CENTRAL SUN MINING INC.

Form 15-12B April 06, 2009 United States

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 15

CERTIFICATION AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 OR SUPENSION OF DUTY TO FILE REPORTS UNDER SECTIONS 13 AND 15(d) OF THE SECURITES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

Commission File Number: 001-32412

CENTRAL SUN MINING INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

6 Adelaide Street East, Suite 500

Toronto, Ontario M5C 1H6

(416) 860-0919

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant s principal executive offices)

Common Shares, no par value

(Title of each class of securities covered by this Form)

none

(Titles of all other classes of securities for which a duty to file reports under section 13(a) or 15(d) remains)

Please place an X in the box(es) to designate the appropriate rule provisions(s) relied upon to terminate or suspend the duty to file reports:

Rule 12g-4(a)(1) Rule 12g-4(a)(2) Rule 12h-3(b)(1)(i) Rule 12h-3(b)(1)(ii)

Rule 15d-6

Approximate number of holders of record as of the certification or notice date: 1

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Central Sun Mining Inc. has caused this certification/notice to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned duly authorized person.

Date: April 6, 2009

BY: <u>/s/ Roger Richer</u> Name: Roger Richer

Title: Director

nkruptcy Code. However, based upon the Company's current financial condition as discussed above, management believes that additional debt or equity capital will need to be raised in order for theglobe to continue to operate as a going concern on a long-term basis. The Company currently has no access to credit facilities and has traditionally relied on borrowings from related parties to meet short-term liquidity needs, including to fund its public company operating costs while it explores its options related to the future of theglobe. Any such equity capital raised would likely result in very substantial dilution in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock, and, if raised from anyone other than Mr. Egan or his related entities, would likely result in a change in control of theglobe. Given theglobe's current financial condition, it has no intent to seek to acquire or start any new businesses. It is possible, however, that the Company could become a party to a "reverse merger" or similar transaction whereby a privately owned operating company would be merged into, or otherwise acquired by, the Company or a subsidiary thereof, in exchange for the issuance of shares of capital stock to the owners of the private company that would then represent substantially all of the then outstanding capital stock of the Company. There can be no assurance that any such reverse merger or similar transaction will be pursued or consummated, or that the Company will continue as a going concern.

WE MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN SETTLING DISPUTED VENDOR CHARGES.

During 2014, we derecognized approximately \$84 thousand of liabilities (including \$33 thousand of disputed liabilities) related to our former Tralliance business. Additionally, during 2012, we derecognized approximately \$1.354 million of old liabilities related to our former VoIP telephony services business (including approximately \$1.0 million of disputed liabilities) and in 2013 we derecognized approximately \$296 thousand of old liabilities related to our former Tralliance business (including \$170 thousand of disputed liabilities). These liabilities were derecognized based on our belief that the applicable statute of limitations periods to bring claims to collect such liabilities have expired. There can no assurance that vendors will not file claims and attempt to collect certain of these derecognized liabilities for which we believe the statute of limitations has lapsed. Should vendors file claims, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in settling the claims without significant costs, including attorney's fees. Any adverse outcome in any of these matters could materially and adversely affect our financial position, utilize a significant portion of our cash resources and/or require additional capital to be infused into the Company, and adversely affect our ability to continue as a going concern.

OUR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYFORWARDS MAY BE SUBSTANTIALLY LIMITED.

As of December 31, 2016, we had net operating loss carryforwards which may be potentially available for U.S. tax purposes of approximately \$166 million. These carryforwards expire through 2036. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating losses and tax credits in the event of an "ownership change" of a corporation. Due to various significant changes in our ownership interests, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that occurred prior to December 31, 2008, we have substantially limited the availability of our net operating loss carryforwards.

OUR OFFICERS, INCLUDING OUR CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRESIDENT HAVE OTHER INTERESTS; WE HAVE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH OUR DIRECTORS; ALL OF OUR DIRECTORS ARE EMPLOYEES OR STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY OR AFFILIATES OF OUR LARGEST STOCKHOLDER.

Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Michael Egan, is an officer or director of other companies. Mr. Egan became our Chief Executive Officer effective June 1, 2002. Mr. Egan is also the controlling investor of The Registry Management Company, LLC, Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., E&C Capital Partners LLLP, and E&C Capital Partners II, LLC, which are our largest stockholders. Mr. Egan is also the controlling investor of License Holdings, LLC and Labigroup Holdings, LLC, entities which have had various ongoing business relationships with the Company. Additionally, Mr. Egan is the controlling investor of Tralliance Registry Management Company, LLC, an entity which acquired our Tralliance business.

Our President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer and Director, Mr. Edward A. Cespedes, is also an officer, director or shareholder of other companies, including E&C Capital Partners LLLP, E&C Capital Partners II, LLC, and The Registry Management Company, LLC. Additionally, Mr. Cespedes currently serves as the President and a director of Paymeon, Inc., a location-based marketing company.

Our Vice President of Finance and Director, Ms. Robin Lebowitz is also an officer of Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. She is also an officer, director or shareholder of other companies or entities controlled by Mr. Egan and Mr. Cespedes, including The Registry Management Company, LLC.

Due to the relationships with his related entities, Mr. Egan will have an inherent conflict of interest in making any decision related to transactions between the related entities and us. Furthermore, the Company's Board of Directors presently is comprised entirely of individuals who are executive officers of theglobe, and therefore are not "independent." We intend to review related party transactions in the future on a case-by-case basis.

WE CURRENTLY HAVE NO BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND ARE A SHELL COMPANY.

Immediately following the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe became a shell company with no material operations or assets, and no source of revenue other than under the "net revenue" earn-out arrangement with Tralliance Registry Management. It is expected that theglobe's future operating expenses as a public shell company will consist primarily of expenses incurred under the aforementioned Master Services Agreement and other customary public company expenses, including legal, audit and other miscellaneous public company costs. Given theglobe's current financial condition and the state of the current United States capital markets and economy, the Company has no current intent to seek to acquire, or start, any other business.

WE MAY SUFFER ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES IF WE ARE DEEMED AN INVESTMENT COMPANY (DEFINED BELOW) AND WE MAY INCUR SIGNIFICANT COSTS TO AVOID INVESTMENT COMPANY STATUS.

We believe that we are not an investment company as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940. If the Commission or a court were to disagree with us, we could be required to register as an investment company. This would negatively affect our ability to consummate a potential acquisition of an operating company, subjecting us to disclosure and accounting guidance geared toward investment, rather than operating companies; limiting our liability to borrow money, issue options, issue multiple classes of stock and debt, and engage in transactions with affiliates; and requiring us to undertake significant costs and expenses to meet disclosure and regulatory requirements to which we would be subject as a registered investment company.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

WE ARE CONTROLLED BY OUR CHAIRMAN.

On September 29, 2008, in connection with the sale of Tralliance, the Company issued 229 million shares of its Common Stock to Registry Management, an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Previously on June 10, 2008, Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., also an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, converted an aggregate of \$400 thousand of outstanding convertible secured promissory notes due to them by the Company into 40 million shares of our Common Stock. As a result of the issuance of the 269 million shares under the transactions described above, Mr. Egan's beneficial ownership has been increased to approximately 76% of the Company's Common Stock and he continues to own such amount at June 30, 2017. Accordingly, Mr. Egan is in a position to control the vote on all corporate actions in the future.

DELISTING OF OUR COMMON STOCK MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR INVESTORS TO SELL SHARES.

The shares of our Common Stock were delisted from the NASDAQ national market in April 2001 and are now traded in the over-the-counter market on what is commonly referred to as the electronic bulletin board or "OTCBB." As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of the securities. The delisting has made trading our shares more difficult for investors. It has also made it more difficult for us to raise additional capital. We may also incur additional costs under state blue-sky laws if we sell equity due to our delisting.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN "PENNY STOCK" RULES WHICH MAY MAKE IT A LESS ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

Since the trading price of our Common Stock is less than \$5.00 per share and our net tangible assets are less than \$2.0 million, trading in our Common Stock is subject to the requirements of Rule 15g-9 of the Exchange Act. Under Rule 15g-9, brokers who recommend penny stocks to persons who are not established customers and accredited investors, as defined in the Exchange Act, must satisfy special sales practice requirements, including requirements that they make an individualized written suitability determination for the purchaser; and receive the purchaser's written consent prior to the transaction. The Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 also requires additional disclosures in connection with any trades involving a penny stock, including the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with that market. Such requirements may severely limit the market liquidity of our Common Stock and the ability of purchasers of our equity securities to sell their securities in the secondary market. For all of these reasons, an investment in our equity securities may not be attractive to our potential investors.

AS A RESULT OF THE CLOSING OF THE PURCHASE AGREEMENT, WE ARE A SHELL COMPANY AND ARE SUBJECT TO MORE STRINGENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RULE 144 IS NOT GENERALLY AVAILABLE AS A BASIS OF RESALE.

As a result of the consummation of the Purchase Transaction, we have no or nominal operations and assets, and pursuant to Rule 405 and Exchange Act Rule 12b-2, we are a shell company. Applicable securities rules prohibit shell companies from using a Form S-8 to register securities pursuant to employee compensation plans. However, the rules do not prevent us from registering securities pursuant to certain other registration statements. Additionally, Form 8-K requires shell companies to provide more detailed disclosure upon completion of a transaction that causes it to cease being a shell company. To the extent we acquire a business in the future, we must file a current report on Form 8-K containing the information required in a registration statement on Form 10, within four business days following completion of the transaction together with financial information of the private operating company. In order to assist

the SEC in the identification of shell companies, we are also required to check a box on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K indicating that we are a shell company. To the extent that we are required to comply with additional disclosure because we are a shell company, we may be delayed in executing any mergers or acquiring other assets that would cause us to cease being a shell company. In addition, the SEC adopted amendments to Rule 144 effective February 15, 2008, which (with limited exceptions related to restrictive securities acquired before we became a "shell company") do not allow a holder of restricted securities of a "shell company" to resell their securities pursuant to Rule 144. Preclusion from the use of the exemption from registration afforded by Rule 144 may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities.
None.
(b) Use of Proceeds From Sales of Registered Securities.
Not applicable.
(c) Repurchases.
None.
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ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES
None.
ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES
Not applicable.
ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION
None.
ITEM 6. EXHIBITS
31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.1NSXBRL Instance Document
101.SCHXBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CALXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEFXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PREXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

theglobe.com, inc.

Dated: August 10, 2017 By: /s/ Michael S. Egan

Michael S. Egan Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Edward A. Cespedes
Edward A. Cespedes
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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