

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

In the Matter of

DELVERTON RESORTS INTERNATIONAL INC.

INITIAL DECISION OF DEFAULT  
March 1, 2017

APPEARANCE: David S. Frye for the Division of Enforcement,  
Securities and Exchange Commission

BEFORE: James E. Grimes, Administrative Law Judge

### SUMMARY

This initial decision revokes the registration of the registered securities of Respondent based on its failure to file timely periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as required by law.

### INTRODUCTION

On February 2, 2017, the Commission initiated this proceeding under Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with an order instituting proceedings (OIP). The OIP alleges that Respondent has securities registered with the Commission under Exchange Act Section 12(g) and has repeatedly failed to file timely periodic reports with the Commission, in violation of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder.

Respondent was served with the OIP by February 6, 2017, and its answer was due by February 16, 2017. *Delverton Resorts Int'l Inc.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 4610, 2017 SEC LEXIS 497 (ALJ February 17, 2017). On February 17, 2017, I noted that Respondent had not answered and ordered it to show cause by February 27, 2017, why the registration of its securities should not be revoked by default due to its failure to file an answer or otherwise defend the proceeding. *Id.* Respondent did not file an answer or respond to the show cause order and did not appear at a prehearing conference held on February 28, 2017.

### FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondent is in default for failing to file an answer, respond to the order to show cause, appear at the prehearing conference, or otherwise defend the proceeding. *See* OIP at 2; 17 C.F.R.

§§ 201.155(a)(2), .220(f), .221(f). Accordingly, as authorized by Rule of Practice 155(a), 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a), I find the following allegations in the OIP to be true.

Respondent Delverton Resorts International Inc., Central Index Key No. 1579546, is a void Delaware corporation located in Phan Thiet City, Binh Thuan Province, Vietnam, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Respondent is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2013, which reported a net loss of \$87,448 for the period from inception on May 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013. As of January 31, 2017, the common stock of Delverton was not publicly quoted or traded.

In addition to its repeated failure to file timely periodic reports, Respondent failed to bring its filings current in response to the delinquency letter sent to it by the Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with its periodic filing obligations.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 require domestic public corporations to file annual and quarterly reports with the Commission. “Compliance with those [reporting] requirements is mandatory and may not be subject to conditions from the registrant.” *America’s Sports Voice, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 55511, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1241, at \*12 (Mar. 22, 2007), *recons. denied*, Exchange Act Release No. 55867, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1239 (June 6, 2007). Scierer is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and the rules thereunder. *See SEC v. McNulty*, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998); *SEC v. Wills*, 472 F. Supp. 1250, 1268 (D.D.C. 1978). Respondent failed to file timely periodic reports. As a result, Respondent failed to comply with Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

### **SANCTION**

Under Exchange Act Section 12(j), the Commission is authorized, “as it deems necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors,” to revoke the registration of a security or suspend the registration for a period not exceeding twelve months if it finds, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or rules thereunder. In determining what sanctions will ensure that investors are adequately protected, the Commission “consider[s], among other things, the seriousness of the issuer’s violations, the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations, the degree of culpability involved, the extent of the issuer’s efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance, and the credibility of its assurances, if any, against further violations.” *Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at \*19-20 (May 31, 2006).

Respondent’s failure to file required periodic reports is serious because it violates a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of reporting is “to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound [investment] decisions.” *Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc.*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at \*26. The reporting requirements are the primary tool that Congress fashioned for the protection of

investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of securities. *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977). Respondent's violations are recurrent in that it repeatedly failed to file periodic reports. See *Nature's Sunshine Prods., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at \*20 (Jan. 21, 2009) (viewing the failure to file seven required periodic reports over a two-year period as recurrent); *Impax Labs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at \*25-26 (May 23, 2008) (considering the failure to make eight filings over an eighteen-month period to be recurrent). Even if Respondent, through its failure to maintain a valid address on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, did not receive notice of the violations, it is still culpable. See *China-Biotics, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3451, at \*37 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013) (holding that revocation may be warranted even without proof that a respondent was aware of its reporting obligations). Respondent has not answered the OIP, responded to the show cause order, appeared at the prehearing conference, or otherwise participated in the proceeding to address whether it has made any effort to remedy its past violations or ensure future compliance.

For the reasons described above, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registration of each class of the Respondent's registered securities.

### **ORDER**

Under Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registration of each class of registered securities of Delverton Resorts International Inc. is hereby REVOKED.<sup>1</sup>

This initial decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360, 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Under this 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, under Rule 111, 17 C.F.R. § 201.111(h). If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then a 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.

This initial decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360(d). 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. *Id.* If any of these events occur, the initial decision shall not become final as to that party. *Id.*

Respondent may move to set aside a default. Rule 155(b) permits the Commission, at any time, to set aside a default for good cause, in order to prevent injustice and on such conditions as may be appropriate. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). A motion to set aside a default shall

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1. This order applies to all classes of the Respondent's securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, whether or not such securities are specifically identified by ticker symbol or otherwise in this initial decision.

be made within a reasonable time, state the reasons for the failure to appear or defend, and specify the nature of the proposed defense in the proceeding. *Id.*

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James E. Grimes  
Administrative Law Judge