

INTERPOL

International Criminal Police Organization

TOPIC:

Investigating the Jeffrey Epstein Case: Addressing Institutional Failures, Elite Influence, and International Mechanisms to Combat Human Trafficking and Exploitation Networks

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Committee Definition:

In an era where crime increasingly transcends national borders, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) serves as the world's largest international police cooperation network, bringing together the law enforcement agencies of 196 member countries to combat transnational crime.

Role:

Founded in 1923, INTERPOL does not possess the authority to arrest individuals or conduct independent investigations; instead, its primary role is to facilitate intelligence sharing, coordinate multinational investigations, issue Red Notices for internationally wanted fugitives, and support member states in tackling crimes such as human trafficking, terrorism, cybercrime, financial crime, and child exploitation. INTERPOL also assists national law enforcement agencies by providing access to international databases, analytical tools, and communication channels that allow countries to exchange information rapidly and coordinate their responses to transnational criminal threats. Through its network, INTERPOL helps identify connections between criminal activities occurring across multiple jurisdictions, strengthens cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and supports countries in developing more effective strategies to prevent and combat international crime.



Delegates' Role:

Delegates are expected to represent their countries, share information, cooperate with other member states, and propose practical solutions to strengthen international police cooperation to prevent cases such as the Epstein case from happening again. They should work through debate and negotiation to develop effective resolutions addressing transnational crime.

Accomplishments:

Over the years, INTERPOL has achieved significant milestones, including the development of the secure I-24/7 global communication network, which enables real-time intelligence exchange among police agencies worldwide, and the successful coordination of large-scale operations such as Operation Liberterra, which identifies and rescues hundreds of trafficking victims while disrupting criminal networks across more than 130 countries. Through these efforts, INTERPOL has become an indispensable pillar of international law enforcement, fostering accountability, strengthening global cooperation, and enhancing the collective capacity of nations to address evolving security threats.

Moreover, for capacity building and police training, INTERPOL regularly trains police officers and investigators through workshops and international programs. Also, INTERPOL assists countries in identifying victims after natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and major accidents using the international forensic standards.

Main Events:

2005: The first police report was held in March 2005 in Palm Beach- Florida, by the parents of a 14-year-old girl who was sexually abused by Jeffrey Epstein when she was supposedly giving him a massage at his mansion and he was paying her.

2008: the Plea Agreement was held in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida, led by Alexander Acosta. Jeffrey Epstein signed a non-prosecution agreement and was sent to county jail for just 18 months.

2019: On July 6 of 2019, JE was arrested at Teterboro Airport in New Jersey after the federal authorities reopened the case because of the huge reports by journalists and advocacy by victims. He was charged with crimes that took place in 2002 and 2005.

2019: On August 10, 2019, Jeffrey Epstein was found unresponsive in his cell waiting for his trial at MCC in New York City. It was ruled as a suicide by hanging; however, there were many reports identifying significant operational failures at the facility.

From August 2019 till 2022: the Epstein's case was still being investigated and federal authorities continued examining evidence. Moreover, Ghislaine Maxwell, who was helping in the past crimes, was held guilty and sentenced to 20 years in prison; at the same time victims continued filing civil lawsuits against Epstein's estate.

2025: on February 27, 2025, The U.S. Department of Justice publicly released the first official phase of the Epstein files intended to increase transparency while protecting victims, however, this wasn't the only time this case has received worldwide attention as his arrest in 2019 was covered by many major international outlets.

[Introduction of the topic:](#)

As crime increasingly crosses national borders, international cooperation has become essential to ensure that criminals cannot evade justice by operating across different jurisdictions. INTERPOL plays a vital role in connecting law enforcement agencies worldwide and supporting them in addressing transnational criminal activities. Through information sharing, coordinated investigations, and international cooperation, member states can work together to identify threats, disrupt criminal networks and strengthen global security.

[Significance/ Importance:](#)

The Jeffrey Epstein case became one of the most significant criminal investigations of the 21st century because it exposed serious weaknesses in legal institutions, accountability mechanisms, and international efforts to combat human trafficking. It showed how powerful individuals can step over the law, how money could be the reason for the institution's failure, and how human trafficking can be justified. The main question here is how these institutions will regain public trust and how could the law prove that it's above anyone and everything and how will the justice system work fairly.

[Link to SDGs:](#)

While working on and examining the case, delegates will notice that it has a strong relation to SDGs as:

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, which aims to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, productive employment, and manageable work for everyone. Delegates are expected to find a solution according

to this SDG. In the case of Jeffrey Epstein, there are some victims who were recruited with promises of paid

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



work but were exploited instead. This case relates to the goal of eliminating forced labor and exploitation to support safe and dignified working environments.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, and they need to find sustainable solutions according to the SDG. This sustainable goal aims to reduce inequality among different countries and communities; it seeks to give equal opportunities for everyone regardless of their income, ethnicity, gender or disability. In the Jeffrey

Epstein case, most of his victims were young girls with an economically weak background. This case highlights how the differences in backgrounds and power can affect situations where vulnerable people are less likely to be given attention to or protected.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions is essential as well as this sustainable goal aims to support inclusive and peaceful societies, provide access to fair and equal justice to everyone and build accountable and effective institutions at all levels. Jeffrey Epstein was accused of running a large sex trafficking and exploitation networks involving underage girls. This case brings attention to whether the justice system treats known and wealthy powerful individuals as everyone else and the gap in inclusive institutions that causes these actions.

Eventually, the Jeffrey Epstein case emphasizes the link between justice and strong institutions with reduced inequalities and decent work. Peace and justice cannot be obtained unless wealthy individuals get held accountable the same way any normal individual would; more

attention and protection must be given to individuals and communities with a weak background, and productive employment must be provided while ending forced labor for good.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

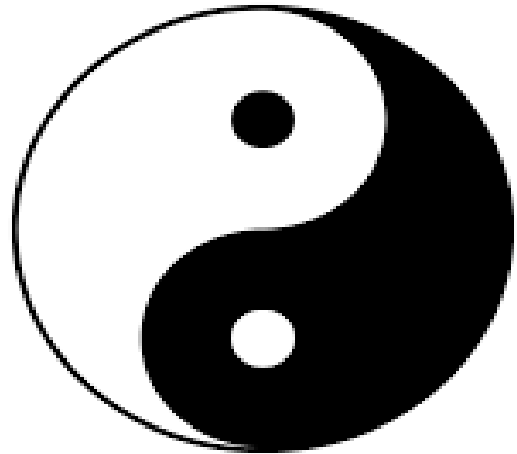


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



[Link to theme:](#)

In the case of Jeffrey Epstein, delegates should realize how balancing of the opposites protection and transparency can complete each other and work together for harmony and peace, where both transparency and protection should coexist to solve this case. The case proves how there's imbalance of protection between individuals, especially with different backgrounds, and how the government isn't being transparent with the case. A sustainable solution that balances must be found according to this theme.



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both

[Links to the Pillars of Good Governance:](#)

The Good Governance pillar "**Accountability**" is strictly tied to the case. Accountability requires for all individuals, public officials, and institutions to take responsibility for their actions and decisions and can be held answerable for them; it's required for them to accept responsibility and face consequences if they fail to meet their duties. The Jeffrey Epstein case covers the importance of accountability. It is questioned if powerful and wealthy individuals were held responsible and taken into accountability for their actions. This case reinforced that legal institutions and governments should investigate fairly, enforce the law equally, and show that every individual, no matter their power, wealth, or status, should be held accountable for their actions. Without fair and equal accountability, justice will never be served, and more lives will be destroyed with nothing to stop it.



The Good Governance pillar '**Transparency**' also plays an important part in this case. Transparency is when governmental decisions and actions are conducted openly to the public world so it can enable citizens to understand how processes and decisions are made, monitor activities, and build trust between the government and its citizens. In the Jeffrey Epstein case, transparency was a concern, and the public was outraged over how investigations and agreements were handled, leading to calls for more transparency and openness from the governments and law enforcement. Transparency builds trust by making procedures clear to the public. It also prevents important information from being hidden to protect reputations.

Subtopics:

A- Strengthening International Cooperation and Accountability to Combat Human Trafficking Networks:

Human trafficking is not something that stays within one country's borders. These networks often operate across several countries, making it much harder for one government or one police force to stop them on its own. Criminal groups take advantage of differences between legal systems, weak coordination, and slow information sharing to continue their activities without being caught. Because of this, international cooperation has become one of the most important parts of fighting trafficking effectively.

The Jeffrey Epstein case also showed that when institutions fail to cooperate, investigate properly, or hold people accountable, justice can be delayed and victims can be left without protection. The discussion in this subtopic is therefore not only about improving cooperation between countries but also about making sure that law enforcement agencies and international organizations, such as INTERPOL, can share information, coordinate investigations and respond more effectively to trafficking networks. Delegates should consider how transparency, accountability and stronger international partnerships can help prevent similar failures in the future while respecting national sovereignty and legal systems.

B- Combating Corruption and Elite Influence in Transnational Criminal Investigations:

Imagine a crime that crosses borders, but the people behind it have money, political connections, and lawyers in multiple countries. That's when investigations get stuck. In many transnational cases, political pressure,

bribes, and elite influence are used to slow down cases, hide evidence or protect certain individuals. Police and prosecutors may be told to "look the other way," budgets get cut, or investigations are simply buried.

The Epstein case is one example of how political corruption obstructs investigations into transnational crimes by protecting powerful individuals with high status and causing injustice, but this problem happens in drug trafficking, money laundering and human exploitation cases worldwide. Money laundering and transnational crimes have been an ongoing issue for decades, but individuals often question who committed the crime, not what the system could have done to prevent it.

This subtopic asks delegates to think about fairness. International organizations like Interpol, the UN, or regional courts should investigate powerful people without fear of political interference or financial pressure. The main objective is to find transparency measures, whistleblower protections and independent oversight that we need so we can ensure justice.

Main Actors:

U.S Virgin Islands:

The U.S. Virgin Islands has a significant connection to the Jeffrey Epstein case because Epstein maintained extensive properties, business interests, and personal connections in the territory, particularly on Little Saint James. The islands became an important location in investigations into Epstein's activities and the wider network surrounding him. Authorities in the U.S. Virgin Islands pursued legal action concerning Epstein's properties and entities connected to his activities, bringing additional attention to how his wealth, businesses, and relationships were used across jurisdictions. The territory's involvement highlights the challenges of investigating crimes that involve multiple locations and financial networks, as well as the importance of cooperation between local and federal authorities. Within the committee, the U.S. Virgin Islands is therefore particularly relevant to discussions of victim protection, financial investigations, government accountability, property and corporate networks and cooperation between different jurisdictions.

Florida:

Florida was one of the first and most important locations in the Epstein case. In 2005, the Palm Beach Police Department began investigating Epstein after a complaint involving a 14-year-old girl, and the investigation later revealed similar allegations involving other girls. His main Florida residence was 358 El Brillo Way, Palm Beach, which became a major location in the investigation. The case eventually involved the Palm Beach Police Department, Palm Beach County State Attorney's Office, and the FBI. In 2007, federal prosecutors in the Southern District of Florida reached a controversial Non-Prosecution Agreement with Epstein, and on June 30, 2008, he pleaded guilty in Palm Beach County to state charges involving prostitution and a minor. He was sentenced to jail and sex-offender supervision while the federal government agreed not to prosecute him under the terms of the agreement.

United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom is a member of INTERPOL, and it has a history of cooperating with other countries for combatting human trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. It also emphasizes victim protection essentially for vulnerable people with weak backgrounds and children affected by the exploitations. The United Kingdom also emphasizes accountability and transparency in investigations such as this one.. Safeguards against corruption, political interference and elite influence could also be supported by the United Kingdom in transnational investigations. The United Kingdom would most likely support strengthening INTERPOL cooperation, improving transparency and information exchange, and protecting the victims. However, the United Kingdom is also relevant in this case because one of Epstein's longtime associates, Ghislaine Maxwell, was British; he was convicted for helping Epstein sexually assaulted minors and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. This case demonstrates how international cooperation is important when networks involve different victims and people connected to different countries.

New York:

New York was another major location in Epstein's network and later became the center of his final federal case. Epstein owned the large Manhattan townhouse at 9 East 71st Street, where the 2019 indictment alleged that he sexually exploited and abused underage girls between 2002 and 2005. The property became one of the main locations connected to the investigation, alongside his Palm Beach residence. On July 8, 2019, Epstein was arrested and charged in Manhattan federal court by the Southern District of New York with sex trafficking of minors and conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of minors. The investigation involved the FBI New York Field Office and the NYPD. Epstein remained in federal custody in New York until his death on August 10, 2019 before the case could go to trial.

France:

France is also an INTERPOL member and uses international cooperation to combat human trafficking, organized crime and cybercrime. France strongly supports more information and intelligence sharing between different countries. International efforts against organized crime and corruption are also supported by France, France also promotes measures to identify and protect victims of human trafficking while prosecuting the criminal networks involved. It also emphasizes stronger coordination between international organizations such as INTERPOL. France can also endorse stronger international mechanisms that make it harder for backgrounds such as wealth and political influence to disturb investigations. France is an important figure in INTERPOL that aims to strengthen cooperation measures.

Switzerland:

Switzerland is a remarkable INTERPOL member while having its federal police agency (Fedpol) that acts as a platform for international police cooperation. Switzerland cooperates internationally against human trafficking, corruption, and organized crime. It is recognized by Switzerland that international cooperation is essential especially against organized crime that operate across borders. In 2026 Switzerland approved a procedure to strengthen its fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. It also participates in the Financial Action

Task Force (FATF) and follows international standards for the ability to combat terrorist financing and money laundering. Switzerland's goal is to strengthen international cooperation against transnational crime by improving financial transparency, information sharing and measures to take accountability fairly.

Suggested Resolutions:

1. Establishing an INTERPOL-coordinated international task force for complex human trafficking and exploitation networks operating across multiple jurisdictions, facilitating cooperation between national law-enforcement agencies.
2. Strengthening international intelligence and evidence-sharing mechanisms to allow member states to securely exchange information on suspected traffickers, facilitators, financial networks, travel patterns, and related investigations.
3. Developing stronger mechanisms for investigating institutional failures, including independent national review procedures when credible allegations suggest negligence, corruption, conflicts of interest or improper interference in trafficking investigations.
4. Enhancing financial investigations into trafficking networks by improving cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units to trace suspicious transactions, identify criminal proceeds and facilitate lawful asset freezing and confiscation.
5. Creating safeguards against political, financial, or elite interference in criminal investigations, including conflict-of-interest procedures, independent oversight, and accountability measures for officials who intentionally obstruct investigations or conceal evidence.
6. Strengthening whistleblower, victim, and witness protections, particularly in cases involving influential individuals or organizations, through confidential reporting mechanisms and protection against intimidation or retaliation.

7. Improving international evidence-preservation procedures to prevent the destruction, manipulation, disappearance, or improper withholding of physical, financial and digital evidence in major transnational investigations.
8. Expanding specialized training for law-enforcement authorities on identifying sophisticated trafficking networks, financial facilitators, institutional corruption, victim exploitation and attempts to interfere with investigations.
9. Strengthening accountability and transparency in high-profile investigations by encouraging authorities to document significant investigative decisions and establish appropriate review mechanisms, while protecting confidential information, victims' identities and due-process rights.
10. Improving international identification and monitoring of trafficking networks through INTERPOL's existing notices, databases and analytical capabilities rather than creating parallel systems that duplicate existing mechanisms.
11. Promoting a victim-centered approach to international investigations, ensuring that victims have access to protection, assistance, reporting mechanisms, and appropriate legal support regardless of the wealth, nationality or influence of alleged perpetrators.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the main goals of the Arab Confederation on this issue?
- How can the Arab countries work together if they have different opinions or interests about the issue?
- What can the Arab Confederation actually do to solve the problem?
- What steps should INTERPOL take to protect victims and witnesses who may be located in different countries?
- How can transparency in INTERPOL's own investigations be improved to maintain public trust after high-profile case?

- How can INTERPOL address the challenges of different legal definitions of trafficking and sexual exploitation across member states?

Tips:

- How can we make sure that the solutions we suggest are realistic and possible for all member states?
 - What should happen if one of the member states does not agree with a decision made by the Confederation?
 - How can the Arab Confederation cooperate with other countries and international organizations to deal with this issue?
 - How can the Confederation work together as a group while still respecting each country's independence and sovereignty?
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- * Research your country's position thoroughly and make sure your arguments reflect its actual policies, interests, and previous actions—not your personal opinion.
 - * Prepare recent statistics, examples, international agreements, and UN resolutions that can support your arguments during debate.
 - * Come prepared with realistic solutions, not just descriptions of the problem. Think about funding, implementation, international cooperation and accountability.
 - * Prepare several strong Points of Information (POIs) to challenge other delegations and expose weaknesses or contradictions in their positions.
 - * Listen carefully to other delegates' speeches and take notes on important arguments, allies, disagreements, and possible compromises.
 - * Identify your country's likely allies and opposing blocs before the conference but remain open to forming unexpected alliances during lobbying and debate.

- * Be active throughout the entire committee. Speak, ask POIs, participate in lobbying, contribute clauses, and help negotiate resolutions.
- * Stay diplomatic and respectful, especially when discussing controversial or sensitive issues. Attack the argument, not the delegate.
- * Avoid simply reading a prepared speech. React to what is happening in committee and refer to points made by previous speakers.
- * Use credible and recent sources, especially UN agencies, official government sources, international organizations and recognized NGOs.
- * When drafting resolutions, make your clauses specific and actionable: explain who will act, what they will do, how it will be funded and how progress will be monitored.
- * Most importantly, stay in character as your assigned country and use the conference as an opportunity to negotiate, lead, compromise and defend your delegations.

Key words:

Whistleblower Protections: Laws protecting people who report corruption, misconduct, or illegal activity from retaliation.

Human Trafficking: Recruiting, transporting, or controlling people through force, coercion, or deception for exploitation.

Sex Trafficking: Human trafficking involving commercial sexual exploitation through force, fraud, or coercion.

Institutional Failure: When institutions fail to enforce laws, protect people, investigate wrongdoing, or ensure accountability.

Elite Influence: The ability of powerful or wealthy individuals to influence institutions, investigations, or access to justice.

Accountability: The responsibility of individuals and institutions to answer for their actions and face consequences for wrongdoing.

Transparency: Openness in institutional decisions and actions, allowing public scrutiny and reducing opportunities for misconduct.

Non-Prosecution Agreement (NPA): An agreement where prosecutors do not pursue certain charges in exchange for specific conditions or cooperation.

Victim Protection: Measures protecting victims from harm, intimidation, retaliation, or further exploitation.

Cross-Border Cooperation: Cooperation between countries to share intelligence and coordinate investigations against international crime.

Red Notice: An INTERPOL request to locate and provisionally arrest a wanted person; it is not an international arrest warrant.

Extradition: The legal transfer of an accused or convicted person from one country to another.

Witness Intimidation: Threats, pressure, bribery, or harassment used to stop witnesses or victims from cooperating with authorities.

Impunity: When individuals responsible for wrongdoing avoid investigation, prosecution, punishment, or accountability.

Conflict of Interest: When personal or financial interests could improperly influence someone's official duties.

Trafficking Network: An organized group involved in recruiting, transporting, facilitating, or exploiting trafficking victims.

Suggested Sites:

International Organizations & Legal Frameworks:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

Link: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/index.html>

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) & the Palermo Protocol

Link: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html>

- INTERPOL – Red Notices and Political Interference

Link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/Red-Notices>

- Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – FATF Recommendations

Link: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/topics/fatf-recommendations.html>

- Council of Europe – GRECO (Group Of States Against Corruption)

Link: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/publications>

- INTERPOL- Legal Documents

Link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/Legal-framework/Legal-documents>

- Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP)

Link: <https://www.occrp.org/en>

Investigative Journalism & Case Studies:

- Transparency International – Corruption and Law Enforcement Reports

Link: <https://www.transparency.org/en>

- International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) – Panama Papers

Link: <https://www.icij.org/investigations/panama-papers/>

- International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) – FinCEN Files

Link: <https://www.icij.org/investigations/fincen-files/>

- United States Department of State – Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report

Link: <https://www.state.gov/trafficking-in-persons-report/>

Academic & Policy Sources:

- Human Rights Watch – Justice and Impunity Reports

Link: <https://www.hrw.org/publications>

- Council of Europe – GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) Publications

Link: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/publications>

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Publications on Human Trafficking and Cross-Border Cooperation

Link: <https://publications.iom.int/>

Delegations Present:

Countries	States	Representatives
1- U.S virgin island	1-Florida	1-victims rights advocate
2- United Kingdom	2-New York	2-Former FBI investigator
3- France	3-New Mexican	3-Former Federal prosecutor

4- Switzerland	4-California	4-Former white house legal adviser
5- Saudi Arabia		5-Former investigator journalist
6- UAE		
7- Norway		
8- Spain		
9- Latvia		
10- Lithuania		
11- Brazil		
12- Ireland		

13- Germany		
14- Australia		
15- Italy		
16- South Africa		
17- Canada		
18- Austria		
19- Czech Republic		

20- Greece		
21- Portugal		

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President's Note:

Dear Delegates,

As you enter this committee, I want you to remember that MUN is much more than speeches, resolutions, and awards. It's about finding your voice, having the courage to use it, and learning from the people sitting beside you. Don't be afraid to make mistakes, raise your placard, challenge an idea, or step outside your comfort zone. Give this committee your energy, your ideas, and your personality. I hope you leave this conference not only as stronger delegates, but with memories, friendships, and moments you'll carry long after the final gavel.

Believe in yourselves, enjoy every moment, and make this committee one to remember.

President, Mustafa Bizri

SGs' Note:

Dear Delegates,

As your Secretary-Generals, we hope this background guide gives you a strong foundation for the discussions ahead and helps you approach your committee with confidence. Beyond preparation, this conference is an opportunity to challenge yourself, step into new perspectives, and take part in conversations that demand thought and initiative. This year's theme, "Yin and Yang: The Harmony in Opposites", reflects the idea that opposing sides can exist in balance, whether between conflict and cooperation or speaking and listening. It reminds us that meaningful progress often begins when we learn to understand perspectives different from our own.

As Leo Buscaglia said, “Change is the end result of all true learning,” and we hope this experience leaves you with a stronger sense of the value your voice can carry. We cannot wait to meet you and see what you bring to this conference.

Warm regards,

The 15th HHHSMUN Secretaries Generals,

Mia, Hani and Omar

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