

INITIAL DECISION RELEASE NO. 616  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING  
FILE NO. 3-15878

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Before the  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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In the Matter of

CHINA GREEN LIGHTING LIMITED,	:	INITIAL DECISION MAKING
CHINA KANGTAI CACTUS BIO-TECH, INC.,	:	FINDINGS AND REVOKING
GEMCO MINERALS, INC.,	:	REGISTRATIONS BY DEFAULT
PERFECTENERGY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, and	:	June 18, 2014
RODOBO INTERNATIONAL, INC.	:	

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APPEARANCE: Neil J. Welch, Jr., for the Division of Enforcement,  
Securities and Exchange Commission

BEFORE: Carol Fox Foelak, Administrative Law Judge

### SUMMARY

This Initial Decision revokes the registrations of the registered securities of China Green Lighting Limited, China Kangtai Cactus Bio-Tech, Inc., Gemco Minerals, Inc., and Rodobo International, Inc. (collectively, Respondents).<sup>1</sup> The revocations are based on Respondents' repeated failure to file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission).

### I. BACKGROUND

The Commission initiated this proceeding on May 21, 2014, with an Order Instituting Proceedings (OIP), pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The OIP alleges that each Respondent is a corporation with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and that each has repeatedly failed to file with the Commission annual and quarterly reports in compliance with the Exchange Act. Each was served with the OIP in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii), (iv) by June 2, 2014.<sup>2</sup> On

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<sup>1</sup> Perfectenergy International Limited, which has not yet been served with the Order Instituting Proceedings, remains in the proceeding.

<sup>2</sup> Gemco Minerals, Inc., was served with the OIP by USPS Express Mail delivery on May 26, 2014, at "the most recent address shown on [its] most recent filing with the Commission," in accordance

May 31, 2014, Gemco Minerals, Inc., affirmatively declined to defend the proceeding, indicating that it would like to abandon its registration as soon as possible. To date, none of the remaining Respondents has filed an Answer to the OIP, due ten days after service. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. § 201.220(b). Thus, Respondents have failed to answer and/or otherwise to defend the proceeding within the meaning of 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a)(2). Accordingly, Respondents are in default, and the undersigned finds that the allegations in the OIP are true as to them. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a), .220(f). Official notice has been taken of the Commission’s public official records concerning Respondents, pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.323.

## II. FINDINGS OF FACT

China Green Lighting Limited (CIK No. 1421378)<sup>3</sup> is a delinquent Colorado corporation located in Jiangshan City, China, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011, which reported a net loss of \$1,252,940 for the prior nine months. As of May 8, 2014, the company’s common stock (symbol “CHGL”) was quoted on OTC Link (formerly “Pink Sheets”) operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. (OTC Link), had three market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

China Kangtai Cactus Bio-Tech, Inc. (CIK No. 1017699), is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Harbin, China, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011. As of May 8, 2014, the company’s stock (symbol “CKGT”) was quoted on OTC Link, had eight market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Gemco Minerals, Inc. (CIK No. 1338118), is a Florida corporation located in Langley, British Columbia, Canada, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended November 30, 2009, which reported a net loss of \$3,394,046 since the company’s August 21, 1997, inception. As of May 8, 2014, the company’s stock (symbol “GMML”) was quoted on OTC Link,

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with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii), (iv). China Green Lighting Limited, a Colorado corporation was served with the OIP by personal service on its Colorado registered agent on May 27, 2014, in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii) and Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 7-90-701, -704. China Kangtai Cactus Bio-Tech, Inc., and Rodobo International, Inc., Nevada corporations, were served with the OIP by personal service on their Nevada registered agents on June 2, 2014, in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii) and Nev. Rev. Stat. § 78.090.

<sup>3</sup> The CIK number is a unique identifier for each corporation in the Commission’s EDGAR database. The user can retrieve filings of a corporation by using its CIK number.

had three market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Rodobo International, Inc. (CIK No. 1177274), is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Harbin, China, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2011, which reported a net loss of \$6,892,633 for the prior three months. As of May 8, 2014, the company’s stock (symbol “RDBO”) was quoted on OTC Link, had four market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

### III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

By failing to file required annual and quarterly reports, Respondents violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

### IV. SANCTION

Revocation of the registrations of the registered securities of Respondents will serve the public interest and the protection of investors, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act. Revocation will help ensure that the corporate shell is not later put to an illicit use involving publicly traded securities manipulated to the detriment of market participants. Further, revocation accords with Commission sanction considerations set forth in Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 53907 (May 31, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 430, 438-39 (citing Steadman v. SEC, 603 F.2d 1126, 1139-40 (5th Cir. 1979)), and with the sanctions imposed in similar cases in which corporations violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) by failing to file required annual and quarterly reports. See Cobalis Corp., Exchange Act Release No. 64813 (July 6, 2011), 101 SEC Docket 43379; Nature’s Sunshine Prods., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 59268 (Jan. 21, 2009), 95 SEC Docket 13488; Impax Labs., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 57864 (May 23, 2008), 93 SEC Docket 6241; America’s Sports Voice, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 55511 (Mar. 22, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 879, recon. denied, Exchange Act Release No. 55867 (June 6, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 2419; Eagletech Commc’ns, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 54095 (July 5, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 1225. Respondents’ violations were recurrent, egregious, and deprived the investing public of current and accurate financial information on which to make informed decisions.

Failure to file periodic reports violates a crucial provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of the periodic reporting requirements is to publicly disclose current, accurate financial information about an issuer so that investors may make informed decisions:

The reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is the primary tool which Congress has fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of stock and securities. Congress has extended the reporting requirements even to companies which are “relatively unknown and insubstantial.”

SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977) (quoting legislative history); accord e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. 964, 968-69 (2004). The Commission has warned that “many

publicly traded companies that fail to file on a timely basis are ‘shell companies’ and, as such, attractive vehicles for fraudulent stock manipulation schemes.” e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. at 968-69 n.14.

## V. ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78l(j) :

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of China Green Lighting Limited is REVOKED;

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of China Kangtai Cactus Bio-Tech, Inc., is REVOKED;

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Gemco Minerals, Inc., is REVOKED;  
and

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Rodobo International, Inc., is REVOKED.

This Initial Decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, a party may file a petition for review of this Initial Decision within twenty-one days after service of the Initial Decision. A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the Initial Decision, pursuant to Rule 111 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then that party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the undersigned’s order resolving such motion to correct a manifest error of fact. The Initial Decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or a motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the Initial Decision as to a party. If any of these events occur, the Initial Decision shall not become final as to that party.<sup>4</sup>

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Carol Fox Foelak  
Administrative Law Judge

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<sup>4</sup> A respondent may also file a motion to set aside a default pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). See Alchemy Ventures, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 70708, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3459, at \*13-14 & n.28 (Oct. 17, 2013).