Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 7 references coded [ 0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

From Latin America to Africa to the Pacific, new and emerging powers hold out opportunities for partnership, even as a handful of states endanger regional and global security by flouting international norms.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

For if we compromise our values in pursuit of security, we will undermine both; if we fortify them, we will sustain a key source of our strength and leadership in the world—one that sets us apart from our enemies and our potential competitors.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

Engagement begins with our closest friends and allies—from Europe to Asia; from North America to the Middle East. These nations share a common history of struggle on behalf of security, prosperity, and democracy. They share common values and a common commitment to international norms that recognize both the rights and responsibilities of all sovereign nations. America’s national security depends on these vibrant alliances, and we must engage them as active partners in addressing global and regional security priorities and harnessing new opportunities to advance common interests.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

We are strengthening international norms to isolate governments that flout them and to marshal cooperation against nongovernmental actors who endanger our common security.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

America will not impose any system of government on another country, but our long-term security and prosperity depends on our steady support for universal values, which sets us apart from our enemies, adversarial governments, and many potential competitors for influence.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

Political systems that protect universal rights are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure.

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

Strengthening International Norms Against Corruption: We are working within the broader international system, including the U.N., G-20, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the international financial institutions, to promote the recognition that pervasive corruption is a violation of basic human rights and a severe impediment to development and global security.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 1 reference coded [ 0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

America’s enduring effort to advance common interests without resort to arms is a hallmark of its stewardship of the international system.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 4 references coded [ 0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

Our Goal   
The United States will work internationally to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation~ To achieve that goal, we will build and sustain an environment in which norms of responsible behavior guide states’ actions, sustain partnerships, and support the rule of law in cyberspace~1

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

Stability Through Norms The United States will work with like-minded states to establish an environment of expectations, or norms of behavior, that ground foreign and defense policies and guide international partnerships~

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

Adherence to such norms brings predictability to state conduct, helping prevent the misunderstandings that could lead to conflict~

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

Because strong cybersecurity is critical to national and economic security in the broadest sense, we will: • Promote cyberspace cooperation, particularly on norms of behavior for states and cybersecurity, bilaterally and in a range of multilateral organizations and multinational partnerships.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 3 references coded [ 0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

International norms are critical to establishing a secure and thriving digital infrastructure

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

This effort should seek—in continued collaboration with the private sector—to improve the security of interoperable networks through the development of global standards,

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

International norms are critical to establishing a secure and thriving digital infrastructure

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

To support its missions in cyberspace, the Defense Department conducts a range of activities outside of cyberspace to improve collective cybersecurity and protect U.S. interests. For example, the Defense Department cooperates with agencies of the U.S government, with the private sector, and with our international partners to share information, build alliances and partnerships, and foster norms of responsible behavior to improve global strategic stability.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

This 2015 National Military Strategy addresses the need to counter revisionist states that are challenging international norms

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

Russia’s military actions are undermining regional security directly and through proxy forces. These actions violate numerous agreements that Russia has signed in which it committed to act in accordance with international norms, including the UN Charter, Helsinki Accords, Russia-NATO Founding Act, Budapest Memorandum, and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

Russia’s violation of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity—as well as its belligerent stance toward other neighboring countries—endangers international norms that have largely been taken for granted since the end of the Cold War.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

Drawing on the voluntary cybersecurity framework, we are securing Federal networks and working with the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders to strengthen the security and resilience of U.S. critical infrastructure.

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

Globally, cybersecurity requires that long-standing norms of international behavior—to include protection of intellectual property, online freedom, and respect for civilian infrastructure—be upheld, and the Internet be managed as a shared responsibility between states and the private sector with civil society and Internet users as key stakeholders.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

Many of the threats to our security in recent years arose from efforts by authoritarian states to oppose democratic forces—from the crisis caused by Russian aggression in Ukraine to the rise of ISIL within the Syrian civil war.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

For the sake of our security and our leadership in the world, it is essential we hold ourselves to the highest possible standard, even as we do what is necessary to secure our people.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

We will lead by example in fulfilling our responsibilities within this architecture, demonstrating to the world it is possible to protect security consistent with robust values.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Enhance Cyber Stability through Norms of Responsible State Behavior

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

International law and voluntary   
non-binding norms of responsible state behavior in cyberspace provide stabilizing, security-enhancing standards that define acceptable behavior to all states and promote greater predictability and stability in cyberspace.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

Actions to bolster democracy and defend human rights are critical to the United States not only because doing so is consistent with our values, but also because respect for democracy and support for human rights promotes global peace, security, and prosperity.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

The governments of China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and other autocratic states with revisionist intent are aggressively using advanced cyber capabilities to pursue objectives that run counter to our interests and broadly accepted international norms. Their reckless disregard for the rule of law and human rights in cyberspace is threatening U.S. national security and economic prosperity.

**Annotations**

1 Treating this as a National Interest, based on Zelikow’s definition: A non-operational goal used to rationalize policy preferences.   
  
The following sections subdivide this overarching goal into three distinct concepts that are also treated as national interests.