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*****Press Statement FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE*****

Today Ghislaine Maxwell files her appeal asking the Second Circuit Court of Appeals to overturn her convictions based on errors made by both the Government and the trial court

NEW YORK – 28 February 2023

The Government prosecuted Ghislaine Maxwell (“Ms. Maxwell”) as a proxy for Jeffrey Epstein. It did so to satisfy public outrage over an unpopular non-prosecution agreement and the death of the person responsible for the crimes. In its zeal to pin and blame for its own incompetence and for Epstein’s crimes on Ms. Maxwell, the Government breached its promise not to prosecute her, charged her with time-barred offenses, resurrected and recast decades-old allegations for conduct previously ascribed to Epstein and other named assistants, and joined forces with plaintiffs’ attorneys, whose interests were financial, to develop new allegations out of faded, distorted, and motivated memories.

From the time of her arrest, Ms. Maxwell was held in solitary confinement in the Brooklyn Detention Center, under inhumane conditions. The District Court denied four bail applications and dozens of applications to ameliorate her conditions of confinement ranging from sleep deprivation to lack of access to legal counsel and discovery to prepare for trial. By the time of trial, she was so disoriented and diminished that she was unable meaningfully to assist in her own defense, much less to testify.

Ms. Maxwell will ask the Second Circuit Court of Appeals to overturn her convictions based on the following errors made by both the Government and the trial court, several of which are fatal:

First, the Government breached a non-prosecution agreement that immunized Ms. Maxwell for these offenses. That agreement was entered into by the Government and Epstein in 2007 and, by its terms, unambiguously barred this prosecution, in the first instance. As a matter of due process, the Government should be held to the highest standards of both promise and performance in its agreement with its citizens.

Second, this Government was barred by a 5-year statute of limitations from bringing these charges. The Government's efforts to extend the statute of limitations fails for various reasons depending on the charge and the specific statute of which the Government is attempting to avail itself. With respect to one such statute, the Government's efforts fail because the statute does not apply to the charges. And, with respect to both statutes, the Government's efforts fail because the retroactive application of these statutes to charges based on decades-old conduct alleged to have occurred prior to the statutes' enactment is improper. This is not a technical term. Statutes of Limitations are rooted in universally accepted notions that prompt investigation and prosecution ensure that conviction or acquittal is a *reliable result*, and not the product of faded memory or unavailable evidence as was the case here.

Third, Ms. Maxwell was denied her right to be tried by a fair and impartial jury when a juror revealed that he gave materially false statements in jury selection that concealed that he had experienced the "exact same thin" as the victims, namely, childhood sexual abuse. To compound the error, during jury deliberations, he used his undisclosed prior experience to convince other jurors that the defendant was guilty.

Fourth, the District Court's refusal to correct the jury's misunderstanding of the elements of four of the charges led to a constructive amendment of the indictment which means that Ms. Maxwell was convicted of crimes with which she was not charged.

Fifth, and finally, in what it is hoped will prove to be a moot point, the court made several errors in sentencing Ms. Maxwell.

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