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ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP



PIONEER SPIRIT Jonathan Lopez is a believer in public service. "That's why I spent so long (11 years) at the DOJ." He started in corporate finance, then moved from Los Angeles to Miami to become a prosecutor. When an opening came up after that in fraud at main Justice, he found himself working on Enron and FCPA matters before that was mainstream. Ultimately, Lopez became deputy chief of the Money Laundering and Bank Integrity Unit and focused on the Bank Secrecy Act. "At the end of every crime is a pot of gold, and if criminals have a problem accessing that pot of gold, they unwittingly help us catch them."

TRAILS BLAZED As deputy chief, Lopez created a team with the singular task to investigate nonbanks, such as casinos, broker-dealers and check cashers. "We focused on truly egregious failures and tried to take the business side into account rather than becoming 'uber-regulators.'" Also while at DOJ, Lopez oversaw the HSBC and MoneyGram cases and investigated casinos, Fintech and other nonbanks, "all of which are at risk for being conduits for dirty money." He then entered private practice, but remains engaged in service, helping companies and banks navigate the shifting landscape and secure a safe landing if they do find themselves under investigation. "No one wants to move dirty money, so they want to be helped."

FUTURE EXPLORATIONS "The Bank Secrecy Act is about 10 years behind the FCPA, but it's similar." The BSA requires internal controls and has been on the books since 1972, but only started to apply to nonbanks after the Patriot Act was passed in 2001. It's becoming a much bigger mainstream issue. "Now all 26 types of nonbanks must have an anti-money laundering program."

OBIAMAKA P. MADUBUKO

MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY



PIONEER SPIRIT Obi Madubuko has been practicing in government investigations, white-collar crime and complex civil litigation her entire career. "When I was a junior litigator, compliance was always in the context of what the company was alleged to have had an issue with, or needs to do better. Today, it is much more holistic." Madubuko's litigation experience has shaped her corporate advisory practice for companies doing international business. "I help companies make sure they adhere to anti-bribery laws while reducing their corruption risks when doing business in emerging markets."

TRAILS BLAZED Most of Madubuko's work falls into two categories. The first is assisting private sector clients to implement effective compliance programs and to defend against government enforcement actions, "where I can't talk about our best wins." The second is helping emerging markets countries strategize and implement ways to address corruption issues. For example, last year in Kyrgyzstan "I worked with government stakeholders to implement a national anti-corruption strategy to achieve their goal of reducing public sector corruption."

FUTURE EXPLORATIONS Madubuko believes many companies struggle with guarding against today's compliance risks while trying to prevent tomorrow's issues. In terms of her international anti-corruption practice, "one of the biggest problems for multinational corporations is finding the right partners on the ground. Current third party diligence is inefficient and doesn't do enough to safeguard against risk after parties are on-boarded. I'm working on a system for businesses to share information on who are the best people on the ground and to integrate diligence to cover various risks like bribery, AML, trade compliance and cybersecurity."