

Initial Decision Release No. 1216  
Administrative Proceeding  
File No. 3-18204

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

In the Matter of

**GO EZ Corporation,  
Green St. Energy, Inc.,  
Hyperview Ltd., and  
Imogo Mobile Technologies Corp.**

**Initial Decision on Default**  
November 1, 2017

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

Before: Brenda P. Murray, Chief Administrative Law Judge

On September 25, 2017, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued an order instituting proceedings (OIP) pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, alleging that Respondents have securities registered with the Commission under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and are delinquent in their periodic filings. Respondents were served with the OIP, and their answers were due by October 11, 2017. *GO EZ Corp.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 5182, 2017 SEC LEXIS 3312 (ALJ Oct. 17, 2017). No Respondent filed an answer by that date, so I ordered each Respondent to show cause by October 27, 2017, why this proceeding should not be determined on default. *Id.*

I held a prehearing conference on October 16, 2017, at which counsel for the Division appeared, but no one appeared for Respondents. To date, Respondents have not filed answers or responded to the show cause order.

Respondents are therefore in default for failing to file answers, participate in the prehearing conference, or otherwise defend the proceeding. OIP at 3-4; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a)(1)-(2), .220(f), .221(f). Accordingly, I find the allegations in the OIP to be true as to Respondents. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a).

## Findings of Fact

GO EZ Corporation, Central Index Key (CIK) No. 314197 and ticker symbol GEZC, is a void Delaware corporation located in Miami Beach, Florida, 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, 2015, which reported a net loss of \$240,426,440 for the prior nine months. On May 9, 2017, an initial decision of default was entered suspending the effectiveness of the company's registration statement on Form S-1, filed on February 12, 2015, and declared effective on November 6, 2015, based on material misstatements therein and the company's lack of cooperation in the examination conducted by the Division. *GO EZ Corp.*, Initial Decision Release No. 1132, 2017 SEC LEXIS 1362 (ALJ), *finality order*, Securities Act of 1933 Release No. 10300, 2017 SEC LEXIS 2481 (Aug. 14, 2017). As of September 20, 2017, the company's common stock was traded on the over-the-counter markets.

Green St. Energy, Inc., CIK No. 883842, is a void Delaware corporation located in Tehachapi, California, 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, 2009, which reported a net loss of \$1,856,257 for the prior nine months. On April 11, 2016, the Commission suspended for ten business days trading in the company's securities based on questions concerning its operating status. *Bus. Mktg. Servs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 77574, 2016 SEX LEXIS 1331, at \*1-2 (Apr. 11, 2016). As of September 20, 2017, the company's common stock was not publicly quoted or traded.

Hyperview Ltd., CIK No. 1028536, is a permanently revoked Nevada corporation located in New York, New York, 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<sup>1</sup> for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, which reported a net loss of \$7,039 for the prior year. On October 27, 2008, the Commission entered an order revoking the registration

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.323, I take official notice of Hyperview's filings on the EDGAR database, which indicate that the company's last periodic report was a Form 10-K, not a Form 10-QSB as stated in the OIP. Form 10-K (Apr. 13, 2012); see OIP at 2.

of each class of Hyperview's (then known as Inter Con PC, Inc.) securities registered under Exchange Act Section 12(g). *Entm't Techs. & Programs, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 58858, 2008 SEC LEXIS 3105. Thereafter, Hyperview re-registered its common stock under Exchange Act Section 12(g) pursuant to a Form 10-12G filed on February 11, 2009. As of September 20, 2017, the company's common stock was not publicly quoted or traded.

Imogo Mobile Technologies Corp., CIK No. 1347870, is a dissolved Nevada corporation located in Bellingham, Washington, 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 February 28, 2014, which reported a net loss of \$7,567 for the prior three months. On February 19, 2014, the Commission suspended for ten business days trading in the company's securities based on questions concerning the accuracy and adequacy of publicly disseminated information concerning its business, revenue, and assets. *Imogo Mobile Techs. Corp.*, Exchange Act Release No. 71568, 2014 SEC LEXIS 584. As of September 20, 2017, the company's common stock was not publicly quoted or traded.

In addition to their repeated failures to file timely periodic reports, Respondents failed to heed the delinquency letters sent to them by the Commission's Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with their periodic filing obligations or, through their failures to maintain valid addresses on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, did not receive such letters.

### **Conclusions of Law**

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 require issuers of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12 to file with the Commission current and accurate information in annual and quarterly reports, even if the registration is voluntary under Exchange Act Section 12(g). 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). Scienter is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and rules thereunder. *SEC v. McNulty*, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998). By failing to timely file required annual and quarterly reports, Respondents 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 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. 15 U.S.C. § 78l(j). 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).

Respondents’ failures to file required periodic reports are serious because they violate 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.” *Id.* 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)). The violations are recurrent in that no Respondent has filed a periodic report since 2015, and one Respondent has not filed any reports since 2009. *See Nature’s Sunshine Prods., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at \*20 (Jan. 21, 2009); *Impax Labs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at \*25-26 (May 23, 2008). Respondents are culpable because they knew, or should have known, of their obligation to file periodic reports. *China-Biotics, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3451, at \*37 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013) (holding that scienter is not necessary to establish grounds for revocation); *Robert L. Burns*, Investment Advisers Act of 1940 Release No. 3260, 2011 SEC LEXIS 2722, at \*41 n.60 (Aug. 5, 2011) (stating that the Commission has “repeatedly held that ignorance of the securities laws is not a defense to liability thereunder”). By not participating in this proceeding, Respondents forfeited an opportunity to show they made efforts to remedy their past violations or to offer any assurances against further violations.

On these facts, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registrations of each class of Respondents’ registered securities.

## Order

I ORDER that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of GO EZ Corporation, Green St. Energy, Inc., Hyperview Ltd., and Imogo Mobile Technologies Corp., are REVOKED.<sup>2</sup>

This initial decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule of Practice 360. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, I FURTHER ORDER that, a party may file a petition for review of this initial decision within twenty-one days after service of the initial decision. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360(b). A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the initial decision, pursuant to Rule of Practice 111. 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. 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 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. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or 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.

A respondent has the right to file a motion to set aside a default within a reasonable time, stating the reasons for the failure to appear or defend and specifying the nature of the proposed defense. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). The Commission can set aside a default at any time for good cause. *Id.*

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Brenda P. Murray  
Chief Administrative Law Judge

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