

Edgar Filing: Eco-Trade Corp. - Form 10-K

Eco-Trade Corp.  
Form 10-K  
April 13, 2012

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United States  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT  
OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

☐ TRANSITIONAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-12000

ECO-TRADE CORP. (f/k/a Yasheng Eco-Trade Corp.)  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (803) 699-4940

1915 Eye Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
(Address of principal executive offices)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

13-3696015  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15 (d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirement for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer, large accelerated filer or smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes ☐ No ☒

On June 30, 2011, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$3,323,758, based upon the closing price on that date of the Common Stock of the registrant on the OTC Bulletin Board system of \$0.3201. For purposes of this response, the registrant has assumed that its directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of 5% or more of its Common Stock are deemed affiliates of the registrant.

At April 4, 2011, 103,853,499 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding.

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## STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this annual report, references to “Eco-Trade,” “BOPT,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our,” refer to Eco-Trade Corp.

Except for the historical information contained herein, some of the statements in this report contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are found in the sections entitled "Business," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk." They include statements concerning: our business strategy; expectations of market and customer response; liquidity and capital expenditures; future sources of revenues; expansion of our proposed product line; and trends in industry activity generally. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "could," "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "goal," or "continue" or similar terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to, the risks outlined under "Risk Factors," that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For example, assumptions that could cause actual results to vary materially from future results include, but are not limited to our ability to successfully develop and market our products to customers; our ability to generate customer demand for our products in our target markets; the development of our target markets and market opportunities; our ability to manufacture suitable products at a competitive cost; market pricing for our products and for competing products; the extent of increasing competition; technological developments in our target markets and the development of alternate, competing technologies in them; and sales of shares by existing shareholders. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Unless we are required to do so under U.S. federal securities laws or other applicable laws, we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

### Item 1. Business

#### General Overview

Eco-Trade Corp. (f/k/a Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation) is a Delaware corporation and was organized on November 9, 1992. It was a development stage company through December 1993. Eco-Trade Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as “Eco-Trade” or the “Company.”

Effective December 8, 2010, the Company changed its name to “Eco-Trade Corp.” and effected a reverse-split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock on a 100:1 basis pursuant to that certain Certificate of Amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended. Further, the Company’s symbol been changed to “BOPT.” FINRA implemented the name change, reverse split and symbol change effective December 9, 2010.

#### Business Strategy

Our business plan since 1993 has been identifying, developing and operating companies within emerging industries for the purpose of consolidation and sale if favorable market conditions exist. Although the Company primarily focuses on the operation and development of its core businesses, the Company pursues consolidations and sale opportunities in a variety of different industries, as such opportunities may present themselves, in order to develop its core businesses and additional areas outside of its core business. The Company may invest in other unidentified industries that the Company deems profitable. If the opportunity presents itself, the Company will consider

implementing its consolidation strategy with its subsidiaries and any other business that it enters into a transaction.

The Company is continuing to pursue its ongoing core business, and is seeking a potential business combination. As of this filing, no such business combination has been found. The Company's present cash reserves and monetary assets are not sufficient to carry out its plan of operation without additional financing. The Company is currently attempting to arrange for financing through mezzanine arrangements, debt or equity that would enable it to proceed with its plan of investment operation. However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to close such financing transaction or, if financing is available, that the terms will be acceptable to the Company.

The Company's holdings in its subsidiaries at December 31, 2011 were as follows:

100% of DCG – discontinued operations

100% of Vortex Ocean One, LLC - discontinued operations

On April 15, 2010, the Company sold all its holdings in Micrologic for consideration of \$20,000.

On June 30, 2010, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (the "Agreement") with CMARK International, Inc. ("CMARK"), for the purpose of creating a jointly owned company to be named "Government Logistics Financing Group" or such other acceptable name ("Newcorp"), that will assist in implementing and servicing an existing backlog of services provided by CMARK in the areas of construction, interior systems and hospitality operations primarily to the U.S. Federal government and U.S. Federal government prime contractors. The authorized capital of Newcorp will consist of 100,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. Upon creation of Newcorp, the Company will subscribe for 50 shares at an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000, and CMARK will subscribe for 50 shares at an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000. Newcorp will have a Board of Directors consisting of two members, one being designated by the Company and the other being designated by CMARK. Said Agreement has not been consummated to date, as CMARK did not provide the Company with audited financial statements.

The Company's core business was the development of a logistics center in Southern California. That operation has been discontinued.

The Company's headquarters and operational offices are located at 1915 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

#### Employees

As of December 31, 2011, the Company employed one full-time employee in executive and administrative functions. We believe that our relationship with our employee is good.

#### Property

The Company is operating only from its operational offices located at 9270 Two Notch Road, Suite 4, Columbia, SC 29223. The Company will pay no rent until participation in lease expenses has been established.

#### Available Information

All reports of the Company filed with the SEC are available free of charge through the SEC's Web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). In addition, the public may read and copy materials filed by the Company at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain additional information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330.

#### Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has a net loss allocable to common shareholders of \$25,152,667 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The Company had a working capital deficiency, stockholders' deficiency and accumulated deficit of \$1,313,362, \$1,313,362 and \$136,970,774, respectively, at December 31, 2011. In addition, the Company has no revenues and is in default on two promissory notes. These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate revenues and its ability to continue receiving investment capital and loans from third parties to sustain its current level of operations. The Company is in the process of securing working capital from investors for common stock convertible notes payable, and/or strategic partnerships. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in these efforts.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following important factors among others, could cause our actual operating results to differ materially from those indicated or suggested by forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K or presented elsewhere by management from time to time.

There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operation may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

#### Risks Related to Our Business

We have sustained recurring losses since inception and expect to incur additional losses in the foreseeable future.

We were formed on November 9, 1992 and have reported annual net losses since inception. For our years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we experienced net losses allocable to common shareholders of \$25,152,667 and \$2,946,759, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, we had an accumulated deficit of \$136,970,774. In addition, we expect to incur additional losses in the foreseeable future, and there can be no assurance that we will ever achieve profitability. Our future viability, profitability and growth depend upon our ability to successfully operate, expand our operations and obtain additional capital. There can be no assurance that any of our efforts will prove successful or that we will not continue to incur operating losses in the future.

We do not have substantial cash resources and if we cannot raise additional funds or generate more revenues, we will not be able to pay our vendors and will probably not be able to continue as a going concern.

As of December 31, 2011, our available cash balance was \$0. We will need to raise additional funds to pay outstanding vendor invoices and execute our business plan. Our future cash flows depend on our ability to sell our products to retail establishments and/or license our products to third parties. There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to us.

We may be required to pursue sources of additional capital through various means, including joint venture projects and debt or equity financings. Future financings through equity investments will be dilutive to existing stockholders. Also, the terms of securities we may issue in future capital transactions may be more favorable for our new investors. Newly issued securities may include preferences, superior voting rights, the issuance of warrants or other convertible securities, which will have additional dilutive effects. Further, we may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital and/or financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we may issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which will adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to obtain needed financing may be impaired by such factors as the weakness of capital markets and the fact that we have not been profitable, which could impact the availability or cost of future financings. If the amount of capital we are able to raise from financing activities, together with our revenues from operations, is not sufficient to satisfy our capital needs, even to the extent that we reduce our operations accordingly, we may be required to cease operations.

We have a limited operating history, and it may be difficult for potential investors to evaluate our business.

We began operations in November 1992. Our limited operating history makes it difficult for potential investors to evaluate our business or prospective operations. Since our formation, we have generated only limited revenues. There can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that we will be able to attain profitability.

#### Risks Relating to Our Organization and Our Common Stock

As a publicly registered company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of federal securities laws, which can be expensive and may divert resources from other projects, thus impairing our ability to grow.

We are a public reporting company and, accordingly, subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and other federal securities laws, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"). The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC (including reporting of the Merger) and furnishing audited reports to stockholders will cause our expenses to be higher than a private company.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or to prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our reputation and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock.

It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the internal controls and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other finance personnel in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures.



Effective internal control is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, and our business and reputation with investors may be harmed. In addition, if we are unable to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, then we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications required by such act, which may preclude us from keeping our filings with the SEC current and may adversely affect any market for, and the liquidity of, our common stock.

Public company compliance may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain officers and directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, we expect these new rules and regulations to increase our compliance costs and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public company, we also expect that these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

Because we are listed on the OTCQB, we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.

There may be risks associated with us being public and listed on the OTCQB. Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will, in the future, want to conduct any secondary offerings on our behalf.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- changes in our industry;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- our ability to obtain working capital financing;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- limited “public float” in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;
- sales of our common stock;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- operating results that fall below expectations;
- loss of any strategic relationship;
- regulatory developments;
- economic and other external factors; and
- period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may not pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.



There is currently no liquid trading market for our common stock and we cannot ensure that one will ever develop or be sustained.

To date there has been limited liquid trading market for our common stock. We cannot predict how liquid the market for our common stock might become. As soon as is practicable after becoming eligible, we anticipate applying for listing of our common stock on either the NYSE Amex Equities, The NASDAQ Capital Market or other national securities exchange, assuming that we can satisfy the initial listing standards for such exchange. We currently do not satisfy the initial listing standards for any of these exchanges, and cannot ensure that we will be able to satisfy such listing standards or that our common stock will be accepted for listing on any such exchange. Should we fail to satisfy the initial listing standards of such exchanges, or our common stock is otherwise rejected for listing and remains quoted on the OTCQB or is suspended from the OTCQB, the trading price of our common stock could suffer and the trading market for our common stock may be less liquid and our common stock price may be subject to increased volatility.

Furthermore, for companies whose securities are quoted on the OTCQB, it is more difficult (i) to obtain accurate quotations, (ii) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about such companies and (iii) to obtain needed capital.

Our common stock is currently considered a “penny stock,” which may make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.

Our common stock is currently considered a “penny stock” and may continue in the future to be subject to the “penny stock” rules adopted under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules generally apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market or other national securities exchange and trades at less than \$5.00 per share, other than companies that have had average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years or that have tangible net worth of at least \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than “established customers” complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. If we remain subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for our securities. Since our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors may find it more difficult to dispose of our securities.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or upon the expiration of any statutory holding period under Rule 144, or issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an “overhang” and in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Our directors have the right to authorize the issuance of additional shares of our preferred stock and additional shares of our common stock.

Our directors, within the limitations and restrictions contained in our articles of incorporation and without further action by our stockholders, have the authority to issue shares of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to fix the number of shares and the relative rights, conversion rights, voting rights, and terms of redemption, liquidation preferences and any other preferences, special rights and qualifications of any such series. Any issuance of additional shares of preferred stock could adversely affect the rights of holders of our common stock. Should we issue additional shares of our common stock at a later time, each investor's ownership interest in our stock would be proportionally reduced. No investor will have any preemptive right to acquire additional shares of our common stock, or any of our other securities.

A sale of a substantial number of shares of the Company's common stock may cause the price of its common stock to decline.

If the Company's stockholders sell substantial amounts of the Company's common stock in the public market, the market price of its common stock could fall. These sales also may make it more difficult for the Company to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that the Company deems reasonable or appropriate.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

## Item 2. Properties

The Company is operating only from its operational offices located at 1915 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The Company will pay no rent until participation in lease expenses has been established.

## Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to litigation or other legal proceedings that we consider to be a part of the ordinary course of our business. We are not involved currently in legal proceedings other than detailed below that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. We may become involved in material legal proceedings in the future.

### Loss Contingencies

Transfer Agent – On or about May 2011 the Company notified American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLS (“AST”) of the Company’s intent to terminate their services as the Company Transfer Agent and subsequently appointing Select Fidelity Transfer Services Ltd (“Select”) as the company’s new Transfer Agent. AST charged the Company with unacceptable amounts and only upon receipt of full payment will terminate servicers and forward all records pursuant to the Company’s instructions. As the Company contest said charges, AST did not forward to select all records.

On September 15, 2011, Vintage Filings, LLC filed a suit, Vintage Filings, LLC v. Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills Courthouse – West District. The company being sued is the predecessor to Eco-Trade for \$12,515 for services allegedly rendered and recorded on the Company’s books. The Company was not properly served in this matter. A hearing was scheduled for March 22, 2012 and the Company did not attend as the Company believes it was not properly served. The Company has recorded the liability accordingly.

### Gain Contingencies

On February 14, 2007, the Company filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles against, Mr. Hecht, a foreign attorney, alleging fraud and seeking the return of funds held in escrow, and sought damages in the amount of approximately 250,000 Euros (approximately \$316,000 as of the date of actual transferring the funds), plus interest, costs and fees. In April 2007, the foreign attorney returned \$92,694 (70,000 Euros on the date of transfer) to the Company which netted \$72,694. In June 2007, the Company filed a claim seeking a default judgment against said foreign attorney. On October 25, 2007, the Company obtained a default judgment against the foreign attorney for the sum of \$249,340.65. On February 7, 2011, the Company retained domestic Israeli counsel to try to collect the aforementioned judgment amount.

DDG – Gas Project - Vortex One - The Company via Vortex One commenced its DCG’s drilling program, where Vortex One via its former member TA, was the first cash investor. Since said cash investment was done in July 2008, the Company defaulted on terms, period and presentations (based on third parties presentations). Based on series of defaults of third parties, Vortex One entered into a sale agreement with third parties regarding specific 4 wells assignments. Per the terms of the sale, Vortex One and the Company should be paid commencing May 1, 2009. Vortex One and the Company agreed to give the Buyer a one-time 60 days extension, and put them on notice for being in default on said notes. To date the operator of the wells paid Vortex One (on behalf of the Buyer) per the terms of the agreement 3 payments (for the months of April, May and July 2009 – Operator did not pay for the month of June 2009) amounting to \$13,093.12. Vortex One position is that the Buyer as well as the operator is under breach of the Sale agreement and the Note’s terms, and notice has been issued for default. In lieu of the non-material amount,

no provision was made to income of \$2,617 (20% the Company share per the operating agreement) until the Company finishes its investigation of the subject.

On July 1, 2008, DCG entered into a Drilling Contract (Model Turnkey Contract) ("Drilling Contract") with a third party ("ONG"). Pursuant to the Drilling Contract, ONG has been engaged to drill four wells in Crockett County, Texas. The drilling of the first well commenced immediately at the cost of \$525,000 and the drilling of the subsequent three wells scheduled for as later phase, by ONG and the prior chairman of the Company, Mr. Mustafoglu, ("MM"), as well as the wells locations. On November 6, 2008, the Company exercised an option to drill its fifth well in the Adams-Baggett field in West Texas. The Company has 120 days to drill the lease to be assigned to it as a result of the option exercise. Pipeline construction related to connecting wells 42-105-40868 and 42-105-40820 had been completed. Per the owners of the land the assignment of the lease will terminate effective March 3, 2009 in the event that the Company does not drill and complete a well that is producing or capable of producing oil and/or gas in paying quantities. The Company contests the owner termination dates. Based on MM's negligence and executed unauthorized agreements with third parties, the Company may hold ONG and others responsible for damages to the Company with regards to surface rights, wells locations and further charges of ONG which are not acceptable to the Company. The Company did not commence legal acts yet, and evaluate its rights with its legal consultants.

In August 2010, the Company agent of service was served with a complaint by Mr. Sharp (“GS”) against the Company for breach of agreement. The complaint was filed with the Superior Court of California, in the County of Los Angeles – Case Number 10K15452. The Company defended itself vigorously, and the Company prevailed. The Company filed motions to recover its expenses and legal fees against GS and was awarded \$10,000 by the court. As of December 31, 2011, GS has not paid the Company the amount awarded in the judgment.

Yasheng Group, Inc. (“Yasheng”) - The Company entered into series of agreements with Yasheng. Yasheng failed to comply with the Company’s due diligence procedures, and as such terminated the definitive agreement with the Company in November 2009. Under the Exchange Agreement, the Exchange Agreement may be terminated by written consent of both parties, by either party if the other party has breached the Exchange Agreement or if the closing conditions are not satisfied or by either party if the exchange is not closed by September 30, 2009 (the “Closing Date”). As part of the closing procedure, the Company requested that Yasheng-BVI provide a current legal opinion from a reputable Chinese law firm attesting to the fact that no further regulatory approval from the Chinese government is required as well as other closing conditions to close the Exchange. On November 3, 2009, the Company sent Yasheng and Yasheng-BVI a letter demanding various closing items. Yasheng and Yasheng-BVI did not deliver the requested items and, on November 9, 2009, after verbally consulting management of the Company with respect to the hardship and delays expected consolidating both companies’ audits, Yasheng and Yasheng-BVI sent a termination notice to the Company advising that the Exchange Agreement had been terminated. On April 5, 2010, the Company issued a formal request to Yasheng demanding that they surrender of the 500,000 shares that were issued to them in 2009, as well as reimburse the Company for its expenses associated with the transaction in the amount of \$348,240. To date, said formal request was not answered by Yasheng, and as such, on September 30, 2010, the Company’s Board of Directors voted to cancel the 500,000 shares. As of December 31, 2011, the 500,000 shares have not been returned to the Company therefore have not been cancelled,

#### Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

## PART II

#### Item 5. Market For Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

##### Market Information

Effective December 8, 2010, the Company changed its name to “Eco-Trade Corp.” and the symbol changed to “BOPT.”

For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of common stock. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations without retail markup, markdown, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of common stock. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations without retail markup, markdown, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2011

For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2010