STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS **SECURITIES DIVISION**

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IN THE MATTER OF DETERMINING

Whether there has been a violation of the

Securities Act of Washington by:

Givbux Global Partners, Inc.; and

Kenyatto M. Jones;

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Order No.: S-19-2656-19-CO01

CONSENT ORDER

INTRODUCTION

Respondents

Pursuant to the Securities Act of Washington, RCW 21.20, the Securities Division of the Department of Financial Institutions ("Securities Division") and Respondents Givbux Global Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones, do hereby enter into this Consent Order in settlement of the matters alleged herein. Respondents Givbux Global Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones, neither admit nor deny the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as stated below.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondents

- 1. Givbux Global Partners, Inc. ("Givbux" also known as GivBux) is a Nevada corporation formed on December 6, 2018 that uses a business address in Newport Beach, California. Givbux is in the business of developing a mobile wallet app that can be used for point-of-sale purchases and other payments.
- 2. Kenyatto M. Jones ("Jones") is the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Givbux. Jones resides in California.

Nature of the Conduct

3. Between January and March 2019, the Respondents raised a total of \$106,000 from the sale of common stock in Givbux to approximately six investors, including an accredited investor residing in Aberdeen, Washington who purchased 82,000 shares for \$41,000.

CONSENT ORDER

4. The Respondents provided investors with a Private Offering Memorandum that was dated January 10, 2019. The Private Offering Memorandum indicated that Givbux was seeking to raise up to \$1 million through the sale of 2 million shares of common stock for \$0.50 per share. The Respondents represented to investors that Givbux was "poised and ready to launch immediately with a future focus on an IPO" (Initial Public Offering) and that the average IPO in the technology industry carries a "10 times valuation against sales." The Private Offering Memorandum stated that the share price "was determined by the Company and its advisors using their own criteria" but failed to disclose the criteria that was used.

- 5. In addition to the Private Offering Memorandum, Givbux also disseminated an Executive Summary, which contained misleading financial projections. Givbux stated that it had a goal of 1.8 million users within 12 months. Givbux represented that the value of its purchase transactions would grow from over \$130 million in the first year of operations, to over \$3.4 billion in the second year, and to over \$13.9 billion in the third year. Givbux's revenue was projected to grow from approximately \$3.2 million in the first year of operations to over \$480 million in the third year. The Executive Summary indicated that Givbux would earn a net profit of \$423,151 in the first year of operations, which would grow to over \$64 million in the third year. These projections lacked any reasonable basis in fact. Givbux failed to disclose that these projections were not supported by the company's historical performance, that the company was still testing and developing its app, and that it had not yet earned any revenue.
- 6. The Executive Summary misleading stated that Givbux had "No direct competition in this space at [the] present time (none could be found with an affiliate program)." In fact, the mobile wallet and mobile payment industry is highly competitive. In its Private Offering Memorandum, Givbux disclosed that it competes with other well-established global mobile wallet businesses including Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, and Square, which are "much larger than the Company" and have "superior financial resources."

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7. The Respondents failed to disclose material information regarding the use of investor proceeds, the financial condition of Givbux, and the compensation that would be paid to Jones and other persons. The Private Offering Memorandum included a vague description of how investor funds would be used if the company reached a full subscription of the offering (\$1,000,000). Givbux represented that \$350,000 would be spent on "Technology development"; \$500,000 would be spent on "Marketing"; "\$75,000 would be spent on "Infrastructure"; \$25,000 would be spent on intellectual property and patents and \$40,000 would be spent on "Ongoing Business Development." The Private Offering Memorandum failed to disclose how investor funds would be used if the company failed to reach a full subscription.

8. On January 14, 2019, a Washington resident deposited \$41,000 into a business checking account in the name of Givbux as part of the first sale of common stock by the company. Prior to the deposit, the account had a balance of \$100. By the next day, Jones transferred \$30,000 to accounts in the names of other businesses that he controlled (Prezense, Inc. and Bear Bull Market Dividends, Inc. (BBMD)). Jones used a portion of the investor's funds to repay a \$5,000 loan that was made to Givbux two days earlier on January 14, 2019. The Respondents failed to disclose this loan to investors and failed to disclose that investor funds could be used to repay prior loans to the company.

9. The Respondents failed to disclose material information regarding a consulting agreement it signed with a California resident. According to the agreement, which was dated January 1, 2019, Givbux agreed to pay the California resident \$7,500 per month for several services, including introducing Givbux to "potential investor contacts." Between January and March 2019, the California resident received a total of \$32,500 from Givbux. The California investor introduced Jones to four non-accredited investors who purchased shares of Givbux. This included two investors in Arizona who each invested \$5,000 and two investors in Illinois who invested a total of \$30,000.

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10. On February 25, 2019, Gixbux filed a Form D with the Securities Division. On Item 6 of the Form D, Givbux indicated that it was relying on the exemption provided by federal Rule 504. In a cover letter included with its filing, Givbux stated that it made its first sale to a Washington resident on February 8, 2019. In fact, investor funds from a Washington resident were deposited into the Givbux business checking account a few weeks earlier on January 14, 2019, and much of those funds were spent or transferred to other accounts within two days. On April 30, 2019, Givbux filed an amended Form D with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and sent a copy by e-mail to the Securities Division. Givbux claimed that it never intended to utilize the Rule 504 exemption, but had mistaken it for Rule 506.

Based upon the above Findings of Fact, the following Conclusions of Law are made:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The offer and/or sale of the common stock described above constitute the offer and/or sale of a security as defined in RCW 21.20.005(14) and (17).
- 2. Givbux Global Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones each violated RCW 21.20.010, because, as set forth in the Tentative Findings of Fact, they made untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

Based upon the foregoing and finding it in the public interest:

CONSENT ORDER

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND ORDERED that Respondents Givbux Global Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones, their agents and employees each shall cease and desist from violating RCW 21.20.010.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND ORDERED that Givbux Global Partners, Inc. shall be liable for and shall pay a fine of \$1,000 on or before the entry of this Consent Order.

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	IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND ORDERED that Givbux Global Partners, Inc. shall be liable for and
	shall pay investigative costs of \$500 on or before entry of this Consent Order.
	IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the Securities Division has jurisdiction to enter this Consent Order.
	IT IS FURTHER AGREED that Respondents Givbux Global Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones
	entered into this Consent Order freely and voluntarily and with a full understanding of its terms and
	significance.
	IT IS FURTHER AGREED that in consideration of the foregoing, Respondents Givbux Global
	Partners, Inc. and Kenyatto M. Jones each waive their right to a hearing and to judicial review of this matter
	pursuant to RCW 21.20.440 and Chapter 34.05 RCW.
	WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.
	Signed this 17 day of July 2019.
	Signed by:
	Givbux Global Partners, Inc.
	/s/
	Kenyatto M. Jones Chief Executive Officer
	Signed by:
	Kenyatto M. Jones, Individually
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CONSENT ORDER

1	SIGNED and ENTERED this <u>2nd</u> day of <u>August</u> 2019.
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William M. Beatty Securities Administrator

Presented by:

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Robert Kondrat Financial Legal Examiner

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