC package has been reviewed internally by business people, academics, independent accountants and an economics expert of the Interim Government of Ambazonia. SCBC shall retain the services of a chartered accountancy firm to oversee its finances at the earliest. However, this private offer of shares is being launched during an unnecessary war declared against our country by the leader of French Cameroun in conspiracy with her Cooperation Accords Alliance partner France (powerful member of the UN Security Council). Accountants involved are unwilling to disclose their identities for reasons of security and business continuity.

24. What happens to my investment if Ambazonia loses the struggle for decolonization?

Answer: There is a risk of complete loss of investment if Ambazonia is lost to the recolonizer. In a loss, the duty to decolonize our fatherland passes to our children who survive the brutality and pogroms to be visited on our land by the fierce Cooperation Accords Alliance. The surviving Amba nation at home and abroad owes it to the blood of fallen heroes to continue prosecuting the Cooperation Accord Alliance in all international forums, including but not limited to the International Criminal Court at The Hague until justice is served, God willing.

25. What advice can SCBC give its viewers in Ambazonia whose equipment for receiving satellite television signals is being destroyed by the re-colonizer?

Answer: Security and protection of property are universal human rights denied to every colonized or recolonized people by the colonizer. Every situation is different. Ambazonians should follow advice from the Interim Government on safety matters including scheduling safe hours and places to watch SCBC programs.

26. Is SCBC liable for the damage caused to equipment and homes by the security forces of la republique du Cameroun?

Answer: No. The destruction of homes and equipment by security forces from French Cameroun is not even supported by the laws of that country. The over-reach in recent times has included the disruption of internet connectivity, brutality on university students and destroying satellite dishes and television sets. All are the exemplifying hallmarks of terrorism by a neighboring state against a defenseless people in their own country.

27. Does SCBC anticipate expanding into radio communications in the future?

Answer: Possible but not sure currently.

28. What will happen if the demand exceeds the number of shares offered?

Answer: There is a maximum investment of \$100,000 in the first share offer. If demand exceeds supply by the cut-off date, then the maximum investment may be lowered to accommodate more investors.

29. Can citizens of other countries invest in SCBC?

Answer: Yes. This investment opportunity is open to all nationalities. This prospectus is only available in English. Prospective investors without an English language background are advised to consult with investment advisors before buying shares.

30. Why is the projection of SCBC costs based on 2.5% per year instead of the double-digit inflation rates forecast in Sub Saharan African countries?

Answer: The 2.5% rate is the upper limit for escalating expenses funded by equity capital and has been set to match the nominal rate of inflation in OECD countries. SCBC has selected vendors from OECD countries to benefit from the lower inflation rate. On the other hand, the inflation forecast in sub-Saharan Africa is at a 6 - 11% range. This higher band does not impact SCBC significantly. SCBC management commits to manage costs with the austerity and rigor of a frugal private company.

Disclaimer: This document is business confidential and the SCBC Board reserves the right to optimize the business model.