Approved Judgment

[2024] CMC-LON **Civ 144**

Case No: CMC-LON-2024-**SEALED**

IN THE CITY OF LONDON MAGISTRATE COURT

Magistrates' courts

1 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4N

Date**:** 01 /11 /2024

Before: **THE HONORABLE MRS SARA ELISABETH BEECHAM**

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Between:

TAN STANLEY YEW SAN **Claimant**

-v-

STATICS MARKET, LTD ALIAS STATUS MARKET, VADIM CHEBOTAR, JOHN KANTOR & GLOBALFXTRADING360 INVESTING LTD **Defendant**

David Platt QC & **Cassidy Charlie** (instructed by **Allen & Overy Law, Bf Solution's Group)** for the **Claimant**

Steiniger and Jonathan Clarke (instructed by **Steiniger law firm)** for the **Defendants**

Hearing dates: 2024 /02/02, 2024 /03/08, 2024/04/05, 2024/05/03, 2024/05/22 ,2024/11/01

.....

Approved Judgment

This Summary judgment was handed down remotely at 2PM on 1st November 2024 by circulation to the parties or their representatives and by release through the Victims Notification System**.**

Tel No: + 448081491683 **Fax No:** 0870 761 729 **Email:** cityoflondon@magistratecourt.uk

Approved Judgment

NB: Let it be noted that the names ""STATUS MARKET. "and STATICS MARKET "will be used interchangeably to represent the same entity. The Claimant and TAN STANLEY YEW SAN will be used interchangeably to represent the same entity.

PLAINTIFF	***ID NUMBER***
TAN STANLEY YEW SAN	**5891240**
	NEUTRAL CITATION NUMBER
DEFENDANTS	[2024] EWCA 702(Comm)
VADIM CHEBOTAR	**BATCH**
JOHN KANTOR	**#3(21-30)**
CARL ROMANCHUK	
GLOBALFXTRADING360 INVESTING LTD	
STATICS MARKET	alias (**STATUS MARKET)**

This is the judgment of the court.

The issue

Introduction

1.This case raises issues about the correct approach to handling clients' funds and ethical business practices by financial institutions that offer financial services to the public. the crux of which involves the defendant being sued for various civil wrongs including: **(F**alse pretense, Inflated values, Securities Fraud, Investment Advisor Fraud, Mail Fraud, Wire Fraud, False Statements, International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity Theft, Perjury, Violation of Markets in Financial Instrument Directive, Money Laundering, Manipulative & Deceptive Devices in Connection with Swaps)

2.This litigation indicates several prior attempts to resolve the situation with the defendants in various instances contacting top managers at the online trading company of which attempts to rectify the situation were unsuccessful and in one instance denied.

3.The Claimant is suing the defendants on the grounds of (fraud, Misappropriation of Funds, false statements, personal injuries and loss of enjoyment) and requesting

compensation for damages done which was a consequence of the working relationship had with the defendants

4.The claimant being represented by legal representatives David Platt Qc and Cassidy Charlie of Allen & Overy & Bf Solution's Group respectfully.

5. The Defendants being represented by legal representatives Ondre J Steiniger and Jonathan Clarke of Steiniger law firm. The hearings took place at the City of London Magistrate Court rooms 3, 4 & 2 the hearings dates are as follow 2nd February, 2024, 8th March ,2024, 5th April ,2023, 3rd May, 2024, 22nd May, 2024, 28th June ,2024 and 1st November ,2024 chronologically.

The Claimant had his opportunity to present his claim and evidence before the jury resulting to the notion that Statics Market alias Status Market portrayed acts and actions of the claims they had been accused of by numerous investors., The Enterprise had been previously accused of engaging in unlawful business practices and not acting in accordance to financial regulations. In this judgement indicated below are the claims and charges the defendants are being accused of violating regulator laws.

COUNT ONE:

Securities Fraud

"Fraud by false representation "[Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. (1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd, and its subsidiary company, Statics Market alias Status Market. Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 collectively and separately, had its principal place of business at 275 Deansgate Manchester United Kingdom M3 4el where they operated as a securities dealer that engaged in three principal types of business: Market Making; Proprietary Trading; and investment Advisory Services.

Approved Judgment

Statics Market alias Status Market was registered with the FCA (Financial Conduct Authority) as a broker-dealer and was, beginning in or about 2017 where its major description on the filing documentation was "investment adviser". At all times relevant to this Information, Statics Market alias Status Market. was a corporation incorporated in the United Kingdom. Statics Market Alias Status Market was engaged principally in "proprietary trading" defendant, Vadim Chebotar was the registered director of GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd**,** and served as its sole member and principal in that capacity, while defendants John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk controlled the business activities of Statics Market alias Status Market where they owned the majority of the voting shares and served as the Chairman and Board of Directors overseeing the day-to-day operation of Statics Market alias Status Market.

From at least **2017** the defendants, perpetrated a scheme to defraud investors and potential investors the Claimant included by soliciting millions of pounds in monetary value under the guise of investment promises while failing to honor their obligations to investors the Claimant included. In connection with this investment scheme, Statics Market alias Status Market accepted millions of pounds of investor's money, cumulatively from individual investors, charitable organizations, trusts, pension funds, and hedge funds, among others, and established on their behalf thousands of accounts at Statics Market alias Status Market from the outset of the scheme, and continuing throughout its operation, John Kantor obtained investors payments through interstate wire transfers, crypto payments ,credit & debit cards being processed across 6 continent on the reception of the payments the funds were rerouted being used for the personal benefit of his co-conspirator Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk without the knowledge or authorization of investors the Claimant included .Vadim Chebotar John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk solicited and caused others to solicit prospective clients to open trading accounts through Statics Market alias Status Market the Claimant included based upon, among other things.

The defendants promised to use investors funds to purchase assets such as (common stock, options, cryptocurrencies and other securities) of large, well-known corporations, and representations that were supposed to achieve high rates of return for investors including

the claimant with a supposed limited risk while in truth and in fact John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk knew, these promises made to investors which includes the claimant among other things, failing to invest the funds allocated by investors in addition to promises made on several account statements and other documents sent through the database belonging to Statics Market alias Status Market by representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market acting on behalf of Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk.

They operated a massive scheme in which investors funds were misappropriated and converted for the individual use of John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk and the operational cost of running Statics Market alias Status Market. In the course of carrying out the scheme Statics Market alias Status Market made, and caused others to make, false representations concerning investment strategies to investors and prospective investors of Statics Market alias Status Market among other things, marketed to clients and prospective clients an investment strategy referred to as a "split strike conversion" strategy.

Investors were promised that Statics Market alias Status Market would invest their fund**s** across multiple assets approximately **35-50** common stocks within the Standard & Poor's **100 Index (the "S&P loo"),** a collection of the 100 largest publicly traded companies in terms of their market capitalization and a few cryptocurrencies. Representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market claimed that they would select a basket of stocks that would closely mimic the price movements of the **S&P 100**.

Statics Market alias Status Market claimed that they would opportunistically time those purchases, and would be "out of the market intermittently, Statics Market alias Status Market also claimed that they would hedge all investments that were made in the basket of common stocks by using funds to buy and sell option contracts related to those stocks, thereby limiting potential losses caused by unpredictable changes in stock prices.

Further, to induce new and continued investments by the Claimant and other investors the defendants promised certain investors annual returns in varying amounts up to at least approximately 46 percent per year, representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market told certain clients that the fees for this service would be based on an approximately **((£))**

0.04 per share commission on the stocks that Statics Market alias Status Market traded for such investors

1.Section 4c(b) of the Act and Regulation 32.4 Against the Defendants 1. The allegations set forth incorporated herein.

2. During the relevant period, Statics Market alias Status Market traded, in or in connection with an offer to enter into, the entry the confirmation of the execution of, any commodity option transaction, using the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, directly and indirectly: (a) cheated or defrauded, and attempted to cheat and defraud, Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers; (b) made or caused to make Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers false reports or statements; and (c) deceived or attempted to deceive Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers, which is in violation of Section 4c(b) of the **[Fraud ,Act 2006, Section 2** 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), During the relevant period, Statics Market alias Status Market, in connection with an offer entered into, confirmation of the execution of, commodity, option transaction using the instrumentalities interstate commerce, directly and indirectly: (a) cheated or defrauded, and attempted to cheat and defraud, the Claimant and prospective customers; (b) made false reports or statements; and (c) deceived or attempted to deceive the Claimant and prospective customers, in violation of Section 3(b) of the **[Fraud Act 2006, Section 2]**

4.Vadim Chebotar is a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd constituting the violations set forth Accordingly, Vadim Chebotar are liable for each, and every violation of the Act committed.

5. John Kantor is a controlling person at GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations set forth in the counts above. Accordingly, John Kantor is liable for each, and every violation of the Act committed.

6. Carl Romanchuk is a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations set forth in the counts above Accordingly, Carl Romanchuk is liable for each, and every violation of the Act committed.

7. GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of Statics Market alias Status Market, and any of their agents, employees, or persons acting for them, pursuant to **Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act and Regulation 7.4** John Kantor is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of its agents' employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to **Section 2(a)(1)(B**) of the Act and Regulation 1.2.

8. John Kantor is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of any of his agents, employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act and Regulation 8. Each act of: (a)cheating or defrauding, and attempting to cheat and defraud, Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers; (b) making or causing to be made to Tan Stanley Yew San false reports or statements; and (c) deceiving or attempting to deceive Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers, is alleged as a separate and distinct violation of **Section4c(b) of the Act and Regulation 32.4.**

Each member of Statics Market alias Status Market, participated in the unlawful acts and practices described in this judgement are therefore jointly and severally liable for the violations of **"[Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5].**

COUNT TWO:

Wire Fraud

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]: The allegations contained in this paragraph is realleged and incorporated by reference in full set forth herein. From at least as early as the 2017 through on or about December 11th 2022, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly, having devised and intending to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and obtain money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and did transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire and radio communication in interstate and foreign commerce, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds for the

purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to wit, on or about December 1**1th, 2022** John Kantor and his coconspirators Vadim Chebotar and Carl Romanchuk caused approximately (£) 30million of investors' funds which include an estimate of **(£)55,926.585 (Fifty-five Thousand and Twenty-four pounds seven pennies only)** which was sent by Tan Stanley Yew San via crypto currencies and bank transfers and then later transferred to bank accounts via wire to accounts controlled by John Kantor.

COUNT THREE:

Investment Adviser Fraud

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a (B) (a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)]

(1) (a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5).] (1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).

The allegations contained in this paragraph above, are hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as fully set forth herein. From at least the **2017** through on or about **December 11th 2022**, in Southeast England and elsewhere, Vadim Chebotar and his

coconspirators John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk acting as an investment adviser under the guise of Statics Market alias Status Market, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly, by the use of the mails and means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, directly and indirectly, did: (a) employ devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors (b) engage in transactions, practices, and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors and (c) engaged in acts, practices, and courses of business that were fraudulent, deceptive, and manipulative.

COUNT FOUR:

International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity

[Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Section 85]

"Proceedings for an offence are started— (a)when a justice of the peace issues a summons or warrant under section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) in respect of the offence;

[F1(aa)when a [F2relevant prosecutor] issues a written charge and requisition [F3or single justice procedure notice] in respect of the offence;] (b)when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant; (c)when a bill of indictment is preferred under section 2 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933 (c. 36) in a case falling within subsection (2)(b) of that section (preferment by Court of Appeal or High Court judge) [F4or subsection (2)(ba) of that section (preferment by Crown Court judge following approval of deferred prosecution agreement)]."

The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 14, above, are hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. From at least as early as in or about 2017 through on or about **December 11, 2017**, in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, Vadim Chebotar and his coconspirators John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk in an offense involving and affecting interstate and foreign commerce, unlawfully, willfully and knowingly, transported, transmitted and transferred, attempted to transport, transmit and transfer, and caused others to transport, transmit and transfer, and attempt to transport, transmit, and transfer, funds from a place in the United Kingdom to a place outside the United Kingdom, and funds from a place outside the United Kingdom, to a place within

the United Kingdom, with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity involving fraud in the sales of securities, mail fraud, wire fraud, and theft from investors Tan Stanley Yew San included.

The accounts being controlled by John Kantor caused funds from investors including the Claimant to be wire transferred from Statics Market alias Status Market, bank accounts, in the United Kingdom to the various holding account in the Marshall Islands, the amount transferred indicate proceeds of crime violating the [**Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Section 85**] regulations.

COUNT FIVE:

International Money Laundering to Conceal and Disguise the Proceeds of Specified Unlawful Activity

[Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) [Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Section 85]

"Proceedings for an offence are started— (a)when a justice of the peace issues a summons or warrant under section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) in respect of the offence; [F1(aa)when a [F2relevant prosecutor] issues a written charge and requisition [F3or single justice procedure notice] in respect of the offence;] (b)when a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant; (c)when a bill of indictment is preferred under section 2 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) **Act 1933** (c. 36) in a case falling within subsection (2)(b) of that section (preferment by Court of Appeal or High Court judge) [F4or subsection (2)(ba) of that section (preferment by Crown Court judge following approval of deferred prosecution agreement)]**".**

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] (1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c): **Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6**], **"(**1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—(a)on summary conviction, to

imprisonment for a term not exceeding **[F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months.**"**

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7]

*(*1)A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article— (a)knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b)intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of, fraud (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable— (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [**F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both). (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months. The allegations contained in this paragraph is hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. 25. From at least as early as in or about 2017 through on or about **19th of March 2021,** in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, Vadim Chebotar and his coconspirators John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk cumulatively.

In an offense involving and affecting interstate commerce, knowing that the assets involved in certain financial transactions, withheld, Tan Stanley Yew San funds via the guise of "Statics Market alias Status Market actions which represent the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, unlawfully, willfully and knowingly would and did conduct and attempt to conduct such financial transactions which in fact involved the proceeds of specified unlawful activities, to wit, fraud in the sale of securities, mail fraud, wire fraud, and theft from Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors while knowing that the transactions were designed in whole and in part to conceal and disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership and the control of the proceeds of said specified unlawful activity.

Such financial transactions included, but were not limited to, the following: a. From at least in or about 2017, through on till about **9th of November 2023,** John Kantor caused funds

to be wire transferred from Status Market bank accounts in the United Kingdom including the Tan Stanley Yew San's funds to the Status Market accounts in the Marshall Islands and thereafter to be transferred from the Status Market accounts to various subsidiary accounts controlled by the defendants.

The methods of Operating these accounts along with the transfers were designed to give the false and fraudulent appearance that Statics Market alias Status Market were operating a legitimate investment advisory business in which client funds were being used to purchase and sell securities as Statics Market alias Status Market had promised, and to conceal the fact that no such purchases or sales were actually being made in the benefit of Tan Stanley Yew San & other investors in the United Kingdom but to purchase and maintain property and services for the personal use and benefit of the defendants

.

COUNT SIX:

Money Laundering

[The Money Laundering Regulations 2007 section 47].

"(1) If an offence under regulation 45 committed by a body corporate is shown— (a)to have been committed with the consent or the connivance of an officer of the body corporate; or (b)to be attributable to any neglect on his part, the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of an offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. (2) If an offence under regulation 45 committed by a partnership is shown— (a)to have been committed with the consent or the connivance of a partner; or (b)to be attributable to any neglect on his part, the partner as well as the partnership is guilty of an offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(3) If an offence under regulation 45 committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is shown— (a)to have been committed with the consent or the connivance of an officer of the association; or (b)to be attributable to any neglect on his part, that officer as well as the association is guilty of an offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. (4) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its

members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body.(5) Proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed by a partnership or an unincorporated association must be brought in the name of the partnership or association (and not in that of its members). (6) A fine imposed on the partnership or association on its conviction of an offence is to be paid out of the funds of the partnership or association.**"** The allegations contained in the paragraphs is hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as fully set forth herein.

From at least in or about the 2017, through on or about **11th December 2017** in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, Vadim Chebotar and his coconspirators John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk participated in an offense involving and affecting interstate and foreign commerce, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly engaged and attempted to engage in and cause others to engage in a monetary transaction in criminally derived property that was of a value greater than **(£) 10,000 (Ten -Thousand Pounds Only)** and was derived from specified unlawful activity; to wit, on or about **18th of June ,2021** Vadim Chebotar and his coconspirators John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk caused approximately **(£)55,024.701 (Fifty-five Thousand & Twenty-four pounds and seven penny**) derived from fraud in the sale of securities, mail fraud, wire fraud, and theft from the claimant to be transferred from "Statics Market alias Status Market account in United Kingdom to one of their controlled holding accounts in the Marshall Island actions violating the Proceeds of Crimes **Act 2002 (POCA).**

Approximately **(£)55,024.701(Fifty-five Thousand & Twenty-four pounds and seven penny**) derived from fraud by the sale of securities, mail fraud, wire fraud, and theft from Tan Stanley Yew San to be transferred from "Statics Market alias Status Market account in United Kingdom to one of his accounts in the Marshall Island. **Proceeds of Crimes Act 2002 (POCA).**

COUNT SEVEN:

False Statements

Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5] "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if — (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention)".

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3]

("a)(i)(ii), A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. "The allegations contained in the paragraph above, are hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Beginning in or about 2017 as described in the paragraph above, Statics Market alias Status Market was, among other things, an investment advice as described across registration documents Statics Market alias Status Market will be subjected to periodic examinations by the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)**. and was required to file an FCA **Financial Conduct Authority)**. Form ADV **(Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration)**. On or about

January 7th, 2019, Vadim Chebotar, filed and caused to be filed an **ADV** with the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)** signed by John Kantor, who certified, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United Kingdom, that the information and statements made therein were true and correct, and that he was signing the Statics Market alias Status Market ADV as a free and voluntary act. 32. The Statics Market Alias Status Market ADV

contained false statements made for the purpose of deceiving the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority**) and hiding the defendant's unlawful conduct described in the paragraphs above.

The Statics Market Alias Status Market ADV filed with the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)** stated, among other things, in substance, that Statics Market Alias Status Market had custody of advisory clients' securities. Which includes that of the Tan Stanley Yew San.

On or about the **19th of March 2021** in the United Kingdom John Kantor, and his coconspirators Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United Kingdom, namely, **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)**, made materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and representations, to which, John Kantor filed the Statics Market Alias Status Market **ADV** with the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority),** in which he made the following false statement that Statics Market Alias Status Market was material to the **FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority)** oversight of Statics Market Alias Status Markets investment adviser business: John Kantor falsely stated that Statics Market Alias Status Market had 'custody of the claimant's securities." **(Title 18, United Kingdom Fraud Act 2006).**

COUNT EIGHT:

Perjury

[Perjury Act 1911, Section 1]

(1) If any person lawfully sworn as a witness or as an interpreter in a judicial proceeding willfully makes a statement material in that proceeding, which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof on indictment, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or to imprisonment . . . F1 for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine or to both such penal servitude or imprisonment and fine.

(2) The expression "judicial proceeding" includes a proceeding before any court, tribunal, or person having by law power to hear, receive, and examine evidence on oath.

(3) Where a statement made for the purposes of a judicial proceeding is not made before the tribunal itself, but is made on oath before a person authorized by law to administer an oath to the person who makes the statement, and to record or authenticate the statement, it shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated as having been made in a judicial proceeding.

(4)A statement made by a person lawfully sworn in England for the purposes of a judicial proceeding— (a)in another part of His Majesty's dominions; or (b)in a British tribunal lawfully constituted in any place by sea or land outside His Majesty's dominions; o(c)in a tribunal of any foreign state, shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated as a statement made in a judicial proceeding in England.

(5) Were, for the purposes of a judicial" proceeding in England, a person is —(a)in any other part of His Majesty's dominions; or (b)before a British tribunal or a British officer in a foreign country, or within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England; a statement made by such person so sworn as aforesaid (unless the Act of Parliament under which it was made otherwise specifically provides) shall be treated for the purposes of this section as having been made in the judicial proceeding in England for the purposes whereof it was made.

(6) If any person, in giving any testimony (either orally or in writing) otherwise than on oath, where required to do so by an order under section 2 of the Evidence **(Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act 1975,** makes a statement (a)which he knows to be false in a material particular, or (b)which is false in a material particular and which he does not believe to be true, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both.]

False statements on oath made otherwise than in a judicial proceeding. [Perjury Act 1911, Section 2]

"If any person— (1) being required or authorized by law to make any statement on oath for any purpose, and being lawfully sworn (otherwise than in a judicial proceeding) willfully makes a statement which is enactment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and,

on conviction thereof on indictment, shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years or to imprisonment, . . . F1 for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine or to both such penal servitude or imprisonment and fine. **"**False statements on oath made otherwise than in a judicial proceeding (1), (2) 3, 5 **[False statutory declarations and other false statements without oath** (a) (b) (c) .

False declarations, &c. to obtain registration, &c. for carrying on a vocation. [Perjury Act 1911, Section 6]

" If any person—(a)procures or attempts to procure himself to be registered on any register or roll kept under or in pursuance of any public general Act of Parliament for the time being in force of persons qualified by law to practice any vocation or calling; or (b)procures or attempts to procure a certificate of the registration of any person on any such register or roll as aforesaid, by willfully making or producing or causing to be made or produced either verbally or in writing, any declaration, certificate, or representation which he knows to be false or fraudulent, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable on conviction thereof on indictment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine, or to both such imprisonment and fine.**"**

The allegations contained above, are hereby repeated, realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. As described Statics Market alias Status Market was at a certain time, among other things, a broker-dealer and investment adviser registered with the **FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme)** at one point in time.

As such, Statics Market alias Status Market was subject to periodic examinations by the FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme). The FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) has broad authority to conduct investigations into various aspects of the securities markets and about December 6th ,2023 an interview with Tan Stanley Yew San. was conducted as part of the investigation into the allegation filed against Statics Market alias Status Market Prior to the interview conducted with the claimant.

The FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) conducted a broad investigation into various aspects of the securities dealing of Statics Market alias Status Market on or about September 19th , 2023, employees of the FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) took the voluntary testimony of John Kantor, under oath after a cross examination

of John Kantor, FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) Testimony, John Kantor, made numerous false and misleading statements for the purpose of deceiving the FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) and hiding unlawful conduct perpetrated by Statics Market alias Status Market described in paragraphs 4 through 11, above.

John Kantor testified, among other things, in substance, that: **(a)** Statics Market alias Status Market executed trades of common stock on behalf of the Tan Stanley Yew San **(b)** Statics Market alias Status Market executed options contracts on behalf of Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors; **(c)** GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd, LTD had custody of the assets managed on behalf of its investment advisory clients; and **(d)** Statics Market alias Status Market `used the same trading strategy for Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors.

On or about 19th September, 2023, at 15 St Botolph Street, EC3A 7QU; London **,** Vadim Chebotar the defendant, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer and person, in a case in which the law of the United Kingdom authorizes an oath to be administered, namely, in testimony before an officer of the FSCS (Financial Services Compensation Scheme) that he would testify, declare, depose and certify truly, and that any written testimony, declaration, deposition and certificate by him subscribed, would be true, unlawfully, willfully, knowingly, and contrary to such oath, stated and subscribed material matters which he did not believe to be true, 18 namely, in his testimony on or about September 19th, 2023, John Kantor knowingly testified falsely as to the material matters in the portions of his cited testimony.

COUNT NINE:

Theft

[Theft Act 1968], Dishonestly 2 (1) (a) (b) (c) (2).

2“Dishonestly” (1)A person’s appropriation of property belonging to another is not to be regarded as dishonest— (a)if he appropriates the property in the belief that he has in law the right to deprive the reasonable steps. (2)A person’s appropriation of property belonging to another may be dishonest notwithstanding that he is willing to pay for the property.”

"Appropriates" (1) Any assumption by a person of the rights of an owner amount to an appropriation, and this includes, where he has come by the property (innocently or not) without stealing it, any later assumption of a right to it by keeping or dealing with it as owner. (2) Where property or a right or interest in property is or purports to be transferred for value to a person acting in good faith, no later assumption by him of rights which he believed himself to be acquiring shall, by reason of any defect in the transferor's title, amount to theft of the property**.** With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it".

(**1)"**A person appropriating property belonging to another without meaning the other permanently to lose the thing itself is nevertheless to be regarded as having the intention of permanently depriving the other of it if his intention is to treat the thing as his own to dispose of regardless of the other's rights; and a borrowing or lending of it may amount to so treating it if, but only if, the borrowing or lending is for a period and in circumstances making it equivalent to an outright taking or disposal.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, where a person, having possession or control (lawfully or not) of property belonging to another, parts with the property under a condition as to its return which he may not be able to perform, *t*his (if done for purposes of his own and without the other's authority) amounts to treating the property as his own to dispose of regardless of the other's rights**".**

The allegations contained is realleged and incorporated by reference from at least as early as on or about **19th of March 2021,** in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly, embezzled, stole, abstracted and converted, funds of Tan Stanley Yew San under the umbrella of Statics Market alias Status Market receiving a total of **(£)55,024.701 (Fifty-five Thousand & Twenty-four pounds and seven penny)** which is an equivalent of **($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars Only.)** the total sum which was received by Statics Market alias Status Market through accounts controlled by John Kantor under the notion of investment opportunity factual evidence have proven this to be false thereby subjecting defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk, to theft on the sections listed above.

COUNT TEN:

(Market abuse & Manipulation)

[Section 118(5) of the Act] Manipulating Transactions.

Based on the FCA (Financial Conduct Authority) hand book indicated below are the descriptions of behaviors that amount to market abuse (manipulating transactions): false or misleading impressions. The following behaviors are, in the opinion of the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority),** market abuse (manipulating transactions) of a type involving false or misleading impressions

" (1) buying or selling qualifying investments at the close of the market with the effect of misleading investors who act on the basis of closing prices, other than for legitimate reasons;

(2) wash trades - that is, a sale or purchase of a qualifying investment where there is no change in beneficial interest or market risk, or where the transfer of beneficial interest or market risk is only between parties acting in concert or collusion, other than for legitimate reasons;

(3) painting the tape - that is, entering into a series of transactions that are shown on a public display for the purpose of giving the impression of activity or price movement in a qualifying investment; (4) entering orders into an electronic trading system, at prices which are higher than the previous bid or lower than the previous offer, and withdrawing them before they are executed, in order to give a misleading impression that there is "demand for or supply of the qualifying investment at that price, and

(5) buying or selling on the secondary market of qualifying investments or related derivatives prior to the auction with the effect of fixing the auction clearing price for the auctioned products at an abnormal or artificial level or misleading bidders in the auctions, other than for legitimate reasons.:"

Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk the allegations set forth are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference. during the relevant period, the defendants, intentionally or recklessly, using the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, directly and indirectly, in connection with financial securities (a) used or employed, or attempted to use or employ, manipulative devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud;

(b) made, or attempted to make, untrue or misleading statements of material facts;

(c) omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make statements made not untrue or misleading; and

(d) engaged, or attempted to engage, in acts, practices, and courses of business, which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit to the Claimant in violation of to the

FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority) regulation [**Section 118(5)]** as indicated above. John Kantor is the controlling person of GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd, and Statics Market alias Status Market and has failed to act in good faith, of the act and regulation of the FCA (Financial Conduct Authority). Each member of the Statics Market alias Status Enterprise participated in the unlawful acts and practices described in this Complaint and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the violations of Section 6(c)(1) of the Act and Regulation 180.1(a) committed by representatives of Statics Market Ltd, Enterprise. Each act of: (a) using or employing, or attempting to use or employ, manipulative devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) making, or attempting to make, untrue or misleading statements of material facts; (c)omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make statements made not untrue or misleading; and (d) engaging or attempting to engage, in acts, practices, and courses of business, including, but not limited to, those specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Section **6(c)(1) of the Act and Regulation 180.1**(a)

FACTS

1. A cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency secured by cryptography, which makes it nearly impossible to counterfeit or double-spend. Most cryptocurrencies

exist on decentralized networks using blockchain technology—a distributed ledger enforced by a disparate network of computers.

2. A cryptocurrency is a form of digital asset based on a network that is distributed across many computers. This decentralized structure allows them to exist outside the control of governments and central authorities. Some experts believe blockchain and related technologies will disrupt many industries, including finance and law.
3. The advantages of cryptocurrencies include cheaper and faster money transfers and decentralized systems that do not collapse at a single point of failure.
4. The disadvantages of cryptocurrencies include their price volatility, high energy consumption for mining activities, and use in criminal activities.
5. On **24th March 2017,** GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd was incorporated as a limited liability company, with a business registration number of **1288978.**
6. Tan Stanley Yew San made a total transfer of **(**$)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars.) which is an estimate of (£)55,024.701 (Fifty-five Thousand Twenty**-Four Pounds and Seven penny**) as of today's market rate to an account controlled and operated by the defendant GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd.
7. Tan Stanley Yew San was solicited by a sales representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market offering investment opportunity through the trading of cryptocurrency under the trading platform **www.statusmarkets.com.** .
8. On the **24th March 2017**, Statics Market alias Status Market began offering the service of securities and asset trading to customers and later the claimant the choice of customers came from different countries ranging from United Kingdom, Canada, united states, France, Germany & down to the resident country of Tan Stanley Yew San Australia.
9. Using the alias Statics Market alias Status Market with a registered address at the **Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Road, Ajeltake Island, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, MH 96960** the defendants launched the website www.statusmarkets.com which is currently non-operational due to the stop and decease order which was initiated resulting to the platform being taken offline.

10. On the **19th March ,2021** a representative of Statics Market alias Status Market pitched Tan Stanley Yew San as confirmed in a recording retrieved between the a sales representative and Tan Stanley Yew San, in the recording the sales representative described Statics Market alias Status Market as "A Premier Option Trading Platform introducing investors "to the exciting world of exotic crypto trading and stock by creating an exceptional trading environment where anyone can trade cryptocurrency in a simple, and smart way."
11. The defendants received a total sum of **(£) 54,443.678 (Fifty-Four Thousand Four Hundred & Forty-Three pounds Sixty-Seven Penny).** The total sum was received by the defendants over a 2-year period beginning from the **19th March 2021** to the **9th of November 2023.**
12. Statics Market alias Status Market operated through the Website www.statusmarkets.com to solicit investors such as Tan Stanley Yew San to trade cryptocurrency and other financial assets by opening accounts with Statics Market alias Status Market.
13. On **24th March ,2017** John Kantor on behalf of GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd, opened an office in **275 Deansgate, Manchester, United Kingdom, M3 4el** providing a venue for Statics Market alias Status Market to serve as the designated operational address of the defendants.
14. This location housed the sales staff, account managers and brokers it was from this location sales calls and investors searches originated.
15. On **5th July 2018** Vadim Chebotar incorporated GlobalFxTrading360 which was used to create a bank account used to funnel payments it received from investors at Statics Market alias Status Market the Tan Stanley Yew San included.
16. On the contrary Statics Market alias Status Market indicated to its investors and on its platform that it was incorporated on the **6th September, 2021** with an operational address of **Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Road, Ajeltake Island, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, MH 96960.**
17. A primary contact number of **02080979112** and primary contact email address of support@statusmarkets.com multiple records which include surveillance footages,

employee logs and a head-to-head count indicated prior to the cease and decease order that Statics Market alias Status Market had more than twenty individuals working at their operational address at **T 275 Deansgate, Manchester, United Kingdom, M3 4el**

18. John Kantor was used to funnel payments it received from Statics Market alias Status Market investors Tan Stanley Yew San included these payments will be received throughGlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and be used to pay the sales staff, at Statics Market alias Status Market along with covering the personal expenses of, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk respectively
19. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through are alleged and incorporated herein by reference. The cryptocurrency trading service offered by Statics Market alias Status Market constituted swap transactions during the relevant period, Statics Market alias Status Market entered swaps transactions with using the instrumentalities of interstate commerce.
20. Statics Market alias Status Market who themselves were not ECPs, did this with the Claimant and customers who were **NON-ECPs.** The swaps transactions that Statics Market alias Status Market entered were not executed on any registered exchange.
21. Statics Market alias Status Market, by entering swaps transactions with Tan Stanley Yew San violated **The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Market Abuse) [Regulations 2016, Section 15.] "(*1)*** The Financial Services Act 2012 is amended as follows.

(2) For section 89(3)(c) (misleading statements) substitute "(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programmers and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation.".

(3) In section 90 (misleading impressions)—(a)in subsection (9) for paragraph (d) substitute— "(d)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in conformity with the relevant provisions of **Article 5** (exemption for buy-back program and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation."; and (b)after subsection (10) insert "(11) See section 137Q(3) of FSMA 2000 regarding the power of the FCA to make

rules for the purposes of subsection (9)(d).". [Section 91(misleading statements etc. in relation to benchmarks) (a)in subsection (3)—(i)omit paragraph (a); and (ii)for paragraph (c) substitute "(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programs and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation." (b)for subsection (4)(c) substitute— "(c)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article

(5) (exemption for buy-back program and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation."; and (c)after subsection

(6) insert— "(7) See section 137Q (3) of FSMA 2000 regarding the power of the FCA to make rules for the purposes of subsection (4)(c).". "(1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c): **" Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6],**

"(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable —(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months.**"**

22. Vadim Chebotar is a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of Statics Market alias Status Market, constituting the violations set forth in Count One. Accordingly, Vadim Chebotar is liable for each, and every violation of the Act committed by Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd pursuant to **[**Fraud Act 2006, Section 10].

Securities Fraud "Fraud by false representation "[Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of

loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**."**

23. John Kantor is a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of Statics Market alias Status Market, constituting the violations set forth in **Count Two**. Accordingly, John Kantor is liable for each, and every violation of the act committed by Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd pursuant [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] **t**he allegations set forth are incorporated herein by reference.

24. The cryptocurrency trading service offered by Statics Market alias Status Market constituted swap transactions. During the relevant period, the Statics Market alias Status Market entered swaps transactions with the Tan Stanley Yew San using the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. The act of Statics Market alias Status Market constitutes the violations set forth in Count Three. **[Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a) a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)] (1) "**(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**"**.

Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5). **"**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention**)."**

25. The Defendants, who themselves were not **ECPs**, did this with Tan Stanley Yew San and customers who were **non-ECPs.** The swaps transactions that Statics Market alias Status Market entered were not executed on any registered exchange.

26. John Kantor is a controlling person of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of Statics Market alias Status Market constituting the violations set forth in Count Two **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]:** Accordingly,
27. John Kantor is liable for each, and every violation of the act committed by Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd pursuant to ***[Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]:***

Fraud by False representation Fraud Act 2006, [Section 2 (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5).] "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention)**."**

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3 (a) (b) (i) (ii)], "a)(i)(ii), A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.**"**

Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6 (1) (2) (a) (b) (3)] **"**(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**."** Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7], Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] &

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13 (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b)(c) (4) (**a) (b)]"** (1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—

(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related **offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose".**

28. John Kantor is a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of deception constituting the offense of "

Fraud by false representation" [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2]1a (i) (ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4 &5) "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

(2)A representation is false if— (a)it **is** untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.

(3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person.

(4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or

without human intervention)." **Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3** (a) (b) (i) (ii)] "a)(i)(ii), A person is in breach of this section if they — (a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss."

Possession of articles for use in frauds "[Fraud Act 2006, Section 6] 1, 2 (a) (b) 3 *(*1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both) (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both) (3)Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months".

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7] (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2)(a), *(*1)A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article (a)knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b)intending it to be used to commit, or assist

in the commission of, fraud.(2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine

not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both) (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2) (a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months".

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b) "(1)A person is not to be excused from (a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence. (2)But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in (a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner

(3)"Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for (a)the recovery or administration of any property (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).(4) "Related offence" means (a)conspiracy to defraud (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose."

29. Vadim Chebotar is liable for each, and every violation of the Acts committed by Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd pursuant to Section 13(b) acts of **Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2]1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5,**

"(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another,

(ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).**"**

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], (1) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2)(a) "(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both) (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both) (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**".**

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7 (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2) (a "(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article—(a)knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b)intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of, fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [**F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a

fine (or to both) (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**"**

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] & Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]

"(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

30. Vadim Chebotar is also a controlling person of Statics Market alias Status Market and has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd constituting the offense of,

Fraud by false representation (Fraud Act 2006, Section 2). 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5,

"(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.

(3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).**"**

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), "A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], (1) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2)(a) "1) A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both) (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both) (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**".**

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7 (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2) (a "(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article—(a)knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b)intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of, fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [**F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months".

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. "(1)A person is not to be excused from (a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence. (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in (a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner (3)"Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for (a)the recovery or administration of any property (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).(4) "Related offence" means (a)conspiracy to defraud (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**."**

31. Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd are liable for the acts, omissions, or failures towards Tan Stanley Yew San and investors, pursuant to

Fraud by abuse of position [Fraud Act 2006, Section 4] (1) (a) (b) (c) (i) (ii) (2) "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he—(a)occupies a position in which he is expected to safeguard, or not to act against, the financial interests of another person, (b)dishonestly abuses that position, and (c)intends, by means of the abuse of that position (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A person may be regarded as having abused his position even though his conduct consisted of an omission rather than an act**".**

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] & Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] "(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property,or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the

ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property)**".**

32. Carl Romanchuk is also a controlling person at Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd has failed to act in good faith, or has knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts of deception constituting.

Fraud by false representation" [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2]1a (i) (ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4 &5), "(1)*A* person is in breach of this section if he—(a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

(2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)theperson making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.

(3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a)the person making the representation, or (b)any other person. (4)A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).**"**

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), "A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose

the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7 (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) Subsection (2) (a "(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article—(a)knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b)intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of, fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable (a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [**F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both);(b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both). (3) Subsection (2)(a)

applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months.*"* **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]**

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]

"(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. "(1)A person is not to be excused from (a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in (a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for (a)the recovery or administration of any property (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).(4) "Related offence" means (a)conspiracy to defraud (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**."**

33. Vadim Chebotar is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd its agents, employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to **Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), "**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

34. Vadim Chebotar is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd its agents, employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to **Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii) "**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the

information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

35. John Kantor is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd its agents, employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to **Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), "**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**
36. Carl Romanchuk is liable for the acts, omissions, or failures of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd investing its agents, employees, or persons otherwise acting for it, pursuant to

37. Each member of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd Investing Ltd Enterprise participated in the unlawful acts and practices described in this Complaint and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company. **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] & Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] "**(1)A person is not to be excused from—
38. (a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

    (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3)"Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property) " **Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6] (1)(2)(a)(b) (3) Subsection (2)(a) "**(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable_—(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [**F1**the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both). (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if

the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months.**"** acts committed by representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd Investing Ltd.

39. After convincing the Claimant to open a Statics Market alias Status Market trading account, John Kantor and others acting on behalf of Statics Market instructed him on how to fund his new trading account. John Kantor set up GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd with a recipient bank account within the United Kingdom. actions displayed signify offences in accordance to the

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] "(1)A person is not to be excused from—

(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any

40. property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property)**".** **Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii),** **"**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".** Customers were expected to fund their accounts by sending funds via wire transfer, credit card payments or crypto transfer to accounts and wallet controlled by GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and its representatives.
41. The Defendants received an estimate of **(£)55,926.585 (Fifty-Five thousand Nine Hundred & Twenty-Six Pounds Six penny only)** amount remitted by the Claimant with the sole purpose of securing assets on the financial market.
42. GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd in turn sent the funds they received from the Claimant and other customers from the account controlled by GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd to John Kantor and Vadim Chebotar's bank accounts within the United Kingdom participated in the unlawful acts and practices described in this Complaint and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the offences of **Proceeds of Crime Money Laundering [Act 2002, Part 7 (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (2) (a) (b) (c) (2A) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2C) (a) (b) (a) (2D) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (c) (d) (2E) (a) (b) (c) [F5(2F) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)**

(2G) (a) (b) (3]"(1)A person commits an offence if he (a)conceals criminal property;(b) disguises criminal property(c)converts criminal property;(d) transfers

criminal property;(e) removes criminal property from England and Wales or from Scotland or from Northern Ireland

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if(a)he makes an authorized disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;(c)the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.[F1(2A)Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if(a)he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and (b)the relevant criminal conduct(i)was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and(ii)is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State. (2B) In subsection (2A) "the relevant criminal conduct" is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property.][F2(2C)A deposit-taking body [F3, electronic money institution occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and (b)the relevant criminal conduct(i)was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and(ii)is not of a description prescribed by an order made ***by*** the Secretary of State.

(2B) In subsection (2A) "the relevant criminal conduct" is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property.][**F2**(2C)A deposit-taking body [**F3**, electronic money institution or payment institution] that does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or **(d)** of subsection **(1)** does not commit an offence under that subsection if (a)it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and **(b)**the value of the criminal property concerned is less than the threshold amount determined under **section 339A for the act.**] [**F4**(2D)A person ("P") who does an act mentioned in paragraph **(c)** or **(d)** of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—(a)P is carrying on business in the regulated sector that is not excluded business **(b)**P does the act, in the course of that business—(i)in transferring or handing over to a customer or client money or other property of, or owing to, the customer or client, and **(ii)**for the purposes of the termination of P's business relationship with the customer or client, (c)the total value of

the criminal property so transferred or handed over to the customer or client by P for those purposes is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act, and(d)before the act is done, P has complied with the customer due diligence duties**".**

43. Those funds were then distributed through GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd, & Statics Market alias Status Market in turn the funds received were used to pay Statics Market alias Status Market business expenses which include and not limited to salaries and commissions for the sales staff, rents of the operational residence and in covering the personal expenses of Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor and Carl Romanchuk this action show a direct misuse of investors' funds which includes Tan Stanley Yew San and other investors actions displayed show offences in accordance to the

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]

"(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence "means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

Proceeds of Crime Money Laundering [Act 2002, Part 7 (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (2) (a) (b) (c) (2A) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2C) (a) (b) (a) (2D) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (c) (d) (2E) (a) (b) (c) [F5(2F) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (2G) (a) (b) (3] "(1)A person commits an offence if he (a)conceals criminal property;(b) disguises criminal property(c)converts criminal property;(d) transfers criminal property;(e) removes criminal property from England and Wales or from Scotland or from Northern Ireland.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if(a)he makes an authorized disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;(c)the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.[**F1**(2A)Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if(a)he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and (b)the relevant criminal conduct(i)was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and(ii)is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State.

(2B) In subsection (2A) "the relevant criminal conduct" is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property.][**F2**(2C)A deposit- taking body [**F3**, electronic money institution or payment institution] that does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if (a)it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and (b)the value of the criminal property concerned is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act.] [**F4**(2D)

A person ("P") who does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—(a)P is carrying on business in the regulated sector that is not excluded business (b)P does the act, in the course of that business—(i)in transferring or handing over to a customer or client money or other property of, or owing to, the customer or client, and(ii)for the purposes of the termination of P's business relationship with the customer or client,(c)the total value of the criminal property

so transferred or handed over to the customer or client by P for those purposes is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act, and(d)before the act is done, P has complied with the customer due diligence duties**".**

44. John Kantor who is the sole signatory of the GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd account used the account for personal purpose and did not provide any legitimate services to the claimant based of factual evidence nor did he render any legitimate interest or entitlement to the claimant's funds. actions displayed signify offences in accordance to the **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10], Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] 1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b). "***(*1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence. (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—

(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6] (1)(2)(a)(b)(3) Subsection (2)(a)" (1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—(a)on summary conviction, to

imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both). (3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**."**

[Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) (Threshold Amount) Order 2022]. & Gain" and "loss" [Fraud Act 2006, Section 5] (1) (2) (a) (3) (4). "(1)A person commits an offence if he (a)conceals criminal property;(b) disguises criminal property(c)converts criminal property;(d) transfers criminal property;(e) removes criminal property from England and Wales or from Scotland or from Northern Ireland.(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if(a)he makes an authorized disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;(b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;(c)the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

[**F1**(2A)Nor does a person commit an offence under subsection (1) if(a)he knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the relevant criminal conduct occurred in a particular country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and (b)the relevant criminal conduct(i)was not, at the time it occurred, unlawful under the criminal law then applying in that country or territory, and(ii)is not of a description prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State. (2B) In subsection (2A) "the relevant criminal conduct" is the criminal conduct by reference to which the property concerned is criminal property.]

[**F2**(2C)A deposit-taking body [**F3**, electronic money institution or payment institution] that does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if (a)it does the act in operating an account maintained with it, and (b)the value of the criminal property concerned is less than the threshold amount determined under section 339A for the act.] [**F4**(2D)A person ("P") who does an act mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) does not commit an offence under that subsection if—(a)P is carrying on business in the regulated sector that is not excluded

business (b)P does the act, in the course of that business—(i)in transferring or handing over to a customer or client money or other property of, or owing to, the customer or client, and(ii)for the purposes

45. John Kantor is not a registered future commission merchant and has never been registered as a merchant and shouldn't offer, propose or execute the buying, selling or holding of financial assets. Of which the defendant acted in contrary actions displayed signify offences in accordance to

Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a)"(**1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**".**

Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a)"(**1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**".**

Fraud by presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] 1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b). "(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence. (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).

(4) **"**Related offence "means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

46. John Kantor participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. The defendant, by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived the Claimant actions displayed signify offences in accordance to. **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] (1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) Subsection (6)(a)**, **Fraud by false representation** [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) "(1)*A* "**A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), "**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

47. Vadim Chebotar is not a registered future commission merchant and has never been registered as a merchant and shouldn't offer, propose or execute the buying, selling or holding of financial assets of which the defendant acted in contrary actions displayed signify offences in accordance to the **Fraud by false representation** [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) "**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or

48. to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. (1) (a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b). "(**1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence. (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making *o*f the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

49. Vadim Chebotar participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. The defendant, by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived the Claimant actions displayed signify offences in accordance to **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "(**1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] (a)(1)(B) "**A person is in breach of this section if they —

(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

50. Carl Romanchuk is not a registered future commission merchant and has never been registered as a merchant and shouldn't offer, propose or execute the buying, selling or holding of financial assets of which the defendant acted in contrary actions displayed signify offences in accordance to the **Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "(**1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. (1)(a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b).** "(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner. (3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means— (a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**".**

51. Carl Romanchuk participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. The defendant, by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived the Claimant actions displayed signify offences in accordance to **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**"**

    Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] (a)(1)(B) "A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

52. Each member, staff and sales representative of Statics Market alias Status Market participated in the unlawful acts and Practice described in the charges outlined and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the Violations. **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]. Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "**

    (1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**".**

Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] (a)(1)(B) **"**A person is in breach of this section if they —(a)dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b)intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss**".**

53. Statics Market alias Status Market, participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceiving Tan Stanley Yew San actions displayed signify offences in accordance to the

Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation

54. — (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**". Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) "**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.(2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**". Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]**

55. Vadim Chebotar participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived Tan Stanley Yew San. Statics Market alias Status Market knew the representations. it displayed and issued to

56. Tan Stanley Yew San were false, or least, acted recklessly in making those representation Tan Stanley Yew San was precluded from withdrawing his investment funds despite numerous attempts to facilitate a withdrawal request.

57. John Kantor participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceiving the claimant. Statics Market alias Status Market knew the representations. it displayed and issued to the Claimant were false, or least, acting recklessly in making those representation, of which Tan Stanley Yew San was precluded from withdrawing his investment funds despite numerous attempts to facilitate a withdrawal request.

58. Carl Romanchuk participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceiving Tan Stanley Yew San.

59. Statics Market alias Status Market knew the representations. it displayed and issued to Tan Stanley Yew San were false, or least, acting recklessly in making those representation of which Tan Stanley Yew San was precluded from withdrawing his investment funds despite numerous attempts to facilitate a withdrawal request.

60. Statics Market alias Status Market, further defrauded Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers by altering time marks on trades affecting trading positions on the claimant trading account.

61. Multiple testimonies from investors which included Tan Stanley Yew San indicated that live positions were manipulated or fabricated purposefully to affect trade outcomes across Tan Stanley Yew San's account to ensure that Tan Stanley Yew San and other customers were at a disadvantage. Trading losses continued until Tan Stanley Yew San's online account was depleted.

62. The Claimant had a balance which was reflected on his Statics Market alias Status Market account which he has been denied access to on the grounds of falsified loss and unfulfilled bonus policy.

63. Recordings from the confiscated evidence showed on one occasion involving Tan Stanley Yew San that a representative of the defendant alias George Huffman who acted as an account manager and broker had opened a position for the Claimant on gold, purchasing

64. the commodity on a short buy base with an entry time of **02:28 BST** and exit time of **02:43** on his supposed account.

65. His acting account manager George Huffman at that instance told Tan Stanley Yew San they will be exiting the market at approximately 15minutes from the entry time to secure the positive on that position that of a live market thus affecting position results which in turn resulted to a loss of an estimated **(£) 2,509.9549** (**Two-Thousand Five Hundred and Nine-Thousand Pounds Ten Penney Only)** On that particular position this particular practice will become the method of operation of Statics Market alias Status Market resulting to an accumulated loss to Tan Stanley Yew San.

66. A representative of Statics Market alias Status Market often claimed that the remaining balance was "bonus" money that had been credited by Statics Market alias Status Market to serve as a leverage and, thus, were not his funds to withdraw.

67. In another situation, the Tan Stanley Yew San was unable to navigate the withdrawal of his funds through Statics Market alias Status Market's online account due to a claim of negative debt load (Often requesting him to make additional investments before he could access his balance.

68. Vadim Chebotar is not a registered future commission merchant and has never been registered as a merchant and shouldn't offer, propose or execute the buying, selling or holding of financial assets of which the defendant acted in contrary actions displayed signify offences in accordance to Section (2) **Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b)** "(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**".**

Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] Fraud by Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. (1)(a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b). "(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with

any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**". The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Market Abuse) [Regulations 2016, Section 15.]**

"

(1) The Financial Services Act 2012 is amended as follows.

(2) For section 89(3)(c) (misleading statements) substitute "(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programmers and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation.".

(3) In section 90 (misleading impressions)—(a)in subsection (9) for paragraph (d) substitute— "(d)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 5 **(exemption for buy-back program and stabilization)** of the market abuse regulation."; and (b)after subsection (10) insert "(11) See **section 137Q(3**) of **FSMA 2000** regarding the power of the FCA to make rules for the purposes of subsection (9)(d).". [Section 91(misleading statements etc. in relation to benchmarks) (a)in subsection (3)—(i)omit paragraph (a); and (ii)for paragraph (c) substitute— "(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programs and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation." (b)for subsection (4)(c) substitute— "(c)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in

conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back program and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation."; and (c)after subsection (6) insert— "(7) See section 137Q (3) of FSMA 2000 regarding the power of the FCA to make rules for the purposes of subsection (4)(c).". "(1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c)"

Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], **"**(1)A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months**."**

69. John Kantor is not a registered future commission merchant and has never been registered as a merchant and shouldn't offer, propose or execute the buying, selling or holding of financial assets of which the defendant acted in contrary actions displayed signify offences in accordance to **Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) "**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. (1)(a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b)"**(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or

(b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account of any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**". Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]**

70. Each member or representative of Statics Market alias Status Market's participated in the unlawful acts and Practice described in the charges indicated and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the Violations actions displayed signify offences in accordance representation **Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) "**(1)A person is in breach of this section if he— (a)dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b)intends, by making the representation— (i)to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii)to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2)A representation is false if— (a)it is untrue or misleading, and (b)the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading**" Fraud by Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13]. (1)(a) (b) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) (4) (a) (b) "**(1)A person is not to be excused from—(a)answering any question put to him in proceedings relating to property, or (b)complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property, on the ground that doing so may incriminate him or his spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.

(2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in—(a)answering such a question, or (b)complying with such an order, is not admissible in evidence against him or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his spouse or civil partner.

(3) "Proceedings relating to property" means any proceedings for— (a)the recovery or administration of any property, (b)the execution of a trust, or (c)an account any property or dealings with property, and "property" means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (4) "Related offence" means—(a)conspiracy to defraud; (b)any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose**". Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6**], "**(1)**A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud. (2)A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—(a)on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [F1the general limit in a magistrates' court] or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b)on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).(3) Subsection (2)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 month**s." Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Market Abuse) [Regulations 2016, Section 15.] "(1)** The Financial Services Act 2012 is amended as follows.

(2) For section 89(3)(c) (misleading statements) substitute "(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programmers and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation.".

(3) In section 90 (misleading impressions)—(a)in subsection (9) for paragraph (d) substitute— "(d)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back program and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation."; and (b)after subsection (10) insert "(11) See section 137Q(3) **of FSMA 2000** regarding the power of the FCA to make rules for the purposes of subsection (9)(d).". [Section 91(misleading statements etc. in relation to benchmarks) (a)in subsection (3)—(i)omit paragraph (a); and (ii)for paragraph (c) substitute—"(c)the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back programs and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation." (b)for subsection

(4)(c) substitute— "(c)that D acted or engaged in the conduct in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 5 (exemption for buy-back program and stabilization) of the market abuse regulation."; and (c)after subsection (6) insert— "(7) See section 137Q **(3) of FSMA 2000** regarding the power of the FCA to make rules for the purposes of subsection (4)(c).**".** "(1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c)"

71. Statics Market alias Status Market participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceiving Tan Stanley Yew San.
72. Vadim Chebotar participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. The defendant, by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived Tan Stanley Yew San.
73. John Kantor participated in Each act of: (a) cheating or defrauding and attempting to cheat and defraud. by making or causing false reports or statements to be made, deceived Tan Stanley Yew San.
74. Statics Market alias Status Market knew the representations it displayed and issued to Tan Stanley Yew San were false, or least, inauthentic across representations.
75. Tan Stanley Yew San was precluded from withdrawing his investment funds despite numerous attempts to facilitate a withdrawal request.

TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW **16:11 GMT (Greenwich Mean Time)**

On 6th December ,2023 an interview was conducted by **Alexandar Oneil** with the Claimant **Tan Stanley Yew San** to cross examine the credibility, magnitude and reach of the filed claim. Indicated below is the total transcript of the interview conducted

Interviewer: Hello good day

Tan Stanley Yew San: How you doing?

Interviewer: I'm doing well could you for confirmation state your claim Id?

Approved Judgment

Tan Stanley Yew San.: My claim id is **EHWC0765423451.**

Interviewer: Your full name should be **Tan Stanley Yew San**?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Correct.

Interviewer: Okay (X3) I am a financial attorney at His Majesty's Court and tribunal services, and I will be conducting the interview today on behalf of the Fscs.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Okay.

Interviewer: Today is the **6th of December 2023** and let it be known that this interview is being conducted as part of an investigation into activities of fraud and misconduct allegedly perpetrated towards investors here to witness the interview section today will be multiple individuals from the court and the **Fscs (Financial Services Compensation Scheme).**

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes

Interviewer: Okay could you see them?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes, I can see them.

Interviewer: Okay they will all be present today to witness your interview section okay going forwards there are 18 participants from different fields from both the finance and legal sector we will be predominantly withholding their identities for multiple reasons basically and I will be asking all the questions and if at any point in time you don't understand any question you shouldn't hesitate to stop me and demand repetition do you understand?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Right (X2)

Interviewer: The claimant we have with us today is **Tan Stanley Yew San** an Australian resident citizen and a 68-year-old man with a driving license identification number **5891240** who filed a claim on the **September the 23rd** for the unlawful withholding of assets by Statics Market alias. Status Market. The purpose of this interview is to create an oral history between the claimant s across His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service there by taking into account the claimant personalized deposition with the motive of

arriving at the facts. This interview is one of a series of checks that would be considered as a deposition in ascertaining and the arrival of a precise judgement.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Okay.

Interviewer: I would be asking you a series of questions of which you are to answer with a yes or no and if a more detailed answer is requested, I will demand you provide me with such is that okay by you?.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes

Interviewer: Okay so can you confirm you speak English perfectly; please confirm you don't need an interpreter going forward?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No, I don't need an interpreter.

Interviewer: Okay (X3) you do understand me properly and correctly?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes, the audio is a little bit harsh.

Interviewer: It's a little bit harsh? Do you have an understanding of the words being said?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes (X3).

Interviewer: Okay very well we don't have any problem understanding each other this interview will be conducted and proceed in English should you have any difficult at any point in time of the interview please let me know and an interpreter will be arranged for you this interview is being recorded by a voice recorder for reference and to ensure there is an accurate recording of what is being said is that okay by you?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes ma'am.

Interviewer: Okay as we proceed over the course of the interview, please let me know if you need to take a break.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Okay thank You.

Interviewer: If any question isn't clear or in audible over the case of the interview do not hesitate to stop me and draw my attention to the question.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Okay

Interviewer: At the first stage I will be asking your personal questions, okay? I would like you to state your name for the record.

Tan Stanley Yew San: My name is **Tan Stanley Yew San**

Interviewer: Okay are you known by any other names) (X2)

Tan Stanley Yew San: NO (X2)

Interviewer: You're not known by any other names, right?

Tan Stanley Yew San: NO (X2)

Interviewer: Okay (X3) what's your date of birth?

Tan Stanley Yew San: My date of birth is 24th July 1955.

Interviewer: Okay and what is your occupation?

Tan Stanley Yew San: I am a retiree.

Interviewer: Okay are you a citizen of the United States of America?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No, I am an Australian.

Interviewer: Okay (X3) The next stage is going to be proof of working relationship with the accused.

Interviewer: Were you a customer at TradeGF?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Sorry

Interviewer: I would ask the question once again Were you a customer at TradeGF?

Tan Stanley Yew San: TradeGf No.

Interviewer: Did you have investments at **Status Market**?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay and how long did this relationship last at **Statics Market** alias **Status Market**?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Maybe about a couple of months.

Interviewer: A couple of months, do you have a precise figure at hand?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Ahh just once second "ma'am. Well, I started the trading on the **19th of March 2021** and it ended on **9th of November 2023.**

Interviewer: Okay (X2) so in total how many months will you say that was?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Maybe about 4months.

Interviewer: Okay (X2) emm what was the total amount of your investment with the company **Status Market**??

Tan Stanley Yew San: The total amount with **Status Market** is about seventy- thousand dollars.

Interviewer: ($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars.) and this is all principal investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Correct.

Interviewer: Okay and you do understand what I mean by principal investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes, this is my money.

Interviewer: okay out of pocket being paid?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes (X4).

Interviewer: Being paid out of your pocket Okay (X2), And was this a onetime payment or it was spread?

Tan Stanley Yew San: It was spread.

Interviewer: Okay. What was the major reason for your investment with the company Status Market?

Tan Stanley Yew San: The reason is hoping to be a source of additional income given the fact that my retirement was approaching.

Interviewer: Okay so Emm corrects me if I am wrong alright it was more of an investment for a retirement?

Interviewer: Okay (X3) Was it true you had account managers helping you handle your supposed investment at **Status Market**?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Sorry could you come again please.

Interviewer: Okay was is true you had account managers helping you handle your supposed investment at **Status Market**? Was this true?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay and what were the roles of this account managers?

Tan Stanley Yew San: The account managers were to do the trading on behalf of me because I don't know much about the trading online and Emm this company was just saying they are professional brokers they do all the trading all you need to watch is whatever they do on the trading platform.

Interviewer: okay so if I understood you correctly the purpose of the account managers was to help you open position which could also be called trades on your behalf.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes correct

Interviewer: okay (X3) was it true your account manager made it known to you of the risk of your possible investments?

Tan Stanley Yew San: At that time going the risk is very limited because basically they explained to that the company depends on making commission from the client if there is no client the company won't be there to do the trade the risk is very minimum there is always a risk in trading, he says but they are always professional in what they are doing.

Interviewer: So, no form of risk tolerance was being prepared for you?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No there was no whatsoever because we were just doing it all online.

Interviewer: It was all online?

Tan Stanley Yew San: It was all online and when I did ask whether the company was registered or not, they said because bitcoin was not regulated so they don't have to be registered with the company, so they have been going on for a long time to do there trading and the risk is very minimum. Okay (X2)

Interviewer: Could you confirm Paul Fincher was your account manager?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Sorry come again?

Interviewer: Could you confirm Paul Fincher was your account manager?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No never heard of that name

Interviewer: Okay (X2) was a certain alias George muller your account manager?

Tan Stanley Yew San: George is the broker Muller is the main supervisor.

Interviewer: Okay) (X2) Did you execute trades at any time without the assistance of George Muller?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes.

Interviewer: Did you execute trades at any time without there assistance?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No mainly he will do all the trading online for me through any desk he will be my adviser because I don't. Would do all the trading online through any desk it would be my adviser because I don't know much about trading.

Interviewer: Did George muller or any other **Status Market** representative offer you investment advices in form of trading signal?

Tan Stanley Yew San: NO, he didn't tell me.

Interviewer: I will repeat the question once again for you.

Interviewer: Did George muller or any other **Status Market** representative offer you investment advices in form of trading signal?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes, George did.

Interviewer: Okay (X2) Try to pay attention to the question's okay.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes, the audio is not very clear on my end Sorry.

Interviewer: Oh, okay if the problem keeps on persisting you could stop me and we would revisit it okay.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Hang on a minute maybe I can adjust this alright ma'am.

Interviewer: Could you outline the time lap of your investment made over the duration of time if you can recall?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No, I can't recall because there was no record of the trading is only the open account with them on me.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewer: Were you at any time granted a bonus policy with them?

Tan Stanley Yew San: As the bonus policy they sent a thousand dollars back to me on the first month trade to assure me they were legit and I could receive money back from the company it's only a thousand dollars to come back to me to prove that they are what a they are and that they say I can withdraw my money at any time.

Interviewer: Is it correct you were granted access to your principal investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: Yes.

Interviewer: Okay I will refresh the question for you once again for you is it correct you had access or currently have access to your principal investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No sorry.

Interviewer: Okay is it correct you were warned prior to your investment about the potential of losing your investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No

Interviewer: Okay when was the last time you were contacted by Status Market and its representatives about your investment?

Tan Stanley Yew San: The last time ahh let me have a look I already have a screen shot here but I don't have the date, No I can't recall that.

Interviewer: Okay.

Tan Stanley Yew San: The receipt is only on my swift Tech that I sent to the bitcoin address.

Interviewer: Okay did you at any point in time think the system was rigged for the detriment of the investors?

Tan Stanley Yew San: No not at all they were very genuine we did check their website and trust pilot to review their website looks legit.

Interviewer: Okay when did you cut ties with **Status Market** when did you cut ties with them?

Tan Stanley Yew San: I think I cut ties with them on, just bear with me a second ma'am I think it started somewhere around the year **18th of May 2021**.

Interviewer: Was that the last time you had a conversation with them or their representative?

Tan Stanley Yew San: I can't recall that as that was a while ago.

Interviewer: Okay (X2), can you state for the record how the general impact of this experience in total has affected you.

Tan Stanley Yew San: This has, after the investment i have received threats from them, they threaten us making us very scared of answering the phone. It was a nightmare for me and my wife this affected me resulting in lots of sleepless nights and problem trusting individual conversation skill which led me to be medically inclined to rely on medication.

Interviewer: Okay

Tan Stanley Yew San: And Emm it's been a trauma for both of us we were so scared to answer the phone or the door because Muller was the head supervisor, he threatened me that if I don't put that

fourteen thousand dollars in to pay the tax to get my money he would send a debt collector to come and collect the money and they even gone into any desk through my computer to check my bank account and we were really scared to answer the phone and the door we don't know what's going to happen to us because we got no more money to give and offer.

Interviewer: That's completely sad to hear, that will be all for now you would be contacted progressively for further information and if we need any further clarification, we would be contacting you or reaching out to your primary contact person who is your attorney for further assistance.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Alright are we going to continue later or when?

Interviewer: No, your interview section is over.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Its over?

Interviewer: Yes, sir it's a pleasure meeting you.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Likewise thank you for your help.

Interviewer: We would be doing our best to assist you to clarify your case process your case and if we have any additional questions, we would be reaching out to you to request for more information from you okay we would do our best for you.

Tan Stanley Yew San: Okay (X3) thank you and God bless.

Wednesday 6th December ,2023 Alexandar Oneil (**Interviewer:**): Interview commenced at 16:11Pm on the **6th of December 2023**. 0:00:00

REASONING OF THE COURT

All statement, factual evidence and a summary of the interview and documentation submitted by the Claimant were cross examined and verified resulting to the indication of a direct working relationship with the defendant (Statics Market alias Status Market) thereby the jury finds the defendants (Statics Market alias Status Market, John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar &) to have inflated the actual value of **ROI (Return On Investment),** issued false statements and carried out unlawful business practices under False pretense

A conclusion which was arrived on unanimously across the jury after an extensive 13 month proceeding which involved a proper cross examination of the dealing Statics Market alias Status Market had with the Claimant and its other customers /investors.

The revelations showed the diversion of assets without foreknowledge of the claimant, fraud (both investment and options). misinformation, bullying, theft, perjury, market manipulation, actions contrary to FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority) regulations false pretense and money laundry the jury across the board disapproves the placed forward by the defendants of negligence across business practices resulting to Tan Stanley Yew San loss in investment along with other investors.

1.) 66(1) The Authority may act against a person under this section if— (a) it appears to the Authority that he is guilty of misconduct; and (b) the Authority is satisfied that it is appropriate in all circumstances to act against him. (2) A person is guilty of misconduct if, while an approved person— (a) he has failed to comply with a statement of principle issued under section 64; or (b) he has 17 been knowingly concerned in a contravention by the relevant authorized person of a requirement imposed on that authorized person by or under this Act.

2.(3) If the Authority is entitled to act under this section against a person, it may— (a) impose a penalty on him of such amount as it considers appropriate; or (b) publish a statement of misconduct. If the competent authority decides— (a) not to discontinue or suspend the listing of the securities, or (b) if the discontinuance or suspension has taken effect, to cancel it, the competent authority must give the issuer of the securities written notice. (9) The effect of cancelling a discontinuance is that the securities concerned are to be readmitted, without more, to the official list. (10) If the competent authority has suspended the listing of securities and proposes to refuse an application by the issuer of the securities for the cancellation of the suspension, it must give him a warning notice.

(11) The competent authority must, having considered any representations made in response to the warning notice— (a) if it decides to refuse the application, give the issuer of the securities a decision notice; (b) if it grants the application, give him written notice

of its decision. Listing particulars submitted to the competent authority disclosure in under section 79 must contain all such information as investors and their listing particulars. professional advisers would reasonably require, and reasonably expect to find there, for the purpose of making an informed assessment of— (a) the assets and liabilities, financial position, profits and losses, and prospects of the issuer of the securities; and (b) the rights attaching to the securities. Subsection (1) requires to be included in listing particulars, regard must be held particular to the nature of the securities and their issuer; (b) the nature of the persons likely to consider acquiring them; (c) the fact that certain matters may reasonably be expected to be within the knowledge of professional advisers of a kind

which persons likely to acquire the securities may reasonably be expected to consult; and (d) any information available to investors or their professional advisers as a result of requirements imposed on the issuer of the securities by a recognized investment exchange, by listing rules or by or under any other enactment.

(1) Any person responsible for listing particulars is liable to pay Compensation to a person who has— false or misleading particulars. (a) acquired securities to which the particulars apply; and (b) suffered loss in respect of them because of— (i) any untrue or misleading statement in the particulars; or (ii) the omission from the particulars of any matter required to be included by section 80 or 81.

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to exemptions provided by Schedule 10. (3) If listing particulars are required to include information about the absence of a particular matter, the omission from the particulars of that information is to be treated as a statement in the listing particulars that there is no such matter.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with section 81 is liable to pay compensation to any person who has— (a) acquired securities of the kind in question; and (b) suffered loss in respect of them because of the failure.

(5) Subsection (4) is subject to exemptions provided by Schedule (1) If the competent authority considers that— breach of listing (a) an issuer of listed securities, or rules. (b) if an applicant for listing has contravened any provision of listing rules, it may impose on him a penalty of such amount as it considers appropriate. (2) If, in such a case, the

competent authority considers that a person who was at the material time a director of the issuer or applicant was knowingly concerned in the contravention, it may impose on him a penalty of such amount as it considers appropriate. (1) If the competent authority proposes to act against a Procedure. person under section 91, it must give him a warning notice. (2) A warning notice about a proposal to impose a penalty must state the amount of the proposed penalty. (3) A warning notice about a proposal to publish a statement must set out the terms of the proposed statement. (4) If the competent authority decides to act against a person under section 91, it must give him a decision notice. (5) A decision notice about the imposition of a penalty must state the amount of the penalty. (6) A decision notice about the publication of a statement must set out the terms of the statement. (7) If the competent authority decides to act against a person under section 91, he may refer the matter to the Tribunal. The competent authority must prepare and issue a statement of ("its policy statement") of its policy with respect to— policy. (a) the imposition of penalties under section 91; and (b) the number of penalties under that section.

(2) The competent authority's policy in determining what the amount of a penalty should must include having regard to— (a) the seriousness of the contravention in question in relation to the nature of the requirement contravened; (b) the extent to which that contravention was deliberate or reckless; and (c) who is the person on whom the penalty is to be imposed is an individual or an organization. (2) The competent authority may appoint one or more competent people to investigate on its behalf. Part XI applies to an investigation under subsection (2) as if— (a) the investigator was appointed under section 167(1); (b) references to the investigating authority in relation to him were to the competent authority; (c) references to the offenses mentioned in section 168 were to those mentioned in subsection

(1) (d) references to an authorized person were references to the party under investigation. 98.(1) If listing particulars are to be, published in connection etc. in connection with an application for listing, no advertisement or other information of with listing a kind specified by listing rules may be issued in the United Kingdom applications. unless the contents of the advertisement or information have been submitted to the competent authority and that

authority has— (a) approved those contents; or (b) authorized the issue of the advertisement or information without such approval. (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable— (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine, or both. (3) A person who issues an advertisement or other information to the order of another person is not guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that he believed on reasonable grounds that the advertisement or information had been approved, or its issue authorized, by the competent authority.

(4) If information has been approved, or its issue has been authorized, under this section, neither the person issuing it nor any person responsible for, or for any part of, the listing particulars incurs any civil liability by reason of any statement in or omission from the information if that information and the listing particulars, taken together, would not be likely to mislead persons of the kind likely to consider acquiring the securities in question.

(5) The reference in subsection (4) to a person incurring civil liability includes a reference to any other person being entitled as against that person to be granted any civil remedy or to rescind or repudiate an agreement. (c) in the case of the Authority, to repay the principal of, and pay any interest on, any money which it has borrowed, and which has been used for the purpose of meeting expenses incurred in relation to setback incurred because of experience met by dealings involving a particular party 1 Fraud (1) A person is guilty of fraud if he is in breach of any of the sections listed in subsection

(2) (which provide for different ways of committing the offence). (2) The sections are— (a) section 2 (fraud by false representation), (b) section 3 (fraud by failing to disclose information), and (c) section 4 (fraud by abuse of position). (3) A person who is guilty of fraud is liable— (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both); (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both). (4) Subsection (3)(a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months. 2 Fraud by false representation.

(1) A person is in breach of this section if he— (a) dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b) intends, by making the representation— B 2 Fraud Act 2006 (c. 35) (i) to make a gain for

himself or another, or (ii) to cause loss to or to expose another to a risk of loss. (2) A representation is false if— (a) it is untrue or misleading, and (b) the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.

(3) "Representation" means any representation as to fact or law, 20 including a representation as to the state of mind of— (a) the person making the representation, or (b) any other person. (4) A representation may be express or implied. (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention). 3 Fraud by failing to disclose information A person is in breach of this section if he— (a) dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b) intends, by failing to disclose the information— (i) to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii) to cause loss to another to expose a person to a risk of loss. 4 Fraud by abuse of position

(1) A person is in breach of this section if he— (a) occupies a position in which he is expected to safeguard, or not to act against, the financial interests of another person, (b) dishonestly abuses that position, and (c) intends, by means of the abuse of that position— (i) to make a gain for himself or another, or (ii) to cause loss to another to expose another to a risk of loss. (2) A person may be regarded as having abused his position even though his conduct consisted of an omission which resulted in loss under an act. (5) "Gain" and "loss" (1) The references to gain and loss in sections 2 to 4 are to be read in accordance with this section. (2) "Gain" and "loss"— (a) extend only to gain or loss in money or his property; (b) include any such gain or loss whether it is temporary or permanent; and "property" means any property whether it is personal (including things in action and other intangible property). (3) "Gain" includes a gain by keeping what one has, as well as a gain by getting what one does not have.

Obtaining services dishonestly (1) A person is guilty of an offence under this section if he obtains services for himself or another— (a) by a dishonest act, and (b) in breach of subsection (2) A person obtains services in breach of this subsection if— (a) they are made available on the basis that payment has been, is being or will be made for or in respect of them, Liability of company officers for offenses by company (1) Subsection (2) applies if an offense under this Act is

committed by a body corporate. (2) If the offense is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of— (a) a director, manager, secretary or any other officer of the body corporate, or (b) a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he (as well as the body corporate) is guilty of the offense and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. (3) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (2) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate. In doing so, he must first decide whether the defendant has a criminal lifestyle. He is deemed to have a criminal lifestyle if (a.) he/ she is convicted of certain specified offenses including drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking or (b). he has committed 4 offenses from which he has benefited in the same proceedings or c. he has committed a continuing offense over a period of at least 6 months from which he has benefited.

(1) If any person lawfully sworn as a witness or as a perjury. interpreter in a judicial proceeding willfully makes a statement material in that proceeding, which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof on indictment, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term. not exceeding two years, or to a fine or to both such penal servitude or imprisonment and fine.

(2) The expression "judicial proceeding" includes a proceeding before any court, tribunal, or person having by law power to hear, receive, and examine evidence on oath.

(3) Where a statement made for the purposes of a judicial proceeding is not made before the tribunal itself, but is made on oath before a person authorized by law to administer an oath to the person who makes the statement, and to record or authenticate the statement, it shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated as having been made in a judicial proceeding.

(4) A statement made by a person lawfully sworn in England for the purposes of a judicial proceeding- (a) in this part of His Majesty's dominions; or (b) in a British tribunal lawfully constituted in any place by sea or land outside His Majesty's dominions; or (c) in a tribunal of any foreign state, shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated as a statement made in a judicial proceeding in England.

(5) Where, for the purposes of a judicial proceeding in England, a person is lawfully sworn under the authority of an Act of Parliament- (a) in any part of His Majesty's dominions;

(1) being required or authorized by law to make any made otherwise than in statement on oath for any purpose, and being a judicial lawfully sworn (otherwise than in a judicial proceeding willfully makes a statement which is material for that purpose and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true; or (2) willfully use any false affidavit for the purposes of 41 & 42 Viet. the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, as amended by any c.31. subsequent enactment,

(1) In the indictment- Form of (a) for making any false statement or false representation indictment. punishable under this Act ; or (b) for unlawfully, willfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly taking, making, signing, or subscribing any oath, affirmation, solemn declaration, statutory declaration, affidavit, deposition, notice, certificate, or in this writing, it is sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged, and before which court or person (if any) the offence was committed without setting forth the proceedings or any part of the proceedings in the course of which the offence was committed, and without setting forth the authority of any court or person before whom the offence was committed.

(2) In an indictment for aiding, abetting, counseling, suborning, or procuring any other person to commit any offense herein-before in this section mentioned, or for conspiring with any other person, or with attempting to suborn or procure another person to commit any such offense, it is sufficient-

(a) were such offense 22 has been committed, to allege that offense, and then to allege that the defendant procured the commission of that offense; and

(b) where such offense has not been committed, to set forth the substance of the offense charged against the defendant without setting forth any matter or thing.1) Where the making of a false statement is not only an offence under this Act, but also by virtue of some this act is a corrupt practice or subjects the offender to any forfeiture or disqualification or to any penalty penal servitude, or imprisonment, or fine, the liability of the offender under

this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for his liability under such acts. "Personal data" means data which relate to a living individual who can be identified— (a) from those data, or (b) from those data and other information which is in the possession of, or is likely to come into the possession of, the data controller, and includes any expression of opinion about the individual and any indication of the intentions of the data controller or any other person in respect of the individual; "processing", in relation to information or data, means obtaining, recording or holding the information or data or carrying out any operation or set of operations on the information or data, including—(a) organization, adaptation or alteration of the information or data, (b) retrieval, consultation or use of the information or data, (c) disclosure of the information or data by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, or (d) alignment, combination, blocking, erasure or destruction of the information or data; "relevant filing system" means any set of information relating to individuals to the extent that, although the information is not processed by means of equipment operating automatically in response to instructions given for that purpose, the set is structured, is in reference to individuals or by reference to criteria relating to individuals, in such a way that specific information relating to a particular individual is readily accessible.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires— (a) "obtaining" or "recording", in relation to personal data, includes obtaining or recording the information to be contained in the data, and (b) "using" or "disclosing", in relation to personal data, includes using or disclosing the information contained in the data. (3) In determining for the purposes of this Act where information is recorded with the intention— (a) that it should be processed by means of equipment operating automatically in response to instructions given for that purpose, or (b) that it should form part of a relevant filing system, it is immaterial that it is intended to be so processed or to form part of such a system only after being transferred to a country or territory outside the European Economic Area.

(4) Where personal data are processed only for purposes for which they are required by or under any enactment to be processed, the person on whom the obligation to process the data is imposed by or under that enactment is for the purposes of this Act the data controller. Subject to section 27(1), it shall be the duty of a data controller to comply with the data

protection principles in relation to all personal data with respect to which he is the data controller. 23 (1) Except as otherwise provided by or under section 54, this Act Application applies to a data controller in respect of any data only if— Act. (a) the data controller is established in the United Kingdom and the data are processed in the context of that establishment, or

(b) the data controller is established neither within the United Kingdom nor in any other EEA State but uses equipment in the United Kingdom for processing the data otherwise than for the purposes of transit through the United Kingdom.

(2) A data controller falling within subsection (1)(b) must nominate for the purposes of this Act a representative established in the United Kingdom.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), each of the following is to be treated as established in the United Kingdom— (a) an individual who is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, (b) a body incorporated under the law of, or of any part of, the United Kingdom, (c) a partnership or other incorporated association formed under the law of any part of the United Kingdom, and (d) any person who does not fall within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) but maintains in the United Kingdom—(i) an office, branch or agency through which he carries on any activity, or (ii) a regular practice; and the reference to establishment in any other EEA (European Economic Area) State has a corresponding meaning (1) An individual who suffers damage by reason of any Compensation for contravention by a data controller of any of the requirements of this Act failure to comply with certain is entitled to compensation from the data controller for that damage. Requirements.

(2) An individual who suffers distress by reason of any contravention by a data controller of any of the requirements of this Act is entitled to compensation from the data controller for that distress if— (a) the individual also suffers damage by reason of the contravention, or(b) the contravention relates to the processing of personal data for the special purposes.

(3) In proceedings brought against a person by virtue of this section it is a defense to prove that he had taken such care as in all the circumstances was reasonably required to comply with the requirement concerned. The evidence submitted for cross-examination by Tan

Stanley Yew San included **(Bank Statements, Receipts of Payments to the defendant & Screenshots of Conversation with representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market)**. All evidence presented showed an active working relationship between Tan Stanley Yew San and Statics Market alias Status Market. The jury concluded based on the factual evidence presented that indeed Tan Stanley Yew San had a working relationship with John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar, Carl Romanchuk & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd under the guise of Statics Market alias Status Market and is not only eligible but should be paid the restitution deemed fit by the court for damages and restitution.

COURT'S DECISION

This is a sentencing hearing and the court needs to consider what penalty, is to be imposed on Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk by reason of their individual involvement with Statics Market alias Status Market and the role played across the dealings with Tan Stanley Yew San. I am assisted today by **Lord Mc Godfrey and Martin O'neill** of the city of London Magistrate court and by **Steiniger and Jonathan Clark** who have spoken in mitigation for a more reduced penalty than intended for the defendants. The brief background to this case is as follows: Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk collectively formed a company named Globalfxtrading360 investing ltd **24th March 2017,** Globalfxtrading360 investing ltd in turn had a subsidiary company Statics Market alias Status Market which was implemented on **24th March 2017**, with the supposed address at T 275 Deansgate, Manchester, United Kingdom, M3 4el Statics Market alias Status Market claimed to be according to their trading platform with the web address www.statusmarkets.com "***A one stop shop to investors seeking access to the financial market".*** They claimed to offer financial consultation and trading assistance across various financial assets ranging from stocks, bonds currencies & cryptocurrencies.

On the **19th March ,2021** a representative of Statics Market alias Status Market convinced Tan Stanley Yew San to make an initial investment in total the defendants received a total of **(£) 54,443.678 (Fifty-Four Thousand Four Hundred & Forty-Three pounds Sixty-Seven Penny)** from the **19th March 2021** to the **9th of November 2023. On the two-year period along with other investors**

Approved Judgment

Tan Stanley Yew San claimed he experience lots of market manipulation in addition to asset withholdings after multiple attempts to resolve the issue with Statics Market alias Status Market which wasn't successful, he sort to establish a claim seeking judicial solution along with the other claimant. On the 19th of December 2023 Tan Stanley Yew San claim was accepted and interview commenced for the **6th December ,2023** the purpose for the interview was to confirm the factual evidence that was already in custody and to attain the victim's statement which was fulfilled leading to a series of hearings ranging from **2nd February 2024, 8th March, 2024, 5th April, 2024, 3rd May, 2024, 22nd May, 2024 and the 1st November, 2024** chronologically.

I remind myself that the powers of the County Court are limited whereas the powers of the Magistrates' or the Crown Court are much more extensive and can be better tailored to meet the extensive needs of the case at hand based of the fact here is my judgement Each of the three defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk will receive the same sentence.

I have placed the offence in Category 2 of the Sentencing Council's guidelines on Criminal Damage, which has a 10 years' maximum remanded custody and fine with a range of conditional discharge up to a low-level community order. Having addressed the aggravating and mitigating features of the case, including the defendants' pleas and restitution offers taking that into consideration along with the facts and evidence.

I finds Tan Stanley Yew San to be **2%** at fault and responsible for actions which are viewed as being negligent to the advice and warning broadcasted regarding investment opportunities advertised and financial commitments without a proper due diligence which involves compliance with the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)** Handbook containing institution information and regulatory practices as all aspiring investors looking to make financial commitments to institutions ,entities or securities dealers within the territories of the United Kingdom had been mandated prior due to the fast-rising pace of investment frauds and scams prevalent over the internet pursuant to the negligence of the **FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority)** policy a motion agreed by both **Mc Godfrey** and **Martin O'neill** that Tan Stanley Yew San didn't adhere to the outlined policy and therefore should

be accountable for **2%** of guilt for his loses on the grounds of negligence and non-compliance with the guidelines

I find Statics Market Alias Status Market **(Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360**) **98%** at fault on the grounds of (false pretense, inflated values, Securities fraud, investment advisor fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, false statements, International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity theft, Perjury, Violation of markets in financial instrument directive, Money Laundering, Manipulative & Deceptive Devices in Connection with Swaps) the actions of Statics Market alias Status Market are in violation of all regulator laws governing financial asset distribution and soliciting therefore taking that into consideration all three defendants will be subject to a mandatory remanded custody of 6 years at the HM Prison Thameside and a total restitution amount of **(£)170,800** (**One Hundred and Seventy -Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds Only)** taking into account Tan Stanley Yew San negligence the total restitution awarded is **(£)167,384 (One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Pounds only).**

Defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk are to begin their individual sentence from the **25th April ,2025** to get the full sentencing report you can request it via VNS(Victim'sNotificationSystem) or email us at cityoflondon@magistratecourt.uk

Non-parties indicated to have played no roles in aid to the defendants based on that, the jury finds the non -party's **0 %** at fault.

JURY'S FINAL REMARK & CONCLUSION

Romanchuk collectively formed a company named Globalfxtrading360 investing ltd **24th March 2017,** Globalfxtrading360 investing ltd in turn had a subsidiary company Statics Market alias Status Market which was implemented on **24th March 2017**, with the supposed address at Statics Market alias Status Market claimed to be according to their trading platform with the web address www.statusmarkets.com a one stop shop to investors seeking access to the financial market. They claimed to offer financial consultation and trading assistance across various financial assets ranging from stocks, bonds currencies & cryptocurrencies.

Approved Judgment

On the **19th March ,2021** a representative of Statics Market alias Status Market convinced Tan Stanley Yew San to make an initial investment in total the defendants received a total of **(£) 54,443.678 (Fifty-Four Thousand Four Hundred & Forty-Three pounds Sixty-Seven Penny)** from the **19th March 2021** to the **9th of November 2023.** On the two-year period along with other investors Tan Stanley Yew San claimed he experience lots of market manipulation in addition to asset withholdings after multiple attempts to resolve the issue with Statics Market alias Status Market which wasn't successful, he sort to establish a claim seeking judicial solution along with the other claimant.

On the 19th of December 2023 Tan Stanley Yew San claim was accepted and interview commenced for the **6th December ,2023** the purpose for the interview was to confirm the factual evidence that were already in custody and to attain the victim's statement which was fulfilled leading to a series of hearings ranging from 2nd February 2024, 8th March 2024, 5th April 2024, 3rd May 2024, 22nd May 2024 and the 1st November,2024 chronologically.

I remind myself that the powers of the County Court are limited whereas the powers of the Magistrates' or the Crown Court are much more extensive and can be better tailored to meet the extensive needs of the case at hand based of the fact here is my judgement Each of the three defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk will receive the same sentence. I have placed the offence in Category 2 of the Sentencing Council's guidelines on Criminal Damage, which has a 10 years' maximum remanded custody and fine with a range of conditional discharge up to a low-level community order. Having addressed the aggravating and mitigating features of the case, including the defendants' pleas and restitution offers taking that into consideration along with the facts and evidence

I finds Tan Stanley Yew San to be **2%** at fault and responsible for actions which are viewed as being negligent to the advice and warning broadcasted regarding investment opportunities advertised and financial commitments without a proper due diligence which involves compliance with the FCA (Financial Conduct Authority) Handbook containing institution information and regulatory practices as all aspiring investors looking to make financial commitments to institutions ,entities or securities dealers within the territories of

the United Kingdom had been mandated prior due to the fast rising pace of investment frauds and scams prevalent over the internet pursuant to the negligence of the FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority) policy a motion agreed by both Mc Godfrey and Martin O'neill that Tan Stanley Yew San didn't adhere to the outlined policy and therefore should be accountable for **2%** of guilt for his loses on the grounds of negligence and non-compliance with the guidelines

I find Non-Parties to have had a 0% role and involvement.

I find Statics Market Alias Status Market (Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360) 98% at fault on the grounds of (false pretense, inflated values, Securities fraud, investment advisor fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, false statements, International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity theft, Perjury, Violation of markets in financial instrument directive, Money Laundering, Manipulative & Deceptive Devices in Connection with Swaps) the actions of Statics Market alias Status Market are in violation of all regulator laws governing financial asset distribution and soliciting therefore taking that into consideration all three defendants will be subject to a mandatory remanded custody of 6 years at the (HM Prison Thameside), and a total restitution amount of (£)170,800 (One Hundred and Seventy -Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds Only) taking into account Tan Stanley Yew San negligence the total restitution awarded is (£)167,384 (One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Pounds only) .

The defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk are to begin their individual sentence from the 25th April ,2025 to get the full sentencing report you can request the full copy via the Victims Notification System the FCA (Financial Conduct Authority) Guidance consultation GC23/1 Guidance on crypto asset financial promotions and operation, I hereby award Tan Stanley Yew San the sum total of **(£)167,384 (**One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Pounds only) for damages accumulated over the cause of his relationship with the defendants.

I agree, LORD MC GODFREY

Approved Judgment



I agree, LORD MC GODFREY

DAMAGES BREAKDOWN

1. Accumulated damages of the Claimant caused by the defendant:

2. General Damages: Mental anguish, future medical expenses, loss consortium, Inconvenience, Loss of enjoyment of life:

3. Punitive Damages.

No	Damage Type	Damage Class	Supporting Testimony ref. No.	Amount
1	Actual Damages	Invested Capital	A13	**(£)55,926.585**
2	General Damages	Mental Anguish	A15, A16, A8	**(£)15,000.00**
		Disenchantment with life	A15, A16	**(£)7000.00**
		Trauma	A15, A16	**(£)14,000.00**
		Inconvenience	A8, A15, A17	**(£)5,000.00**
		Loss of enjoyment of Life	A12, A16,	**(£)24,624.471**
3	Punitive Damages			**(£)49,248.944**
			Total	**(£)170,800**

APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITY

Total Jury awards: **(£)170,800** (**One Hundred and Seventy -Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds Only).**

Jury finds Tan Stanley Yew San **2%** at fault for acts of negligence.

Jury finds non-party **0 %** at fault

Jury finds Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd **98 %** at fault.

Tan Stanley Yew San is entitled to **(£)167,384.** Owing to the percentage apportionment of liability the defendants are ordered to pay **(£)167,384** Bringing the total Restitution amount to **(£)167,384 (One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Pounds only)** in damages to Tan Stanley Yew San.

I agree,

Approved Judgment

Fiona Kidy

(Chief Financial and People Officer)

Payment Dates & Batch numbers

The table below is known as Batches, and they determine the order in which the restitution payments are made. You can determine your payment date by checking your Batch number / Dates indicated in the table below and cross reference it to your allotted batch number.

Batch Number	Group Range	Payment Date Range	Year
#1	1-10	January 8th - February 8th	**2025**
#2	11-20	February 9th - March 8th	**2025**
#3	21-30	March 9th - April 8th	**2025**
#4	31-40	April 9th - May 8th	**2025**
#5	41-50	June 9th - July 8th	**2025**
#6	51-60	July 9th - August 8th	**2025**
#7	61-70	August 9th - September 8th	**2025**
#8	71-80	September 9th - October 8th	**2025**
#9	81-90	October 9th - November 8th	**2025**
#10	91-100	November 9th - December 8th	**2025**
#11	101-110	January 9th - February 8th	**2026**
#12	111-120	February 9th -March 8th	**2026**
#13	121-13	March 9th - April 8th	**2026**
#14	131-140	April 9th - May 8th	**2026**
#15	141-150	June 9th - July 8th	**2026**

Her Honor

I agree,

Her Honor SARA ELISABETH BEECHAM

District Judge (Magistrates Court)

CASE SUMMARY

Tan Stanley Yew San's claim was accepted on the 19th of December, 2023 the factual evidence presented against defendants Statics Market alias Status Market, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd arguable

showed acts of (Securities Fraud, Wire Fraud, Investment Adviser Fraud, International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity, Money Laundering, False Statements, Perjury, Market abuse & Manipulation & Theft) The allegations outline above are pursuant to the following,

Fraud and **Market Manipulation [** Fraud Act 2006**,** Section 2] **Fraud by false representation** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] **Fraud by failing to disclose information** [fraud Act 2006, Section 5.] (Gain" and "loss) Fraud Act 2006, Section 10 **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [** Fraud Act 2006, Section 11],

False Statements Fraud by false representation, [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5], **Securities Fraud, Fraud by false representation** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. , **Possession of articles for use in fraud** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], **Making or supplying articles for use in fraud** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 7], **Theft** [Theft Act 1968] **Dishonestly** 2 (1) (a) (b) (c) (2) **"Appropriates"**. (1) (2), "**Property**" (2) (a) (b) (c) **"Belonging to another"**. (1) (3) (4) (5) (6) **"With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it".** (15) **Obtaining properties by deception,** (15A) **Obtaining a money transfer by deception**, (17) **False accounting** (1) (a) (b) (2)], **(Perjury) [** Perjury Act 1911**]** (1), (2), (3) (4) (a) (b) (c) (5) **(Market abuse & Manipulation) [**Section 118(5) of the Act**] Manipulating Transactions ,Money Laundering Proceeds of Crime** [Act 2002, Part 7 (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (2) (a) (b) (c) (2A) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2C) (a) (b) (a) (2D) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (c) (d) (2E) (a) (b) (c) [F5(2F) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (2G) (a) (b) (3**].**

BACKGROUND

Statics Market alias Status Market is a Marshall Islands -founded London-based firm that provides online trading services in contracts for difference **(CFDs)**, share dealing, futures trading and options on futures. Statics Market alias Status Market is a subsidiary company

of GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd which was an Unauthorized firm with a business registration address of Mayfair, Westminster, United Kingdom a primary contact number of **+447949585801** with the service description list as a proprietary trading firm and market maker for various financial instruments listed on exchanges throughout the world, John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk**.** all held independent roles with the formation and day to day operation of GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd.

Defendant **Vadim Chebotar**, A 36-year-old Belarusian born and a British passport holder is said to be the masterminds behind GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd. The computer engineer by profession is listed as the director at GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd across filing papers and at the company's house. Further inquiries into his role at GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd outlined he was responsible for determining and implementing policies at the firm, this decision making and implementation were facilitated by

Defendant **John Kantor**, A 43-year-old Australian born and British resident was responsible for the day–day running and employee handling overseeing **Statics Market alias Status Market activities** at the operational address **275 Deansgate, Manchester, United Kingdom, M3 4EL** being responsible for handling payments of employees' salaries, Bonus and the general expenses needed for the operation of Statics **Market alias Status Market.**

Defendant **Carl Romanchuk,** A 48year old Belarusian born and a British passport holder was responsible for the setup of banking accounts both within the territories of the United Kingdom and abroad the Marshall Island to be specific these accounts were used to receive payments from investors the Claimant included. across accounts in the Marshall Island after which payments were funneled to accounts in the United Kingdom the payments received were further used to attend to personal expenses of defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk in addition payments were further used in the sorting out operational expenses of Statics Market alias Status Market expenses consisting of rent for the venue of operation which was listed at Unit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH and the payment of 15 employee salary which consisted of sales agents ,office managers down to the office caretakers . Statics Market

alias Status Market a subsidiary to GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd with a company registration number of 12889789 and an operational address of Unit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH which was Incorporated on: 24th of March ,2017. As described on the **"About Us** "page of Statics Market alias Status Market on the official site and platform **www.statusmarkets.com** prior to it being ordered down from the internet, described their platform as being

"A multi-asset class quantitative trading firm that provides liquidity on global markets and directly to our clients. We have built one of the world's most advanced computing environments for research and development, modeling, and risk management, and are at the forefront of technical innovation for financial markets everywhere. We are thoughtful market leaders, committed to the health and longevity of global markets".

The defendant Statics Market alias Status Market offered Tan Stanley Yew San a platform to access the financial market in addition to the technical assistance of which the Claimant accepted. An initial investment of an equivalent of (£)2,509.9549 (Two thousand five hundred and nine thousand Pounds ten Penney) was transferred to Statics Market alias Status Market on 19th March ,2021 via GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd accounts in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

The defendants, Statics Market alias Status Market John Kantor, Vadim Chebotar & Carl Romanchuk received a total of ($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars only*)*. which is an equivalent amount of (£) 55,024.701 (Fifty-five Thousand and Twenty-four pounds seven pennies only**)** over a two-year period beginning from **19th March ,2021** till the **9th of November ,2023** as factual evidence presented. Tan Stanley Yew San claimed along with some other 150 investors that the platform offered by Statics Market alias Status Market was altered and wasn't in accordance to the real time market logs thus affecting entry and exist timing which resulted in affecting the position outcome. On one occasion as reports will show, a gold position was opened with an entry time of **02:28 BST** and exit time of **02:43** of which his then acting account manager George muller at that instance told the Claimant they will be exiting the market at approximately 15minutes from the entry time to secure the **"Buy|"** action on the position, reports indicated the entry time was further

delayed by more than 2minutes when compared to other live market sats at that given instance reinforcing the charges of (Securities Fraud)

Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. **(Investment Adviser Fraud):** Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a) (1)(B) (a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)] **Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5) market manipulation resulting to loss to Tan Stanley Yew San costing a monetary value of **(£)2,509.9549** (**Two Thousand Five Hundred and Nine Thousand Pounds Ten Penney)**

Across another account as indicated in database records. The Claimant was arbitraging position on Euro against Lithuanian Litas by selling **Eur/Usd** and selling **Usd / Ltl,** as the exchange rate is quite fixed and was making profit, and earning good swap on **Usd / Ltl** shorts during the time the position was kept open.

Factual evidence recovered from Statics Market Alias Status Market indicated a disabled function trading on the **Usd / Ltl** pair, causing Tan Stanley Yew San to get stuck with more than 9 lots on **Usd / Ltl** shorts, and couldn't do anything anymore: being unable to close any order, open new ones, change **Tp** or **Sl** of course, they did this without any notice Tan Stanley Yew San emailed, chatted, and did whatever he could to make them let him manage and close the position but it wasn't possible , they kept on saying that they did not disable the trading on the pair, but that he couldn't close the positions due to **"low liquidity"** on the pair of course we are talking of a **"market maker"** account, not an **ECN (Electronic Communication Network)** one, so they are the counterpart of the trade according to them, it's the **"low liquidity**" too that prevents change to the "**Stop Loss or Take Profit of trades"** and **MT4** trader interface returns a **"Trading Disabled "** message ... Anyway, nothing to do. When Tan Stanley Yew San inquired about a resolution to the issues being faced, he was told the only solution seemed to let "**Them close the positions".**

They tried to make me accept to cancel all the trades too. So, there was 2 possibilities according to them: |**" Close all the positions at market price|"**, or "**close the positions that were attempted to be closed"**, and couldn't due to the **"low liquidity"** problem, at the attempted close price. Seems not bad. they were asked on numerous occasions by chat and email to confirm which trades that would be and at which prices, they never answered.

Or they answered I would get an email with the information, which I never got) This action indicates

(Investment Adviser Fraud): Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a) (1)(B) (a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)] **Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5).

(Securities Fraud): Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. **(Gain" and "loss)** Fraud Act 2006, Section 10 as outlined b**y David Platt QC** the leading prosecutor for the claimant. Thus, subjecting defendants Statics Market alias Status Market**,** Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk to the **(Investment Adviser Fraud):** Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a) (1)(B) (a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)] **Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5). **Securities Fraud):** Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5]. **(Gain" and "loss)** Fraud Act 2006, Section 10. In response, a counterclaim was presented by Steiniger Hoffmann the lead defense attorney representing the defendants.

THE COUNTERCLAIM

The defendants alleged the delays in entry time wasn't the platforms' fault but in fact was as a result of the different time zone and internet connection of the Claimant a claim which was dismissed by similar a uniform account by other investors. A cross examination of the trading history belonging to the Claimant displaced the time record and the asset purchased or sold over Statics Market Alias Status Market platform over the cause of the review which involved a cross reference with the timestamp of live markets indicated the defendants had their platform almost 2minutes later than that of the live market which played a detrimental role to the outcome of

trades resulting to financial losses to the Claimant and other investors of Statics Market Alias Status Market.

MONEY LAUNDERING

On **5th July 2018** Vadim Chebotar incorporated GlobalFxTrading360 which was used to create a bank account used to funnel payments it received from investors at Statics Market alias Status Market Tan Stanley Yew San included. John Kantor is a controlling person of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd.

John Kantor was used to funnel payments it received from Statics Market alias Status Market investors Tan Stanley Yew San included these payments will be received throughGlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd and be used to pay the sales staff, at Statics Market alias Status Market along with covering the personal expenses of, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk respectively.

GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd in turn sent the funds they received from the Marshall bank account to accounts controlled by John Kantor and Vadim Chebotar' within the United Kingdom participating in the unlawful acts and practices of International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity.

Defendant's Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 under the guise of Statics Market alias Status Market received an estimate of **(£) 55,926.585 (Fifty-Five Thousand Nine Hundred & Twenty-Six Pounds Six penny only)** which is an equivalent of **($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars only)** taking into consideration the exchange rate at the timeframe of transfer the amount remitted by Tan Stanley Yew was for the sole purpose of securing assets and trading on the financial market duties which weren't fulfilled by the defendants Kantor is a controlling person of Statics Market alias Status Market and GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd,

THE COUNTERCLAIM

Jonathan Clarke representing the defendants stated that GlobalFxTrading360 was a separate entity all together with a different client and service listing separate from the operation of Statics Market alias Status Market never the less they are both controlled by John Kantor who used the same banking setup based in the Marshall Island for the operations of GlobalFxTrading360 and Statics Market alias Status Market of which the

proceeds of the ventures were routed to attend to business expense which involved employee pays, staff bonuses and operational location rent payments.

Jonathan Clarke further stated that his clients didn't do anything wrong and the funds which were transferred across accounts weren't gotten illegally and therefore Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 should be charged with the claim of Money laundering

FALSE STATEMENT

Statics Market alias Status Market and individuals acting on behalf of Statics Market alias Status Market convinced Tan Stanley Yew to invest an initial sum of **(£)193.58591 (A Hundred and Ninety-Three pounds Six Penny only) w**hich is the equivalent to $250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Only). Tan Stanley Yew will further invest a total of (£) 55,926.585 (Fifty-Five thousand Nine Hundred & Twenty-Six Pounds Six penny only) which is an equivalent of ($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars only) over a two-year period beginning from 19th of March 2021 and ending on 9th of November 2023.

Tan Stanley Yew sole purpose of investing with Statics Market alias Status Market was to be able to gain access to the financial market and profit of it a benefit he was pitched by the sale representative and supposed account manager George muller who was supposed to assist him navigate the markets but factual evidence will indicate otherwise as records and banks statement confiscated indicated the transfers made by Tan Stanley Yew weren't used to secure financial assets on his behalf rather it was being used to attend to the personal expenses of Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk, contrary to the intended use to for the defendants used be false as Statics Market alias Status Market wasn't a registered securities dealer and wasn't licensed to offer such services Statics Market alias Status Market claimed to be a registered and authorized firm offering financial services and products based in the United Kingdom while in contrary that wasn't the case as the defendants were in no shape or form registered to offer financial services and product in the United Kingdom that can be evident on the FCA's report about the defendant

https://www.fca.org.uk/news/warnings/status-markets reenforcing the claims made by Tan Stanley Yew of false representation and statements.

THE COUNTERCLAIM

In a response to the claim presented **Jonathan Clarke** acknowledged the fact that Statics Market alias Status Market was in fact not FCA registered had a **(CySEC)** Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission license which permitted them to carry out securities dealing across various territories.

He further stated that the claimant was granted access to the live market via Statics Market alias Status Market trading platform granting Tan Stanley Yew the necessary tool such as M4T which is a widely known and used electronic trading interface which Statics Market alias Status Market has no influence over. Additional Jonathan Clarke will further claim that the total sum of **(£)55,926.585 (Fifty-Five thousand Nine Hundred & Twenty-Six Pounds Six penny only)** which is an equivalent of **($)70,000 (Seventy- Thousand Dollars only)** which was received via accounts controlled by John Kantor on behalf of Statics Market alias Status Market were used to execute trades on the financial market as requested by Tan Stanley Yew of which the claimant was warned prior to his investment about the financial rise that is involved in asset procurement via trading online a risk the claimant will acknowledge prior to commencement .

Jonathan Clarke will further instigate that the amounts confiscated from Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk across their various accounts in the territories of the United Kingdom weren't funds received from there investors via Statics Market alias Status Market the claimant included rather they were proceeds of other ventures and services rendered by GlobalFxTrading360 and shouldn't be confiscated or tied to the current claim.

THEFT

The defendants are currently being accused of unlawfully withholding the Claimants assets within their accounts refusing to honor multiple withdrawal request placed across via the

official channel similar claim filed by other claimant and investors Tan Stanley Yew of false included. Cassidy Charlie further outlined the account restriction imposed on Tan Stanley Yew was unjust and illegal contrary to the reason Statics Market alias Status Market may have given a closer review of this claim indicated the Claimant requested a withdrawal from his Statics Market Alias Status Market**,** account, using the official procedure as described on the defendant's website

How to withdraw money on the website (www.statusmarkets.com)

- "Log in online to see your accounts.
- Select the account you want to withdraw from.
- Select 'Withdraw money' from the tabs.
- Enter the amount you want to withdraw then select 'Next'.
- Check the amount you're withdrawing and that you're happy with the terms and conditions.
- Select 'Confirm payment' to confirm

This withdrawal procedure was followed by the Claimant along with other investors who were all subsequently declined withdrawals on numerous occasions. These declines and account restrictions were documented to have started from around October 2023 till when the defendants were asked to halt all service rendering and take down their platform due to the investigation which began in earlier January 2024 when inquired as to the reason for the decline the major reason given by representatives of Statics Market alias Status Market for the decline in withdrawal request was the agreed upon bonus policy which entails that the recipient of the bonus is to have a Turnover or Trade their available balance 10 (x) times over before they can be eligible for a withdrawal a claim resonating across investors of Statics Market alias Status Market Tan Stanley Yew included. David Platt Qc outlined across the board the restriction in account access of investors is and unjustified act and can be interpreted as theft on so many horizons

THE COUNTERCLAIM

In a response to the claim presented by Tan Stanley Yew, Jonathan Clarke representing the defendants stated prior to the acceptance of the policy a terms and condition column was accepted which contained a detailed information of the policy including withdrawal eligibility on the acceptance of the bonus thereby limiting the number of withdrawal transaction request honored on such accounts the Claimant account included. Therefore, defendants Statics Market alias Status Market, Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor & Carl Romanchuk shouldn't be held liable for charges stemming from such restrictions as application documentations indicated the Claimant accepted this policy absence of duress disputing the claim of **"No Prior"** knowledge as presented by **David Platt QC** for the claimant.

Jonathan Clarke will further push on the motion that the charges of the Fraud Act 2006, Section 3 (**Fraud by failing to disclose information)** & Fraud Act 2006, Section 4 (Fraud by abuse of position) should be disputed and dropped as all information's regarding traders' dealings and platform policies are made available within the " **Terms & Conditions"** section of the registration page of Statics Market alias Status Market and new investors are required to either accept them or decline before proceeding to the next phase of which the Claimant agreed to those terms prior to funding and verifying his account with Statics Market Ltd Alias Status Market as those are standard operating procedures required by all investors the Claimant not exempted.

Fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] **Fraud by presence of Evidence** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13], Theft Act 1968 Section **5** (1) **6** (1) (2).

the delays in entry time weren't the platforms' fault but in fact was as a result of the different time zone and internet connection of the Claimant a claim which was dismissed by similar a uniform account by other investors. A cross examination of the trading history belonging to the Claimant displaced the time record and the asset purchased or sold over Statics Market Alias Status Market platform over the cause of the review which involved a cross reference with the

timestamp of live markets indicated the defendants had their platform almost 2minutes later than that of the live market which played a detrimental role to the outcome of trades resulting to financial losses to the Claimant and other investors of the defendants.

(Fraudulent Business carried on by company) Tan Stanley Yew San claimed the defendants had his account frozen and unlawfully withheld his assets a claim subject to Fraud Act 2006, Section 3 (**Fraud by failing to disclose information),** participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] (1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c) Subsection (6)(a)

PERJURY

Defendant's Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, & Carl Romanchuk across the interview conducted by the FSCS under oath when questioned regarding their role in the day-to-day operation at Statics Market alias Status Market claimed to each have a more dormant role with the day-to-day operations at Statics Market alias Status Market thereby exempting them individually from the actions of Statics Market alias Status Market. Factual evidence in the form of confiscated WhatsApp messages and emails exchanged between Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor Carl Romanchuk and the head sales managers of the various sales teams across the English, French, & Spanish desk, **HR (Human Resources),** Accounting. & Marketing department cumulatively indicated that Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor Carl Romanchuk were not only directly involved with the oversight of the day-to-day operation at Statics Market alias Status Market but also individually were controlling people There by making their policies a lead cause to the loses faced by Tan Stanley Yew.

Defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk when questioned individually claimed to have been registered by the FCA Financial Conduct Authority permitting them to carry out the necessary financial securities dealing within the United Kingdom. That testimony turned out to be false as Statics Market alias Status were only registered with **CySEC (Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission,**) which stopped being recognized across the territories of the United Kingdom. It is safe to say that Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk under the guise of Statics Market alias Status

Market were operating across the territories of the United Kingdom absence registration and oversight thereby putting investors funds at risk in addition to non-transparency across business practices.

THE COUNTERCLAIM

Jonathan Clarke in defense of Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, & Carl Romanchuk stated the defendant's response to the interview question on the license they possess that enables Statics Market alias Status Market to conduct their business operation of security dealing across the territories of the United Kingdom was misunderstood by the defendants respectfully as they didn't have a legal interpretation for the questions asked on the interviews which were conducted on the 4th January ,2024 at around 14:00 GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) & on the **18th January ,2024** at around **16:00 GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) at 12 Endeavour Square, Stratford Cross, London E20 1JN**.

Over the course of the interview, it is my believe that my clients mistook the question asked by the interviewer regarding licensing documents for registration as Statics Market alias Status Market have a **CySEC (Cyprus Securities and Exchange)** Commission,) license permitting business operation across the European Union nevertheless they were not registered with the FCA .

COURT REASONING (ARE THE CLAIM'S MOTIONED BY THE CLAIMANT VALID OR NOT?)

On behalf of, Tan Stanley Yew San it was argued that the claims set forward accusing defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd. of causing financial loss directly or indirectly by their involvement with **Statics Market, Ltd** alias **Status Market,** are valid pursuant to the Primary Claims set out across this judgement [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3 (**Fraud by failing to disclose information)** ,(Fraud Act 2006, Section 4 (Fraud by abuse of position) ,[Fraud Act 2006], Section 5 "**Gain" and "loss", [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] (**Participating in fraudulent**

business carried on by company), Presence of Evidence [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] Theft **Perjury** [Theft Act 1968 Section **5** (1) **6** (1) (2)].

PROOF OF GUILT & PLEADING

Each defendant played a role directly in defrauding the claimant. Vadim Chebotar is being accounted to have been directly involved with the day-to-day operations, oversight of company policy and coordinating with defendants **John Kantor &** Carl Romanchuk in the dealings with Tan Stanley Yew San. Therefore, making Vadim Chebotar directly involved and guilty of the claims **Fraud by failing to disclose information** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] [Fraud Act 2006, Section 4] **Fraud by abuse of position**, [Fraud Act 2006, Section 5] **Fraud resulting** to **"loss, [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud** Act 2006, Section 10] **Presence of Evidence** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13] **actions being evident,** relevant principles in pleading and proving fraud, at [50] of this judgment.

The following points are particularly notable: Firstly, fraud or dishonesty must be distinctly alleged (e.g.: by using unequivocal language such as "dishonestly" or "recklessly") and sufficiently particularized. An ambiguous pleading should be construed as making only a less serious allegation (e.g.: of negligence).

The primary facts which were relied at trial showed that the defendant was dishonest across his dealings with the Claimant and often misrepresented the facts. Vadim Chebotar raised a series of issues pleading his involvement with Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market weren't direct and that he wasn't a controlling person thus excepting him from activities and decision-making claims which proved invalid across the jury with all members arriving in a guilty verdict Beyond a Reasonable Doubt verdict arriving from **Fraud by presence of Evidence [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 13**],**

John Kantor is being declared guilty on the accounts of orchestrating the payment links both within the territories of the United Kingdom and the Marshall Island under the parent company **Global Fx Trading 360 as** referenced above in the judgement documents further

indications show he was the sole account holder to accounts within **Citizens Bank** Uk which was used as a recipient bank account for payments funneled from investors around the globe Tan Stanley Yew San included via the Marshall Islands .Accounting logs confiscated unveiled payments received were then used to pay the salaries of employees ranging from (sales agents, office managers, building Custodians & office security). Furthermore,

Defendant John Kantor was put at scene of the status market operation at Unit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH as observed in the CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television") recordings confiscated form the venue of Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market operational building at Unit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH, actions showing the direct involvement and engagement in activities being accused of therefore establishing the guilty verdict on the Fraud Act 2006, Section 10. (Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company) A plea of innocence was set in motion by David Platt QC on behalf of John Kantor the argument being defendant John Kantor claimed he had no idea of the intricate dealing of Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market with its investors included as he was just the chief financial officer and responsible for banking solutions and consultations addressing the constant appearance on the CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) recordings it was further claimed he was on a retainer contract with Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market thus giving his frequent visit to **Unit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH .** The claim of ignorance of business operation by Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market over a 2year duration in time was dismissed by the jury finding John Kantor directly involved with the day-to-day operation of Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market there by asserting the guilty verdict on the charges of **Fraud by false representation** (Fraud Act 2006, Section 2). **Fraud by failing to disclose information [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 3], **Possession of articles for use in frauds** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], **Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 7], **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] & **Fraud by presence of Evidence** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 13].

Carl Romanchuk is responsible for setting up bank accounts within the territories of the United Kingdom which were used to funnel payments received from a bank account located in the marshal islands which served as a primary recipient account for Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market Carl Romanchuk used this accounts to source payments locally to various accounts with the territories of the United Kingdom confiscated bank statements showed this account controlled by the defendant carried out multiple local and international transaction to accounts controlled by **Vadim Chebotar and John Kantor i**n addition to making operational expenses on behalf of Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market. Those payments were seen to have been issued to the leasing company in charge of issuing the rental contract to the defendants their office at U**nit 15 Mersey House, 140 Speke Road, Garston, Liverpool, England, L19 2PH,** payments were issued to " **YouFibre"** who were responsible for offering the operational office with internet , **" FirstSource"** which is a VoIP service provider also received payments for the provision of softphone services and minutes purchase which was used in making cold callers and follow up calls across the globe to their various clients Tan Stanley Yew included ,bank statement indicated about **50%** of the total sum received by the account controlled by Carl Romanchuk was split in two ways and remitted to the individual accounts of Vadim Chebotar at the HSBC Holdings plc and John Kantor at the Barclays PLC these accounts had a total sum of (£)2800,000 (Two Million Eight Hundred Pounds Only) cumulatively amount which is currently confiscated pending a verdict. Carl Romanchuk actions and role indicate a direct involvement with the day-to-day operation at Statics Market, Ltd alias Status Market further reenforcing the claims and charges set out in counts **4 5 & 6** (International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity, (International Money Laundering to Conceal and Disguise the Proceeds of Specified Unlawful Activity & Money Laundering) respectfully.

PENALTY

When deciding the appropriate penalty for the charges against the defendants the jury assesses the harm caused by the actions of the defendants. The concept of harm, in this

judgment, includes not only direct harm experienced monetary by the Claimant such as the loss of Invested Capital [A13] which entails the sum total of (£)55,926.585 (Fifty-Five thousand Nine Hundred & Twenty-Six Pounds Six penny only) received by defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd over a 2year period beginning from the 19th of March 2021 and ending on the 9th of November 2023. Evidences and victims account also indicated the Tan Stanley Yew suffered from indirect harm's such as Mental Anguish, [A15, A16, A8] Disenchantment with life, Trauma, [**A15, A16]** Inconvenience [A**8, A15, A17**] & Loss of enjoyment of Life [**A12, A16**], each accounted indirect harm is said to have an estimated monetary value as indicated respectively (£)15,000.00 (Fifteen Thousand Pounds Only), (£)7000.00 (Seven Thousand Pounds Only), (£)14,000.00 (Fourteen Thousand Pounds Only), (£)5,000.00 (Five- Thousand Pounds Only) & (£)24,624.471 (Twenty-Four Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-Four pounds Eight Pennies Only) Based on the factual finding's defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd are found guilty for

COUNT ONE:

(Securities Fraud) Fraud by false representation [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5].

COUNT TWO:

Wire Fraud Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [Fraud Act 2006, Section 10]

COUNT THREE:

Investment Adviser Fraud, Fraud by failing to disclose information [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3. a) (1)(B) (a)(1)(B) (i) (ii)] **Fraud by false representation [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 2] (1) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (4) (5).

COUNT FOUR:

International Money Laundering to Promote Specified Unlawful Activity [Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) (Threshold Amount) Order 2022]

COUNT FIVE:

International Money Laundering to Conceal and Disguise the Proceeds of Specified Unlawful Activity [Proceeds of Crime Money Laundering) (Threshold Amount) Order 2022] **Participating in fraudulent business carried on by company [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 10] (1), (2) (a) (b) (3) (a) (b) (c): Possession of articles for use in frauds [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], **Making or supplying articles for use in frauds [**Fraud Act 2006, Section 7] :

COUNT SIX: **Money Laundering** [Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) (Threshold Amount) Order 2022]:

COUNT SEVEN: **False Statements** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 2 1a (i)(ii), 2(a)(b), 3 (a)(b) 4&5], **Fraud by failing to disclose information** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 3] a)(i)(ii), **Possession of articles for use in frauds** [Fraud Act 2006, Section 6], **Making or supplying articles for use in frauds** [Fraud Act 2006, Section7],

COUNT EIGHT: **Perjury** [Perjury Act 1911] (1), (2), (3) (4) (a) (b) (c) (5) (a) (b) (6), False statements on oath made otherwise than in a judicial proceeding (1), (2) 3, 5 [False statutory declarations and other false statements without oath (a) (b) (c) False declarations, &c. to obtain registration, &c. for carrying on a vocation (a) (b).

COUNT NINE: **Theft** [Theft Act 1968], Dishonestly 2 (1) (a) (b) (c) (2) "Appropriates". (1) (2), "Property" (2) (a) (b) (c) "Belonging to another". (1) (3) (4) (5) (6) "With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it". (15) Obtaining properties by deception, (15A) Obtaining a money transfer by deception, (17) False accounting (1) (a) (b) (2).

COUNTS TEN: **Manipulative & Deceptive Devices in Connection with Swaps**: Section 6(c)(1) of the **Act, 7 U.K. C. § 9(1), and Regulation 180.1(a), 17 C.F.R. § 180.1(a)** The Jury correctly recognized that the finding of misconduct by defendants Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd doesn't comply with the law on several occasions, therefore disrupting and causing harms both directly and indirectly to the Claimant and his family and therefore should be compensated according. The defendants are here by ordered to pay the sum of (£)49,248.944 (Forty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Eight Pounds Nine Pennies only) in punitive damages bring the total restitution order to (£)170,800 (One Hundred and Seventy -Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds Only). In terms of the guilty verdict the jury finds Tan Stanley Yew San to be **2%**

at fault for acts of negligence as the public and aspiring investors had been advised on numerous occasions due to the rising pace of investment fraud across the United Kingdom to always carry out an extensive due diligence check with the necessary regulatory bodies such as the **FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)** prior to making any form of financial commitment to any investment institutions , investment broker or securities dealer of which Tan Stanley Yew San didn't therefore holding Tan Stanley accountable on the grounds of negligence bring the Jury to a conclusion across the board that Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, Carl Romanchuk, & GlobalFxTrading360 Investing Ltd are collective responsible for the activities of Statics Market Alias Status Market therefore finding them **98 %** at fault of all counts outlined in this judgement. Vadim Chebotar, John Kantor, & Carl Romanchuk, Investing Ltd this judgement indicates the first step of the restitution order Tan Stanley Yew San is awarded a total of **(£) 167,384 (One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Pounds only).**

LORD MC GODFREY

I agree,

PPROVED JUDGEMENT

MARTIN O'NEILL

I agree,

HON SARA ELISABETH BEECHAM

District Judge (Magistrates Court)

Approved Judgment