

Initial Decision Release No. 1361  
Administrative Proceeding  
File No. 3-16965

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

In the Matter of

**African Copper Corp.,  
Genmed Holding Corp., and  
Yanglin Soybean, Inc.**

**Initial Decision of Default**  
March 5, 2019

Appearances: Neil J. Welch, Jr., and James M. Carlson for the Division of  
Enforcement, Securities and Exchange Commission

Before: Cameron Elliot, Administrative Law Judge

### SUMMARY

This initial decision revokes the registration of the registered securities of Yanglin Soybean, Inc., due to its failures to timely file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.<sup>1</sup>

### PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On November 19, 2015, the Commission issued an order instituting proceedings (OIP) pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The OIP alleges that Yanglin Soybean has a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g) and is delinquent in its periodic filings.

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<sup>1</sup> This matter has long been concluded as to the other respondents. See *African Copper Corp.*, Initial Decision Release No. 933, 2015 SEC LEXIS 5323 (ALJ Dec. 29, 2015), *notice of finality*, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 77138, 2016 SEC LEXIS 713 (Feb. 16, 2016).

On December 12, 2018, I found that Yanglin Soybean had been served with the OIP on November 7, 2018, and ordered it to submit an answer and a proposal for the conduct of the proceeding by January 7, 2019. *African Copper Corp.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 6397, 2018 SEC LEXIS 3502, at \*1-2 (ALJ); see *Pending Admin. Proc.*, Securities Act of 1933 Release No. 10536, 2018 SEC LEXIS 2058, at \*4 (Aug. 22, 2018). It did not do so, so on February 19, 2019, I ordered Yanglin Soybean to show cause why the registration of its securities should not be revoked by default. *African Copper Corp.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 6466, 2019 SEC LEXIS 212, at \*1 (ALJ).

To date, Yanglin Soybean has failed to answer, submit a proposal for the conduct of further proceedings, respond to the show cause order, or otherwise defend this proceeding.

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

Yanglin Soybean is in default for failing to file an answer, file a proposal for the conduct of further proceedings, or otherwise defend the proceeding. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a)(2), .220(f); *Pending Admin. Proc.*, 2018 SEC LEXIS 2058, at \*4. 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.

Yanglin Soybean, Central Index Key No. 1368745 and ticker symbol YSYB, is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Heilongjiang Province, 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-K for the period ended December 31, 2012, which reported a net loss of \$20,544,333 for the prior nine months. As of November 10, 2015, the company's stock was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

In addition to its repeated failures to timely file periodic reports, Yanglin Soybean failed to heed the delinquency letter sent to it by the Commission's Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with its periodic filing obligations or, through its failure to maintain a valid address on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, did not receive such letter.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and the rules promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12

to file with the Commission current and accurate information in periodic reports. Specifically, Rule 13a-1 requires issuers to file annual reports, and Rule 13a-13 requires domestic issuers to file quarterly reports. See 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13a-1, .13a-13. Compliance with these reporting requirements is mandatory. *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). Scierter is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13. 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). Yanglin Soybean failed to timely file periodic reports. As a result, it violated 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 its 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 adequately protect investors, 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).

Yanglin Soybean’s failures to file required periodic reports are serious because the failures constitute violations of a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of periodic 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. *Eagletech Commc’ns, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534, at \*12 (July 5, 2006) (quoting *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977)). Yanglin Soybean’s violations are also recurrent in that it repeatedly failed to file periodic reports for roughly six years. See *Nature’s Sunshine Prods., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at \*20 (Jan. 21, 2009) (failing to file seven required periodic reports due over

a two-year period is recurrent); *Impax Labs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at \*25-26 (May 23, 2008) (considering respondent's failure to make eight filings over an eighteen-month period to be recurrent). Yanglin Soybean is culpable because it knew or should have known about the reporting requirements. It further failed to heed the delinquency letter sent to it by the Division of Corporation Finance. Even if Yanglin Soybean did not receive such letter due to its failure to maintain a valid address on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, the other factors weigh in favor of revocation, and scienter is not necessary to establish grounds for revocation. See *China-Biotics, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3451, at \*37 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013). In any event, there is no indication that its violations were inadvertent or accidental. *Id.* Finally, Yanglin Soybean has not answered the OIP, submitted a proposal for the further conduct of this proceeding, responded to the show cause order, or otherwise participated in the proceeding to address whether it has made any efforts to remedy its past violations, and has made no assurances against further violations.

Considering these delinquencies, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registration of each class of Yanglin Soybean's registered securities.

### ORDER

It is ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of Respondent Yanglin Soybean, Inc., are hereby REVOKED.<sup>2</sup>

This initial decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360, 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, 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.

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<sup>2</sup> This order applies to all classes of Yanglin Soybean'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.

Also pursuant to Rule 360, 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.*

A 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, 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 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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Cameron Elliot  
Administrative Law Judge