

Impeachment Trial of Donald Trump and its Impact on Elections 2020



April 21, 2019 President Donald Trump speaks with then-President-elect Volodymyr Zelensky, Trump said for Zelensky, now president, during which he solicits Zelensky's help in gathering potentially damaging information about his principal Democratic rival, former Vice President Joe Biden. That night, a staff member at the White House Office of Management and Budget signs a document that officially puts military aid for Ukraine on hold, the text was released by the House Intelligence Committee¹. It came after the White House released a summary of a call between Trump and the Ukrainian president, in which Trump is shown to have pressed the leader to probe former Vice President Joe Biden and his son Hunter.² In 24 September House Speaker Nancy Pelosi on Tuesday announced an impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump, amid a growing drumbeat of criticism following reports that Trump pressed Ukraine's president to investigate Joe Biden

¹ - Trump impeachment timeline: <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/trump-impeachment-timeline-key-dates-leading-up-to-the-third-presidential-impeachment-in-us-history-2019-12-24>

² - Full text of whistleblower complaint against Trump: <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/whistleblower-complaint-released-by-house-intelligence-committee-full-text-2019-09-26>



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and his son, this is the third time in US history that the president has been impeached by parliament.³

The Legal Processes of Impeachment

According to Article II, Section 4 of the US Constitution, the President, his Vice President, and other civil servants may be impeached and light-duty for committing national treason, bribery, and other age-related or other ordinary crimes. Congress of the United States of America United States of America and the legislative branch of government consists of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives impeached President jurisdiction of America in the form of a combination to the House of Representatives (Wolesi Jirga), the Senate (Upper House Jirga) and the judiciary has been entrusted.⁴an impeachment resolution must be introduced by a member of the House of Representatives.The speaker of the House must then direct the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary (or a special committee) to hold a hearing on the resolution to decide whether to put the measure to a vote by the full chamber and when to hold such a vote.A simple majority of the Judiciary Committee must approve the resolution.If the Judiciary Committee approves the resolution, it moves to a full vote on the House floor. If a simple majority of the those present and voting in the House approve an article of impeachment, then the president is impeached.⁵ The procedure then moves to the Senate where a “trial” is held to determine if the president committed a crime. There is no set procedure for the trial. How it is conducted would be set by the Senate leadership. Members of the House serve as “managers” in the Senate trial. Managers serve a similar role as prosecutors do in a criminal trial, they present evidence during the procedure. The president would have counsel to represent him at the Senate process. The chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court presides over the trial.Senators listen to the evidence presented, including closing arguments from each side and retire to deliberate. Senators then reconvene and vote on whether the president is guilty or not guilty of the crimes he is accused of. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Senate to convict. If the president is found guilty, he is removed from office and the vice president is sworn-in as

³ - Pelosi announces Trump impeachment inquiry: <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/pelosi-announces-trump-impeachment-inquiry-saying-no-one-is-above-the-law-2019-09-24>

⁴ - Trump impeached in historic House vote: <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/house-poised-for-historic-vote-to-impeach-trump-2019-12-18>

⁵ - Impeachment: <https://history.house.gov/Institution/Origins-Development/Impeachment/>



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president.⁶ First stage of Trump's impeachment, voting in Wolesi Jirga, completed on December 18, 2019.⁷ As a result, the president must be officially tried. The second phase, the Senate trial, is ongoing and will be completed in a week or two. It is noteworthy that Donald Trump is on trial for two counts of abuse of office and obstruction of justice.

Could Impeachment Shape The Presidential Elections 2020

That is not why the Founders established impeachment. Indeed, they feared that impeachment could be used by one party in control of the House against a president of the other party. But the good news is that Americans see through this. The polls are swinging against Democrats, and this charade of an impeachment is simply benefiting the reelection campaign of Trump. The charade will then move to the Senate, where it will end with a failure to convict and an exoneration for Trump as it should⁸. With the impeachment case in the US Senate under scrutiny, there are two possible outcomes that we will analyze in both cases below. The first possibility is about Donald Trump being recognized and removed from office. This is a very difficult situation to make.⁹ The reason is the need for two-thirds of the senators (67 votes) for such a ruling against the president. There are currently 100 senators in the US Senate, 53 in the Republican Party and 47 in the Democrats. So it's very unlikely that the Democrats will be able to persuade nearly 20 Republicans against their own president.¹⁰ Even if Donald Trump is convicted and dismissed by the Senate, the ruling will not automatically mean that he will not be re-elected in the upcoming election.¹¹ In order for Trump to be completely barred from running for re-election, the Senate must decide on a separate ballot, separate from the ballot for impeachment. Given this, given that Trump still has a large following among white

⁶ - How does impeachment work? <https://www.ajc.com/news/national/how-does-impeachment-work-here-the-step-step-process/5wUTeEdEgheqohUL1WA0IJ/>

⁷ - Impeachment Schedule Explained: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/22/us/politics/trump-impeachment-schedule.html>

⁸ - Why Donald Trump will win 2020: <https://thehill.com/opinion/white-house/475457-why-donald-trump-will-win-2020>

⁹ - The 7 Ways Impeachment Could Shape The 2020 Election: <https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-7-ways-impeachment-could-shape-the-2020-election/>

¹⁰ - Republican lawmakers are challenging Trump more often, but they won't abandon him until his base does: <https://www.businessinsider.com/republican-members-congress-wont-abandon-trump-until-base-does-2019-10>

¹¹ - Impeachment and Removal: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44260.pdf>



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Americans and nationalists, he cannot be re-nominated in 2020.¹² But whether or not the Republican Party will support him despite the blame is an issue that can make Republicans hard to decide, losing supporters and dealing with the minds of Democrats who win the arena. They would die. In the second probability, the President of the United States will be expelled from the Senate of that country. Given the Republican majority in the Senate, Donald Trump's chances are very high. In this case, Trump's standing among his supporters, in the public mind, and within the Republican Party is further strengthened and his chances of re-election are still rising. Although the Democrats want to impeach Trump by directing public opinion against him, it is likely to be in Trump's favor. American public opinion, especially Donald Trump's supporters, has been formed before, and allegations of abuse of power cannot diminish his popularity among his supporters.¹³ This set of scenarios imagines a post-impeachment political landscape that has rid itself of Trump. The Republican Party is in a state of flux, trying to figure out what comes next after the end of an administration and party platform driven by a single, powerful personality.

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¹² - Fractured Nation: Widening Partisan Polarization and Key Issues in 2020 Presidential Elections: <https://www.prii.org/research/fractured-nation-widening-partisan-polarization-and-key-issues-in-2020-presidential-elections/>

¹³ - Here's how Trump could be impeached, removed from office, and still win re-election in 2020: <https://www.businessinsider.com/how-trump-could-be-impeached-convicted-but-win-reelection-2020-2019-11>

¹⁴ - How Will the Trump Impeachment Affect the 2020 Elections? <https://www.radio.com/articles/news/how-will-impeachment-affect-the-2020-race>

US-Taliban Peace Talks and the Challenges Ahead



United States officials and Taliban representatives have resumed negotiations in Qatar's capital on finding a peaceful solution to Afghanistan's long-running war that has killed hundreds of thousands of Afghan civilians. Eleven face-to-face conversations have occurred over the past year. The meeting, however, has been heated recently by the signing of a deal between them, in terms of whether it is a new agreement or if it is similar to the previous one that was close to last year. It is not known what will be signed between the two sides in September. In this weekly analysis, we took a closer look at the face-to-face talks between the US and the Taliban, a look at the talks that began after the Trump breakdown, what is in agreement, and whether that agreement will ever be true in Afghanistan. To bring about lasting peace and to try to answer similar questions here.

US-Taliban Peace Talks at a Glance

On September 4, 2018, the US Department of State officially announced that the former US ambassador to Afghanistan and Iraq has appointed its representative for Afghan peace. Zalmay Khalilzad begins the first face-to-face talks with the Taliban



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in Doha, Qatar on October 12, 2018, and has held eleven face-to-face meetings between the Americans and the Taliban so far during the ninth round. Agreement was reached on both sides of the agreement, but after US troops were killed in Afghanistan, President Trump with a tweet saying that our soldiers were killed in the Taliban attack, we did not talk to the Taliban. Closed for short periods, US President Donald Trump arrived in Afghanistan on December 28, 2019, during an unannounced visit, saying during his visit that he began peace talks with the Taliban and said he believed it. The group now wants a ceasefire, and since the start of the second round of talks, two rounds of meetings have been held so far, and they seem to have reached a partial agreement, and with representatives of the United Nations on technical work and countries involved in Afghan peace. There were also talks.

Points Agreed Upon

As the United States is poised to sign a peace agreement with the Islamist Taliban movement in Afghanistan, there are signs that a lasting settlement between the insurgents and Afghan society might prove more of a challenge than an accord between Washington and the Taliban. In an interview with Barnet Rubin on Radio Liberty and at the Institute for International Strategic Studies, Robin has been monitoring the political situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan for four decades and the various aspects of US foreign policy in these countries. Barnet-Rubin believes that although security guarantees for the success of peace processes may not be reached anywhere, there are some key issues in agreeing to end the Afghan war in Qatar. Mr. Robin said: "On the first day after the signing of the agreement, the Taliban are determined to cut their ties with al-Qaeda and fight against ISIS. The withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan begins the rate of violence decreases. And talks with the Afghan government begin in the first 10 days, The US expert said that the inter-Afghan talks began in the Norwegian capital, within seven days of signing the agreement between US Special Envoy Zalmay Khalilzad and the Taliban's political office. According to Barnet Rubin, the US and the Taliban have agreed that the number of US troops in Afghanistan will be reduced to six within seven days after signing. But Thomas Rotiq, a member of the Afghanistan Analysts Network, reiterates that, on this point, we should know that the agreement is not for Afghanistan: "The US and the Taliban agree on two or three issues; given that cutting off links to terrorism, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan



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could be fixed and that might include reducing violence. The Taliban have clearly said they do not speak on the ceasefire. Of course, this agreement also needs to be monitored and guaranteed

Problem of Ceasefire

The Taliban acknowledged that in order to reach an agreement with the United States, it would reduce violence in major cities in seven to 10 days, but that action was accompanied by the vehement reactions of their Afghan government and the International Amnesty Organization, but US officials No response has been made so far, nor has Mr Khalilzad's office or himself said anything about it. Factions within the Afghan government and Washington differ over whether they are willing to accept a reduction in violence or expect a complete cease-fire in the wake of an agreement between the United States and the Taliban. This step is considered important for jumpstarting negotiations between the Taliban, the Afghan government, and other parties for sharing power and agreeing on their country's future political system. The talks are understood to begin in Oslo within 10 days of the agreement between Washington and the Taliban. Mr Ghani's spokesman Sediq Sediqqi wrote on his Twitter: "The issue of reducing violence for the people of Afghanistan is a serious issue, which means that there will be no more than ten attacks a day, five or ten. People will not be killed? Five will be killed. We want to end the violence in Afghanistan; Meanwhile, Amnesty International has said in a statement that "reducing violence" is "meaningless". "The term minimizing violence is meaningless in the wars in which civilians are attacked," said Omar Wraich, who heads the organization for South Asia.

Can U.S.-Taliban Peace Talks Encounter challenges?

The Taliban and the Americans were nearing a final decision in the 10th round, and both sides said they would reach a final decision by the end of January this year, but now in a recent report that the Associated Press reports about the Taliban. The official website says in quote, that they are more fed up with the demands of the American side, and they are wasting time, why is the American side manipulating their decisions? In a January 6 interview, the Taliban's deputy leader and top negotiator, Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, said the war in Afghanistan will end when the United States withdraws from Afghanistan. "If there's no U.S., we [will] for sure



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reach an agreement between ourselves, because they are Afghans and we are Afghans,” he told the Public Broadcasting Service, an American public television, about future peace talks among Afghans. Baradar, however, didn’t elaborate on the peace process after the U.S. withdrawal. In Kabul, political elites are divided over whether to push for a complete cease-fire as a precondition for resuming talks with the Taliban or accept the Taliban’s offer of a significant decrease in violence for 10 days, which officials say entails ceasing attacks on highways and Afghan cities. Ghani’s top election rival Chief Executive Abdullah Abdullah and former President Hamid Karzai lead the Afghan political elites favoring accepting the insurgents’ current offer to begin talks. But former spy chief Amrullah Salih, Ghani’s vice-presidential running mate, is not upbeat about the peace returning to his country after a U.S.-Taliban deal. “The talks between the United States and the Taliban in Qatar might end the war between the two, but it will not end the Taliban’s war against the Afghan nation,” he told a think tank audience in Kabul on January 23. “No foreigner can negotiate with the Taliban on behalf of the Afghan people, and no foreigner can impose its deal on us.” A recent survey of 5,000 Afghans by the Institute of War and Peace Studies, an Afghan think tank, found that nearly 68 percent want a republican form of government while only 12 percent support an Islamic Emirate, the formal name of the Taliban. Some 46 percent of respondents support the withdrawal of international forces. The organization said most of its survey’s respondents live in villages across Afghanistan. And another, under the heading of the Ministry of Peace, Salam Rahimi, in a meeting with the Russian ambassador, emphasized the role of Russia and the countries of the region in the formation of a global consensus on Afghan peace, he added. Created by the President of Afghanistan, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani. Speaking in the language of war on behalf of the leaders of the political office of Qatar and the leaders of the National Solidarity Government, and the United States, which, at the end of the negotiations, may change its decision in the US government. There will be groups that stand behind the leaders of the National Solidarity Government, and another day in the region, an ever-changing situation (crisis between Iran and the United States) will shake the ground so that the talks between the Taliban and the United States will extend indefinitely.



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Conclusion

Although WE and Taliban talks on Afghan peace and the beginning of inter-Afghan dialogue differ greatly in the views of the Afghan government and the Taliban, this is also the second time that Americans have escaped the negotiating table. At present, the involvement of 40-year-olds in Afghanistan has lost much of their personal interests. Afghans have a good experience of the situation created after the Soviet withdrawal, so they can use that experience to make good use of the current situation and establish a sustainable system in Afghanistan for the future. Work on how and the Afghan parties involved behave in a responsible way that will benefit the country and the nation. In order to achieve a lasting peace in Afghanistan, the Taliban need to reach an agreement with the United States, but we see that this is the second time that the US side has made a difference if the final decision is reached. He wants the United Nations, the region and the strong countries of the world (China, Russia, Germany, the United Kingdom and Turkey) to start a war in Afghanistan, the Afghans and the region do not want any more war here, to reach an agreement with the Taliban as soon as possible to facilitate inter-Afghan talks.

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