

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

REGO GAINER FINANCIAL, INC., a California corporation; REGO GAINER, INC., a California corporation; and KWOK LUN LAM, an individual;

Defendants.

Case No. 02-01417 DT (Mcx)

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF AND FOR CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1-25

I.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Section 2(c)(2)(B)(i) and (ii) of the Commodity
Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2001)("Act") grants plaintiff, the
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission"), jurisdiction
over certain transactions in foreign currency that are contracts
for the sale of a commodity for future delivery, including the
transactions alleged in this Complaint. This Court has
jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act,
7 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2001), which authorizes the Commission to seek
injunctive relief against any person whenever it shall appear
that such person has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage
in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision
of the Act or any rule, regulation or order thereunder.

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2. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e)(2001), in that Defendants are found in, inhabit, or transact business in this District, and the acts and practices in violation of the Act have occurred, are occurring, or are about to occur, within this District, among other places.

II.

SUMMARY

- 3. From December 21, 2000 to the present, Defendants Rego Gainer Financial, Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc. (collectively "Rego Gainer") and Kwok Lun Lam ("Lam") have solicited and accepted funds from unsophisticated retail investors to engage in speculative trading of foreign currency futures contracts.

 Because these transactions are not consummated on or subject to the rules of a contract market designated by the Commission or consummated on a market registered as a derivatives transaction execution facility, Defendants have violated Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a) (2001).
- 4. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7
 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2001), Plaintiff Commission brings this action to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices of Defendants. In addition, Plaintiff seeks civil monetary penalties in the amount of not more than the higher of \$120,000 for each violation or triple the monetary gain to Defendants for each violation of the Commodity Exchange Act, disgorgement of Defendants' ill-gotten gains, restitution to customers, prejudgment interest and such other relief as this Court may deem necessary or appropriate.
 - 5. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants are likely to

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continue to engage in the acts and practices alleged in this Complaint, as more fully described below.

III.

THE PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Commission is an independent federal regulatory agency that is charged with responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq. (2001).
- 7. Defendant Rego Gainer Financial, Inc. was incorporated in California on January 4, 2000. Rego Gainer Financial, Inc. maintains its principal place of business at 3435 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2880, Los Angeles, California 90010. It is engaged in the business of trading foreign currency futures contracts with the retail public. It has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.
- 8. Defendant Rego Gainer, Inc. was incorporated in California on December 18, 1997. Rego Gainer, Inc. maintains its principal place of business at 3435 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2880, Los Angeles, California 90010. Rego Gainer, Inc. and Rego Gainer Financial, Inc. share the same address, telephone number and business premises. The only business conducted at these premises is the business of trading foreign currency futures contracts with the retail public. It has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.
- 9. Defendant Lam is the president of Rego Gainer
 Financial, Inc. and Rego Gainer, Inc. Lam lives in Los Angeles,
 California. Lam is in charge of the day-to-day operations for
 both corporations. He has never been registered with the

Commission in any capacity.

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IV.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- From December 21, 2000 to the present, the Defendants have conducted business out of Defendants' Los Angeles, California office for the purpose of selling foreign currency futures contracts to the retail public.
- 11. Defendants obtain customers by placing ads in the "Employment/Job Opportunity" classified section of The Korea Daily newspaper in Los Angeles. The ads in The Korea Daily offer employment/job opportunities to persons interested in profiting in the international currency market as "Financial Traders."
- 12. Defendants also obtain customers by posting job positions for "Foreign Currency Brokers or Traders" on the Internet at www.hotjobs.com.
- 13. Persons who respond to the ads are invited to Defendants' office, where Defendants provide training on how to trade foreign currency. Upon completion of the training, Defendants solicit the "trainees" to open personal accounts at Rego Gainer Financial in order to speculate in foreign currency with their own money. Defendants seek initial investments of \$10,000 in these personal accounts. Customers sign Rego Gainer Financial's "Client's Agreement" and other account opening documents.
- Since December 21, 2000, Defendants have falsely and misleadingly described the profit opportunities available from trading through their business, have misrepresented that they were placing trades through a third party dealer, and have

misrepresented that their business was registered with the CFTC.

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- 15. Customers commence their trading by placing orders with Rego Gainer Financial, Inc., who conducts the trading activities. Rego Gainer Financial, Inc. receives the orders and quotes prices. If the customer accepts the price, Rego Gainer Financial, Inc. completes a transaction ticket to confirm the sale and time stamps it.
- 16. The foreign currency contracts that Defendants market concern the purchase or sale of commodities for future delivery at prices or using pricing formulas that are established at the time the contracts are initiated, and may be fulfilled through offset, cancellation, cash settlement or other means to avoid delivery.
- 17. The Defendants market these contracts to the general public. The customers who purchase these futures contracts have no commercial need for the foreign currency. Instead, customers enter into these transactions to speculate and profit from anticipated price fluctuations in the markets for these currencies.
- 18. Customers do not anticipate taking -- and do not take delivery of the foreign currencies they purchase as a
 consequence of these investments. If the market moves in a
 favorable direction, a customer expects to liquidate his or her
 investment by authorizing the sale of the contract and taking the
 profits.
- 19. Customers do not negotiate individual purchase agreements with Rego Gainer Financial. The rules for margin calls, and other terms and conditions of Defendant's contracts,

as set by Defendants, are standardized.

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- 20. Defendants do not conduct their foreign currency futures transactions on or subject to the rules of a board of trade that has been designated by the Commission as a contract market, nor are any of these transactions executed or consummated by or through a member of such a contract market. Defendants do not conduct their transactions on a facility registered as a derivatives transaction execution facility.
- 21. Section 2(c)(2)(B)(i) and (ii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2001), provides that the Commission shall have jurisdiction over an agreement, contract or transaction in foreign currency that is a sale of a commodity for future delivery, so long as the contract is "offered to, or entered into with, a person that is not an eligible contract participant" unless the counter-party, or the person offering to be the counter-party, is a regulated entity, as defined in the Commodity Futures Modernization Act.
- 22. Section 1a(12)(A)(xi) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 (2001), defines an eligible contract participant as an individual who has total assets in excess of: a) \$10 million; or b) \$5 million and who enters the transaction to manage the risk associated with an asset owned or a liability incurred, or reasonably likely to be owned or incurred. At least some, if not all, of the foreign currency futures transactions alleged herein were offered to or entered into with persons who were not eligible contract participants.
- 23. No Defendant is a proper counter-party for retail foreign currency transactions, and therefore the Commission has jurisdiction over the transactions in retail foreign currency

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VIOLATION OF SECTION 4(a) OF THE ACT, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a): OFFER AND SALE OF COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS NOT CONDUCTED ON A BOARD OF TRADE WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS A CONTRACT MARKET

- Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 23 above and incorporates these allegations herein by reference.
- Since at least December 21, 2000, and continuing to the present, Defendants have offered to enter into, entered into, executed, confirmed the execution of, or conducted an office or business in the United States for the purpose of soliciting, accepting any order for, or otherwise dealing in transactions in, or in connection with, a contract for the purchase of sale of a commodity for future delivery when: (a) such transactions have not been conducted on or subject to the rules of a board of trade which has been designated by the Commission as a contract market for such commodity, and (b) such contracts have not been executed or consummated by or through a member of such contract market, in violation of Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a) (2001).
- 26. Each foreign currency futures transaction not conducted on a designated contract market made during the relevant time period, including but not limited to those conducted by the Defendants as specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. \S 6(a)(2001).

VI.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission

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respectfully requests that this Court, as authorized by Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(2001) and pursuant to the Court's equitable powers, enter:

- an order of preliminary injunction and an order of permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants Rego Gainer Financial, Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc., and Kwok Lun Lam and any other person or entity associated with them, including any successor thereof, from engaging in conduct violative of Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a) (2001);
- 2. an order directing Defendants Rego Gainer Financial,
 Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc., and Kwok Lun Lam and any
 successors thereof, to disgorge, pursuant to such
 procedure as the Court may order, all benefits received
 from the acts or practices which constituted violations
 of the Act, as described herein, and interest thereon
 from the date of such violations;
- 3. an order directing Defendants Rego Gainer Financial, Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc., and Kwok Lun Lam to make full restitution to every customer whose funds were received by them as a result of acts and practices which constituted violations of the Act, and interest thereon from the date of such violations;
- 4. an order directing Defendants Rego Gainer Financial,
 Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc., and Kwok Lun Lam to pay a
 civil penalty in the amount of not more than the higher
 of \$120,000 for each violation or triple the monetary
 gain to Defendants for each violation of the Act;

1	5. an order requiring Defendants Rego Gainer Financial,
2	Inc., Rego Gainer, Inc., and Kwok Lum Lam to pay costs
3	and fees as permitted by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1920 and
4	2412(a)(2); and
5	6. such other and further remedial ancillary relief as the
6	Court may deem just and proper.
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8	Dated: February 19, 2002
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12	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
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