United States Presidential Cabinet

President: Juan Carlos Luévano López

Moderator: Maya Regina Lebaron García

Conference Officer: Ana Valeria López Corral

Topic A: Consequences of Russian interference in 2016 United States Elections.

Topic B: Job and growth recovery.

I. Committee Information

A presidential cabinet is a group of the most senior selected officers of the exclusive branch of the federal government. The members of the presidential cabinet are nominated by the commander in chief and then confirmed by the U.S. Senate, by deciding which of all candidates is the best to carry out this labor. The White House describes the role of the presidential cabinet members as being there to "advise the president on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office" (Gill, 2019).

On the Presidential Cabinet, the people who can serve and participate as a member of this cabinet, can't be a member of the Congress or an acting governor. Article I Section 6 of the U.S. Constitution states "No person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office" (Gill, 2019). Acting governors, U.S. senators and members of the House of Representatives must quit before being confirmed as a member of the presidential cabinet.
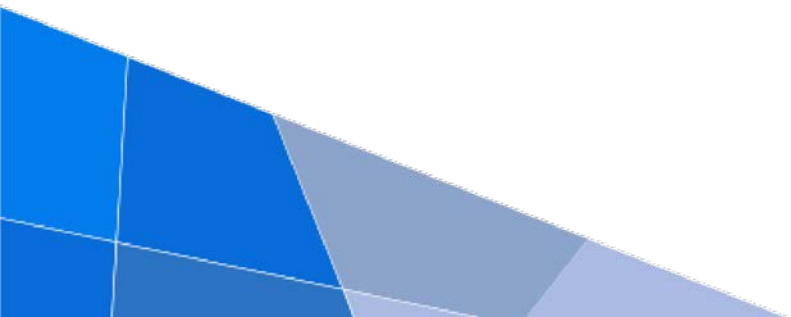
The way members are chosen to be in the cabinet is that first, the president nominates cabinet officers. These nominees are presented to the U.S. Senate for confirmation or rejection, this is made by doing a majority vote. If approved, the presidential cabinet nominees are sworn in and begin their duties immediately.

The ones that get to sit on the Presidential Cabinet, with the exception of the vice president and attorney general, all cabinet heads are called "secretary." The modern cabinet includes the vice president and the heads of 15 executive departments.

In addition, seven other individuals have

cabinet rank: White House chief of staff,

Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Office of Management & Budget director,

the U.S. Trade Representative ambassador, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations

ambassador, Council of Economic Advisers chairman, and Small Business Administration

administrator.

The Secretary of State is the highest-ranking member of the presidential cabinet.

The Secretary of State is also important, because is the fourth in the line of succession to

the presidency behind the Vice President. (Gill, 2019)

II.   Quorum

1. Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

2. Attorney General

3. Director of National Intelligence

4. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

5. Director of the Office of Management and Budget

6. Secretary of Agriculture

7. Secretary of Commerce

8. Secretary of Defense

9. Secretary of Education

10. Secretary of Energy

11. Secretary of Health and Human Services

12. Secretary of Homeland Security

13. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

14. Secretary of Labor

15. Secretary of the Interior

16. Secretary of State

17. Secretary of Transportation

18. Secretary of the Treasury Steven

19. Secretary of Veterans Affairs

20. Small Business Administration

22. Vice President

23. White House Chief of Staff

Topic A: Consequences of Russian
interference in 2016 United States

Elections

1. **Brief Information of the Topic**

Resolve and investigate what were the consequences on the intervention of Russia in the

elections of the United States and how this situation affected the two countries, whether

economically and socio-culturally.

2. **SDGs**

    1. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Number 16)**

        This SDG promotes the rule of law at the national and international levels and

        ensure equal access to justice for all, also as substantially reduce corruption and

        bribery in all their forms. The United States has been affected by the Russian

        Interference and clearly this country, Russia, isn't fulfilling this SDG, because it

        says that national laws should be just and fair, and this conflict between these two

        countries is not the example of this SDG, because in certain way Russia alternate

        the US elections for their benefit, they didn't take US people's opinion.

3. **Guiding Questions**

    1. How does this conflict affect the relation of the two States?

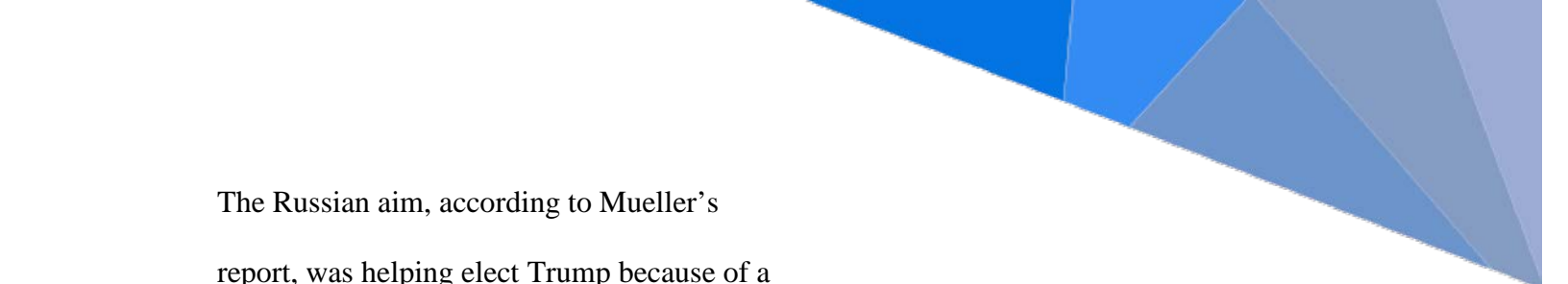   4. What is the response of the Russian Government?

2. What are the main causes and consequences?

3. How are people affected by this conflict between countries?
5. How can an election interference affect in the country's economy, government, and society?

4. **Integrative Test ❖ Geographical Frame**

Donald Trump's triumph in the 2016 presidential election discharged an unprecedented political and media movement linking his victory to Russian interference in the U.S. political system. The president's defenders called this a "witch hunt" but they frequently became cornered by the significant amount of U.S. public and Congressional opinion that wanted Washington to curtail any possible amelioration in Russian-U.S. relations. (Kurilla, 2018)

In January 2017, just two months after Trump was elected, the U.S. intelligence community reported that during the run-up to the election there had been a significant escalation by the Russians to interfere in U.S. domestic politics. The escalation was made possible by cyber-espionage and cyber-driven covert influence operations, the report said.
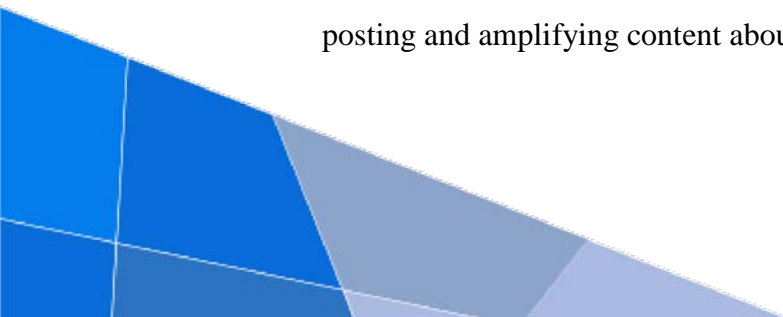
The Russian aim, according to Mueller's

report, was helping elect Trump because of a

belief that it would benefit Moscow's interests. (Vanden & Collins, 2019)

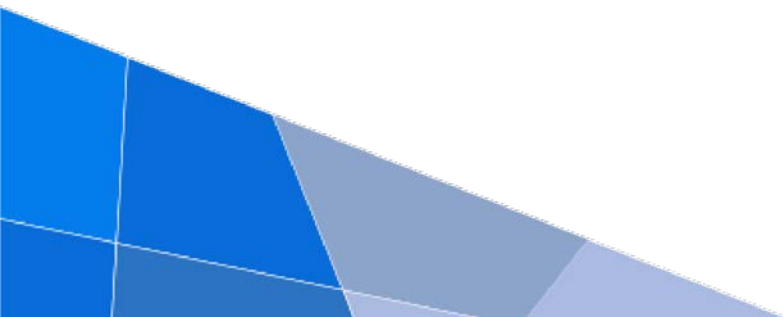❖ **Temporal and Historical Framework**

The election interference consists in the invasion to the privacy of a country to be in full

election to elect the new president of the country, this involves modifying and infiltrating

the government's system to alter the results of the vote.

The past five years have served to demonstrate at least one thing about election

interference: though it keeps happening, nobody can agree on just what it is. The 2016 US

elections served as a flashpoint in recognizing modern election interference, but there have

been numerous instances of interference in other European elections that can provide

valuable lessons, and this report aims to connect them into a coherent and singular

framework. While not meant to be exhaustive, this report assesses four elections and a

referendum that have been characterized by attempted foreign interference. The five case

studies were selected because they illustrate a variety of actions associated with modern

cyber and information operations from both a technical and psychological perspective.

(Galante & Ee, 2018)

- **Ukrainian Presidential Election: May 25th, 2014.** In 2014, months after ousting
  President Viktor Yanukovych, Ukrainians headed to the polls to elect a new
  president. But days before the vote, the pro-Russian hacking group CyberBerkut
  destroyed the system files which contained the counting of the votes. CEC restored
  the system from backups but confronted another wave of hacking attacks around
  posting and amplifying content about referendum's vote in that time.

the election, which delayed the

results and nearly led to an incorrect

announcement.

- **UK "Brexit" Referendum: June 23rd, 2016.** 2016 Brexit Referendum, Russian

  language bots executed a social media campaign on social media like Twitter,

  These Twitter accounts were later shown to be operated by the IRA (Russiabased).

  On June 23rd, 2016, tens of millions of UK citizens turned out to vote in the Brexit

  Referendum, the British nation was a victim of hackers.

- **US Presidential Elections: November 8th, 2016.** In 2016 US presidential

  elections had Russian interference at the time of the vows. Agents of the Russian

  government said that the intention of these actions was to "undermine public faith

  in the US democratic process, denigrate [Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton],

  and harm her electability and potential presidency" (Galante & Ee, 2018).

- **French Presidential Election: May 7th, 2017.** On May 5th, two days before the

  French presidential election, nine gigabytes of data from one of the candidate's

  campaign, Emmanuel Macron, was leaked online on a document sharing a website

  called Pastebin, and this was containing documents and emails.

- **German Federal Elections: September 24th, 2017.** In 2015, data was stolen from

  multiple German political sources, including the Bundestag (the lower house of

  parliament) and the state offices of Chancellor Angela Merkel's Christian

  Democratic Union of Germany. This was a social media campaign like the one

  used in the US 2016 elections, with bots, divisive rhetoric, warnings of electoral

fraud, and "vote-rigging" claims

toward the end of the vote.

(Galante & Ee, 2018)

❖ **Actors Involved and Their Typology**

- APT. Non-profit, informal and centralized organization

- APT29. Non-profit, informal and centralized organization
- CyberBerkut. Non-profit, informal and centralized organization

- Government. Public

- IRA. For-profit, formal and decentralized organization.

- Society: Public

❖ **Power Relations and Strategic Alliances**

Numerous government agencies, including the US intelligence community and Department

of Justice, have stated that the group APT28 is part of the Russian military's main

intelligence directorate. As well as the GRU. APT29, which is another hacking group like

APT28, has been implicated in several high-profile cyberattacks, including the 2016

intrusion into the networks of the US Democratic National Committee (DNC), the US

Department of State, and the White House, and attributed to Russia's Federal Security

Service. The IRA is an organization that uses social media accounts to spread frequently

pro-Kremlin (Centre of the Russian government) misinformation and amplify political

content, as the 2016 US Presidential election. (Galante & Ee, 2018)

their own opinions on economic and social issues depending on their needs. Because of

❖ **Ideologies Involved**

The two major political parties in the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, agree with the liberal and conservative ideologies, respectively, these two ideologies influence policy debates in the United States, which frequently concern the appropriate amount of government intervention in the economy or social behavior.

Although people have their own ideology and their party choice, many Americans hold this, some political scientists have proposed a political "spectrum" that charts individual beliefs on multiple dimensions.

- **Conservative ideology.** Conservatives believe that the government should be small, operating mainly at a state or local level, so there can be a minimal government interference in the economy, also prefer the private sector-based solutions to problems. This ideology is aligned with the Republican Party.

- **Liberal ideology.** It is believed that the government should intervene in the economy and provide social services to ensure equality across society. This one is aligned with the Democratic Party.

- **Communitarian.** Emphasizes the needs of communities over the rights of the individual, they are likely to be economically liberal, but socially conservative. The community needs to get the representatives they chose, without any intervention that is unfair when making these decisions, so they can accomplish the needs the people.

- **Nationalists.** Tend to promote the interests of their nation and often believe in their superiority of their nation over others.

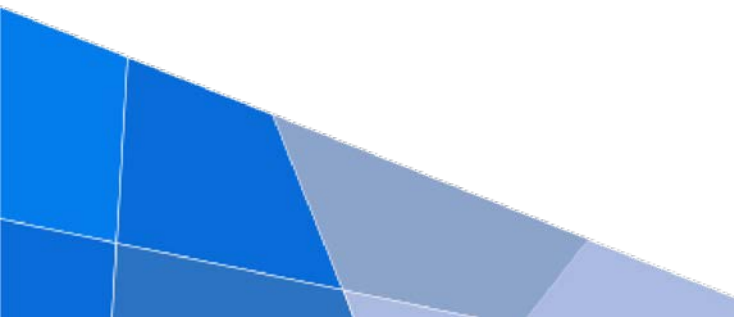(Khan Academy, 2019)

❖ Economic and Commercial Aspects

The economy remains unchanged, but what people expect is a little impact from the election results; the foresee economic growth of roughly 3% this year followed by a growth of roughly 2.5% next year and further slowing in 2020. The vision of this is to be able to achieve a reduction of the fiscal stimulus, the shortage of manpower, to be able to have a

faster growth in salaries, a higher interest rate, a stronger international currency (dollar) and a greater commercial policy, depending on which projects are undertaken. It is considered the elimination of electoral uncertainty as it will help markets that are listed on the stock exchange, as well as for the economy of the same country. (Severino, 2018)

❖ Legal Aspects

In October 2016, the United States accused Russia of hacking political organizations involved in the U.S. elections and leaking stolen information to influence the outcome of the final votes. In December, ex-president Obama imposed sanctions for the hacking because clearly the consequence of all these incidents, was that President Obama's cybersecurity legacy got damaged and this led somehow to the ex-president to get a bad reputation.

States should not conduct or support cyber operations that damage or impair critical infrastructure or harm information systems used by another state's computer emergency response teams; and States should respond to requests for assistance by other states whose critical infrastructure experiences malicious cyber acts. (Fidler, 2017)

By the election's hacks, deterrence by punishment had become more important to
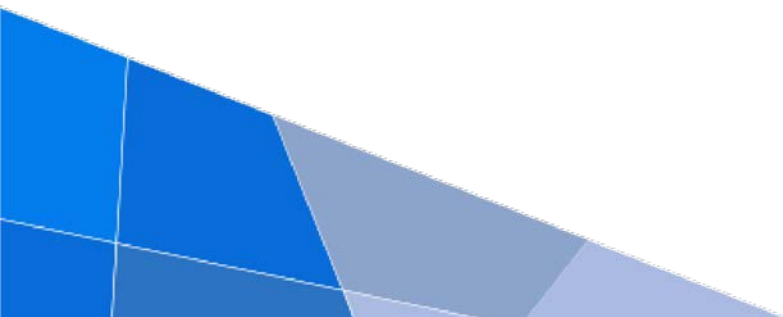
the U.S. cybersecurity than previously was

the case. The Obama administration's resort

to sanctions in response to Russian cyber meddling rein-forced this prominence. This

trajectory intensified debates about deterrence as a cybersecurity strategy. The Obama

administration's claim Russia violated an established norm reveals failures concerning

deterrence by norms and cyber norm development. First, the claimed norm did not deter

Russia from conducting malicious cyber operations against democracy in the United States.

President Obama's admission is to "developing international norms" for cyber-security "is in its infancy" because "the most sophisticated state actors –Russia, China, Iran– don't always embody the same values and norms" the United States does (Fidler, 2017). Skepticism about the "established norm" weakened the justification for U.S. retaliation, hurt claims the administration made progress on cyber norms, and damaged internet freedom. (Fidler, 2017)

With the Trump administration, the politics of the election hacks will change. As President-elect, Trump made clear he wanted to move past the controversy and strengthen cooperation with Russia. During the campaign, Trump embraced deterrence by punishment in promising to ensure the United States can "launch crippling cyber counter-attacks" as a "deterrent against attacks on our critical resources" (Fidler, 2017). His statements as a candidate did not identify internet freedom or international law and norms as important for his plans for cybersecurity. Given these positions, President Trump is unlikely to implement deterrence by punishment over the election hacks or use this incident to focus on internet freedom or international law and cyber norms. Thus, the election hacks will not produce

answers to pressing questions in cybersecurity

about deterrence, international law, norms,

and democracy promotion. (Fidler, 2017)

❖ Sociocultural Aspects

People around the US nation have been preoccupied and losing faith about this conflict that

had happened during the elections, they are so impressed and hopeless because how is it

possible that a foreign country could hack the system and put in danger the future of the

nation. The community and government is afraid of what else can other countries do to

interfere in elections and what happens if the votes are unfair, causing a candidate to be the
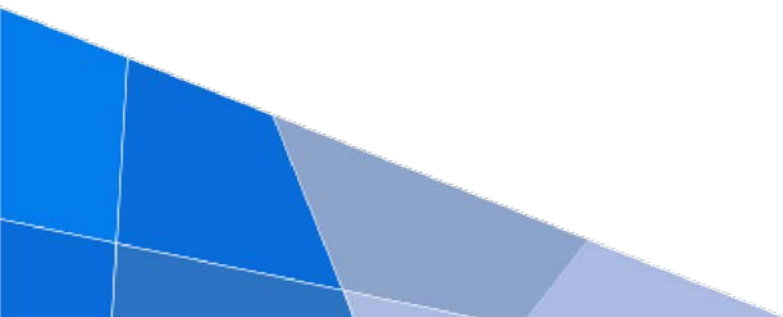
new president of the nation, while the society

didn't agree or believed that this leader could

achieve a positive change for the country. ❖ **Background Analysis of the**

Represented Committee

The relationship between the US and Russia seems to be affected by this conflict, but not

only this affects the two countries, but also all of the countries whose belong to the UN.

The reason for this is that all of the countries need to collaborate with each other to make

alliances, trades, etc. to improve their power, economy and social aspects.

<center>**Topic B:** Job and Growth Recovery</center>

1. Brief Information of the Topic

The job and worth recovery of the U.S. is a very important topic about its history, because there are some events that happened a long time ago that defined a lot of things that the U.S. went through but as time passed by it has recovered and has returned to normality.

2. SDGs

   1. Decent Work and Economic Growth (Number 8)

      Inclusive and sustainable economic growth can drive progress and generate the means to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. Globally, labor productivity has increased and unemployment is back to pre-financial levels. However, the global economy is growing at a slower rate. More progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, particularly for young people, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments to create decent work for all.

   2. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Number 9)

Aspects of the prevailing global economic environment have not been conducive to rapid progress for this goal. While financing for economic infrastructure has increased in developing countries and impressive progress has been made in mobile connectivity, countries that are lagging behind, such as least developed countries, face serious challenges in doubling the manufacturing industry's share GDP by 2030, and investment in scientific research and innovation remains below the global average.

3. **Guiding Questions**

   1. How do you interpret today's job growth figure?
   2. When you look at today's numbers, what do you see?
   3. Where do things went wrong so that new people doesn't needed to do the work for the American economy?
   4. Why aren't new jobs being created?
   5. Do people factor that into the calculations they make about whether things are going well or not going well?

4. **Integrative Test ❖ Geographical Frame**

The technology has affected a lot of people in their jobs. A lot of industries have lost a large amount of their employees, because they are using robots instead of people. In 2017, over 153 millions of Americans were employed, the growth wasn't uniform in all the industries, but in many industries the number of people being employed increased a lot. In September 2018, the US added around 134,000 new jobs, marking the 96th consecutive month of job growth. The employment in the United States is breaking records on a national level, but there are parts of the country where this is growing even more quickly.

- **Number 1:** Lake Charles, Louisiana

    Employment increase in 5 years: 28.3 percent + 24,482 jobs.

- **Number 4**: St. George, Utah

    Employment increase in 5 years: 23.4 percent + 13,447 jobs.

- **Number 7:** Gainesville, Georgia

    Employment increase in 5 years: 20.9 percent + 17,423 jobs.

- **Number 10:** Austin, Texas

   Employment increase in 5 years: ==18.4 percent + 177,408 jobs==.

- **Number 15:** Phoenix, Arizona

   Employment increase in 5 years: ==17.7 percent + 337,497 jobs==.

- **Number 20:** Las Vegas, Nevada

   Employment increase in 5 years: ==16.6 percent + 150,153 jobs==.

- **Number 27:** Colorado Springs, Colorado

   Employment increase in 5 years: ==15.5 percent + 45,706 jobs==.

- **Number 31:** Albany, Oregon

   Employment increase in 5 years: ==15 percent + 7,257 jobs==.

Nationwide, the education and health services sector has added more jobs than any other in the past five years, followed closely by the professional and business services and leisure and hospitality sectors.
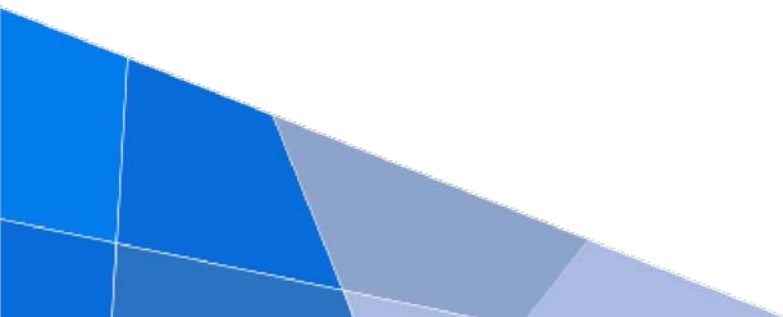
❖ Temporal and Historical Framework

There was an economic recession since the depression that ended in June 2009. It was a bad time for the economy in the country, however, it all continued to develop slowly for several years before the economy began closing employment between 2015 and 2017.

The unemployment rate ticked up slightly in June to 4.4 percent but is still comparable to where it was at the end of 2006. Home prices have hit new heights. And consumer and business confidence metrics have risen to their highest levels in years. The losses after the great recession were huge, and it wasn't easy to recover from that event. Employers began to add jobs in 2010, the progress of having new jobs was slow for some time, but in 2014 the economy recovered about 8.7 million jobs between 2007 and 2010.

As a result of rising unemployment and declining labor force participation, the percentage of the population with a job fell sharply in the recession and stayed low through much of the recovery. It began to move up in 2014 and 2015 as rising employment offset still-falling labor force participation. The labor force participation rate averaged 62.9 percent in 2017 and the employment-to-population ratio averaged 60.1 percent in 2017. Now, in 2019 it may be difficult to find a job, because of the technology that all the industries are using, however they are plenty

of job opportunities but every employer is in

search for a perfect employee and this is

creating a lot of competition among job hunters.

❖ **Actors Involved and Their Typology**

- Government. Public

- Industries. Private

- Society. Public

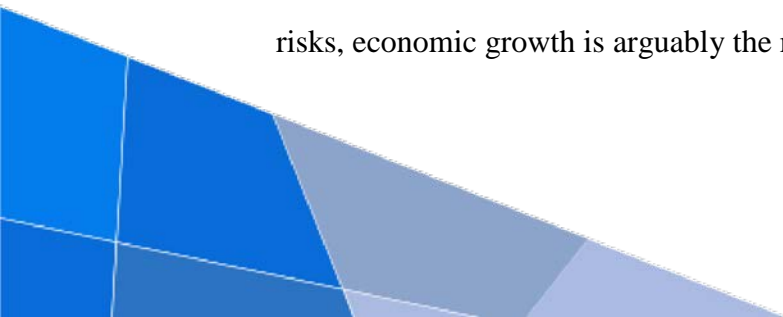❖ **Power Relations and Strategic Alliances**

The main event that took the US to poverty was the great depression, which was an

economic depression that lasted 10 years.

In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected as president, and he promised to end the

great depression, he signed the New Deal into a law, which was a series of programs,

public works, financial reforms and regulations. It responded to needs for relief, reform,

and recovery from the Great Depression. Many of these programs still exist, they help

safeguard the economy and prevent of having another depression.

In the nine years between the new deal and the attack on Pearl Harbor, the FDR

increased 3 billion and added 23 billion to the debt.

Also, the Works Progress Administration, that was created in 1935, had a positive

impact by employing more than 8 million Americans in building projects ranging from

bridges and airports to parks and schools.

risks, economic growth is arguably the most crucial issue to help solve long term

❖ Ideologies Involved

More than pandemics, climate change,

terrorist militant groups and other geopolitical challenges that threaten it upend the

global economy and destabilize the global political order.

Over past centuries economic growth has transformed the lives of hundreds of

millions of people. And the engine for this success has largely been the capitalist system -

an economic system where the factors of production - capital, labor, trade and industry are

owned privately, rather than by the state.

Even so, faith in capitalism has waned, and despite capitalisms recorded issues,

there are mounting concerns that in its purer forms it fosters corruption, and contributes to

widening income equality. In essence, the benefits of growth are seen to accrue to the few,

at the expense of the many.

More than any other economic system over time, capitalism's proven itself theist

way thus far to increase growth and reduce poverty.

The challenge before us is how can we improve capitalism and harness its best parts

so that the global economy can return to a path that creates economic opportunities for

more and we can address the raging social ills plaguing societies today.

❖ Economic and Commercial Aspects

The business cycle describes the rise and fall in production output of goods and services in

an economy. They are measured using the rise and fall in the GDP. The business cycle is

also known as the economic cycle.

household, nonprofits, governments, as well as business output.

Business cycles are fluctuations in economic activity that an economy experiences over a period of time. These fluctuations include output from all sectors including

Stages of Business Cycle:

Expansion: increase of employment, the economy has a steady flow in the money supply.

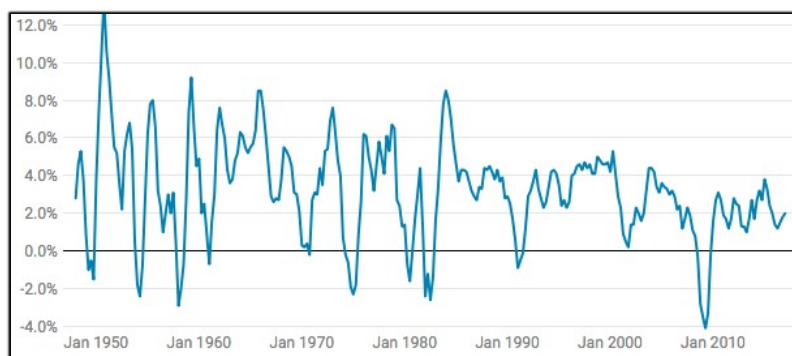**Peak:** economy hits a snag, having reached the maximum level of growth.

Recession: periods of contraction, unemployment rises, production slows down.

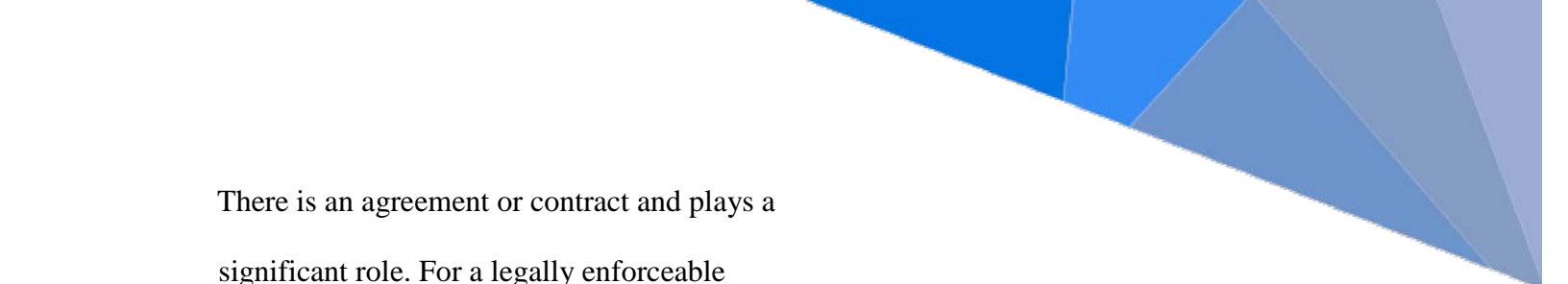**Depression:** trade is reduced, bankruptcies start to increase.

Trough: the end of depression.

Recovery: economy starts to turn around, employment and production start to rise.

The national Bureau of Economic Research determines the dates for business cycles in the United States. Committee members look at the gap and combining it with the debt and market help understand the causes of expansions.

❖ **Legal Aspects**

There is an agreement or contract and plays a

significant role. For a legally enforceable

agreement there must be 3 things: and offer, an acceptance, and consideration to support its
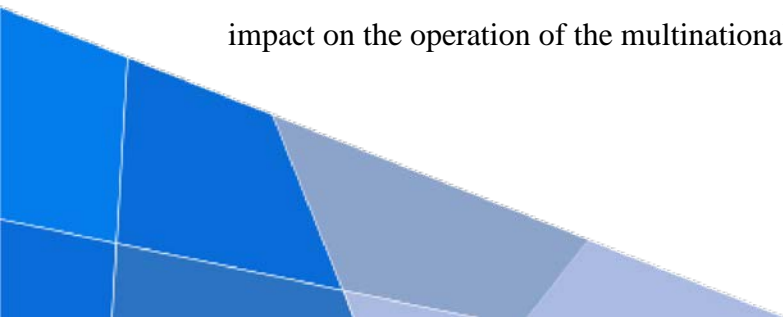
formation.

The Act states that the employee should be respected regardless of their skin color,

nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, etc. it also prevents employers from

discharging, refusal to hire or discriminate against any person with respect to his/her

contract because of age under 40 years.

This Act ensures that every employee works under safe and healthy working

conditions. To enforce this act, the Occupational Health and Safety Act sets standards to

ensure the safety of employees and conducts regular inspection of workplace to make sure

they meet the standards set.

A break is also a great importance at a place of work. A fair employer should ensure

that visor her employees have a meal break of say 30 minutes to an hour and occasionally

rest pauses in between the working hours.

❖ **Sociocultural Aspects**

Society and culture have an impact on every aspect of the overseas business of

multinational companies. Although society and culture are not directly included in business

operations, they indirectly appear as key elements in shaping how the business is managed,

from what goods are produced, and how and through what means they will be sold, to the

establishment of managerial and operational patterns and the determination of the success

impact on the operation of the multinational companies are: culture, language, religion,

or failure of foreign subsidiaries.

Consequently, multinational companies

should be aware of predominant attitude, values, and beliefs in each host country where

decided to expand their business activities.

The socio-cultural environment is important for multinational companies. There are

various socio-cultural factors that significantly affect the economic activity as well as the

performance of multinational companies. The key socio-cultural factors that have a major

level of education, customer preferences, the attitude of the society towards foreign goods

and services.

Socio-cultural factors are beyond the control of the managers of a foreign

subsidiary. Consequently, in order to evaluate the actual performance of its foreign

subsidiary, a multinational company should anticipate all of the socio-cultural factors that

are beyond the control of the manager. When assessing the managerial performance, on the

other hand, a multinational company should disregard the impact of the socio-cultural

factors that are beyond the control of the subsidiary's managers.

❖ **Background Analysis of the Represented Committee**

The President's Cabinet is composed of the principal appointed officers of departments of

the executive branch of the federal government of the United States. The Cabinet meets

weekly to advise the President on matters relating to the duties of their respective

departments.

United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office".
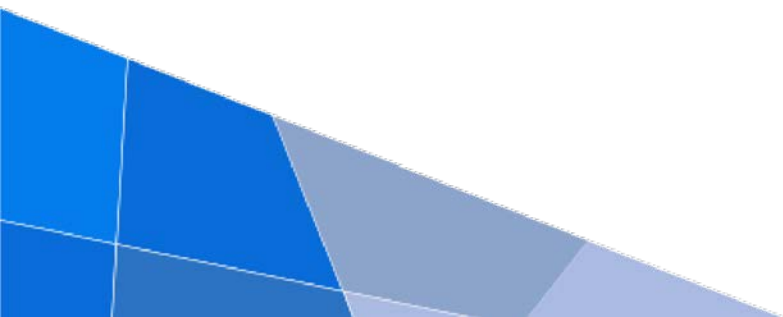
Cabinet officers are nominated by the

President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate

by a majority vote. Each official receives the title Secretary, except the Attorney General

who leads the Department of Justice. Cabinet members serve at the pleasure of the

President and may be dismissed at any time. Tradition holds that Cabinet Secretaries resign

when a new President takes office.

The President may select potential candidates from any walk of American life –

business, education, the military, or those already in government service–. The Ineligibility

Clause of the U.S. Constitution, however, states "no person holding any office under the

This prevents any sitting Member of Congress from serving in the Cabinet unless he or she

resigns from Congress.

The history of the Cabinet extends to the first U.S. President, George Washington,

who called meetings of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary

of War, and the Attorney General to advise him on issues. James Madison described these

meetings as "the president's cabinet" and the nickname stuck. The U.S. Constitution,

however, does not mention the Cabinet, but several provisions refer to "principal officers"

of the "executive departments".

The Cabinet is crucial to the presidential line of succession that determines the order

in which officials succeed to the presidency following the death or resignation of the

President. The Vice President tops the order, followed by the Speaker of the House, then

the President pro tempore of the Senate.

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