



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Jamie Raskin
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Raskin:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

**Ronald J.
Lampard**

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:41:05 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable James E. Risch
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Risch:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Lampard

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:42:30 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks
Ranking Member
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Meeks:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Lampard

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:39:56 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks
Ranking Member
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Meeks:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

**Ronald J.
Lampard**

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:39:56 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Grassley:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

**Ronald J.
Lampard**

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:36:47 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Brian J. Mast
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Mast:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Lampard

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:38:57 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Durbin:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

**Ronald J.
Lampard**

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:35:35 -05'00'



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Jordan:

The Foreign Extortion Prevention Technical Corrections Act (FEPA) requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, to submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to post the report on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice (Department).

FEPA, codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1352, is an important new tool in the Department's arsenal to prosecute foreign corruption that vindicates U.S. interests. In enacting FEPA, Congress sought to criminalize the demand side of foreign bribery, as a complement to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which is focused on supply-side bribery. FEPA allows the Department to hold foreign officials (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(1)) accountable for abusing their positions of public trust by corruptly seeking or demanding bribes from U.S. persons and companies, issuers on U.S. exchanges, and for solicitations and related conduct taking place in the United States. While the Department has for years successfully prosecuted corrupt officials who engaged in money laundering using U.S. financial institutions, FEPA expands the scope of prosecutorial reach and allows for further avenues to pursue those corrupt foreign officials.

Like the FCPA, enforcement of FEPA falls within the responsibility of the Criminal Division's Fraud Section.¹ Since the law's enactment in July 2024, the Fraud Section has taken several steps to integrate FEPA into its enforcement approach and investigative framework. In addition to providing trainings to its prosecutors and law enforcement partners on the scope and elements of the new law, Fraud Section prosecutors and their law enforcement partners are pursuing non-public investigations into potential violations of FEPA, including instances in which foreign officials appear to have solicited and demanded bribes from U.S. companies and individuals. Moreover, as part of other ongoing FCPA investigations authorized to proceed in

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Just., Just. Manual § 9-47.110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-47000-foreign-corrupt-practices-act-1977>

light of the President's February 10, 2025, Executive Order and the Deputy Attorney General's June 9, 2025, Guidelines, prosecutors and investigators are pursuing potential FEPA angles.

In addition, Department prosecutors have engaged with foreign law enforcement partners to educate them on the FEPA law. Separately, the Department of State provided general information about FEPA to diplomatic missions, which included a description of FEPA and how to report potential violations, and it incorporates FEPA (alongside the FCPA) into anti-corruption training provided to embassy officers who support U.S. companies doing business overseas. Finally, the Criminal Division's website provides an email address—FCPA.Fraud@usdoj.gov—for reports of potential FEPA violations.

While FEPA has become an important element of the Fraud Section's investigative focus, in the year since the enactment of FEPA, the Department has not announced prosecutions under FEPA. That is due primarily to the nature of these complex investigations, which are time intensive and require extensive investigation before cases are ready for prosecution. Importantly, FEPA's provisions are not retroactive. Therefore, conduct punishable under FEPA must have occurred since its adoption. Nonetheless, the fact that the Fraud Section is investigating potential FEPA violations in several matters demonstrates the Department's commitment to enforcing this law and shows promise that the law will yield fruitful prosecutions in the future.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Lampard

Ronald J. Lampard
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Digitally signed by
Ronald J. Lampard
Date: 2025.12.22
14:37:54 -05'00'