Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 17 references coded [ 1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

This truth is only heightened in a world of greater interconnection—a world in which our prosperity is inextricably linked to global prosperity, our security can be directly challenged by developments across an ocean, and our actions are scrutinized as never before.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

We are working to build deeper and more effective partnerships with other key centers of influence—including China, India, and Russia, as well as increasingly influential nations such as Brazil, South Africa, and Indonesia—so that we can cooperate on issues of bilateral and global concern, with the recognition that power, in an interconnected world, is no longer a zero sum game.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

The lives of our citizens —their safety and prosperity—are more bound than ever to events beyond our borders.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

In the long run, the welfare of the American people will determine America’s strength in the world, particularly at a time when our own economy is inextricably linked to the global economy.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

Remaining a vibrant 21st century economic power also requires close cooperation between and among developed nations and emerging markets because of the interdependent nature of the global economy.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

Where governments are incapable of meeting their citizens’ basic needs and fulfilling their responsibilities to provide security within their borders, the consequences are often global and may directly threaten the American people

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

Yet we have also seen how shocks to the global economy can precipitate disaster—including the loss of jobs, a decline in standards of living in parts of our country, and instability and a loss of U.S. influence abroad. Meanwhile, growing prosperity around the world has made economic power more diffuse, creating a more competitive environment for America’s people and businesses.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

Transform our Energy Economy: As long as we are dependent on fossil fuels, we need to ensure the security and free flow of global energy resources. But without significant and timely adjustments, our energy dependence will continue to undermine our security and prosperity. This will leave us vulnerable to energy supply disruptions and manipulation and to changes in the environment on an unprecedented scale.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

United States economic leadership now has to adapt to the rising prominence of emerging economies; the growing size, speed, and sophistication of financial markets; the multiplicity of market participants around the globe; and the struggling economies that have so far failed to integrate into the global system.

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

The recent crisis taught us the very high cost of the boom and bust cycle that has plagued the global economy and has served neither the United States nor our international partners. Once Americans found themselves in debt or out of work, our demand for foreign goods fell sharply. As foreign economies weakened, their financial institutions and public finances came under stress too, reinforcing the global slowdown.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

As balanced growth translates into sustained growth, middle-income, and poor countries, many of which are not yet sufficiently integrated into the global economy, can accelerate the process of convergence of living standards toward richer countries—a process that will become a driver of growth for the global economy for decades to come.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

Openness has also forced our companies and workers to compete and innovate, and at the same time, has offered market access crucial to the success of so many countries around the world.

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

Deterring Threats to the International Financial System: Today’s open and global financial system also exposes us to global financial threats. Just as we work to make the most of the opportunities that globalization brings, the actors that pose a threat to our national security—terrorists, proliferators, narcotics traffickers, corrupt officials, and others—are abusing the global financial system to raise, move, and safeguard funds that support their illicit activities or from which they derive profit.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

Taken together, these approaches will allow us to foster more effective global cooperation to confront challenges that know no borders and affect every nation.

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

With billions of dollars in trade, shared critical infrastructure, and millions of our citizens moving across our common borders, no two countries are more directly connected to our daily lives. We must change the way we think about our shared borders, in order to secure and expedite the lawful and legitimate flow of people and goods while interdicting transnational threat that threaten our open societies.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

Asia’s dramatic economic growth has increased its connection to America’s future prosperity, and its emerging centers of influence make it increasingly important.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

In the Americas, we are bound by proximity, integrated markets, energy interdependence, a broadly shared commitment to democracy, and the rule of law.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 4 references coded [ 0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

The United States faces a complex and uncertain security landscape in which the pace of change continues to accelerate. The distribution of global political, economic, and military power is becoming more diffuse.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

As technological innovation and global information flows accelerate, non-state actors will continue to gain influence and capabilities that, during the past century, remained largely the purview of states.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

trends whose complex interplay may spark or exacerbate future conflicts.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

In today’s complex and interdependent security environment, these dimensions of the U.S. defense strategy have never been more important.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

Software and hardware are at risk of malicious tampering even before they are integrated into an operational system. The majority of information technology products used in the United States are manufactured and assembled overseas. The reliance of DoD on foreign manufacturing and development creates challenges in managing risk at points of design, manufacture, service, distribution, and disposal.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 5 references coded [ 0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

As never before, information technology is fostering transnational dialogue and facilitating the global flow of goods and services~

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

These social and trade links have become indispensable to our daily lives~

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

Over the next few decades, the globalization of technology manufacturing will only increase, with substantial benefits for our networks and consumers

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

In an interconnected global environment, weak security in one nation’s systems compounds the risk to others~ No one nation can have full insight into the world’s networks; we have an obligation to share our insights about our own networks and collaborate with others when events might threaten us all~

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

This effort begins by acknowledging that the interconnected nature of networked systems of our closest allies, such as those of NATO and its member states, creates opportunities and new risks~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

In this interdependent world, the enduring interests of the United States are increasingly tied to those of other state and non-state actors.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

A prosperous and interconnected world requires a stable and secure environment, the absence of territorial aggression or conflict between states, and reliable access to resources and cyberspace for stable markets

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

Conventional or unconventional conflict between states interrupts commerce and triggers market volatility. Instantaneous information systems and the global economy’s interconnectedness exacerbate and amplify these effects.

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

As a global power, U.S. interests are deeply intertwined with the security and stability of the broader international system – a system of alliances, partnerships, and multi-national institutions.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 13 references coded [ 0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Other intrusions threaten to damage portions of our critical infrastructure. These and other risks have the potential to undermine the Nation’s confidence in the information systems that underlie our economic and national security interests.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

The globally-interconnected digital information and communications infrastructure known as “cyberspace”underpins almost every facet of modern society and provides critical support for the U.S. economy, civil infrastructure, public safety, and national security. This technology has transformed the global economy and connected people in ways never imagined.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

The globally-interconnected digital information and communications infrastructure known as “cyberspace” underpins almost every facet of modern society and provides critical support for the U.S. economy, civil infrastructure, public safety, and national security. Information technology has transformed the global economy and connected people and markets in ways never imagined.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

The continued exploitation of information networks and the   
compromise of sensitive data, especially by nations, leave the United States vulnerable to the loss of economic competitiveness and the loss of the military’s technological advantages.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

As the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) recently testified before Congress, “the growing connectivity between information systems, the Internet, and other infrastructures creates opportunities for attackers to disrupt telecommunications, electrical power, energy pipelines, refineries, financial networks, and

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

The public and private sectors’ interests are intertwined with a shared responsibility for ensuring a secure, reliable infrastructure upon which businesses and government services depend.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

The Federal government should explore expanded sharing of information about network incidents and vulnerabilities with major allies, seeking bilateral or multilateral arrangements that improve cybersecurity consistent with the protection of other U.S. economic and security interests

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

This global marketplace has created tremendous benefits for U.S. industry by opening markets worldwide for high-tech U.S. goods and services. However, the emergence of new centers for manufacturing, design, and research across the globe raises concerns about the potential for easier subversion of computers and networks through subtle hardware or software manipulations.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

Coordinate with international partners and standards bodies to support next-generation NS/EP communications capabilities in a globally distributed next-generation environment;67 and

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

Expand sharing of information about network incidents and vulnerabilities with key allies and seek bilateral and multilateral arrangements that will improve economic and security interests while protecting civil liberties and privacy rights.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

The globally interconnected information and communications infrastructure often known as “cyberspace”underpins every facet of American society and provides critical support for the national   
economy, civil infrastructure, security, and military power.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

it presents the need for a more balanced and integrated policy-making approach to address the convergence of the Nation’s economic and security interests in the digitally-dependent global environment of the 21st Century

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

The United States cannot succeed by acting in isolation, because cyberspace crosses geographic and jurisdictional boundaries.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

Globalization is impacting nearly every aspect of human activity. People, products, and   
information are flowing across borders at unprecedented speed and volume, acting as catalysts for economic development while also increasing societal tensions, competition for resources, and political instability.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

Escalating challenges to cybersecurity, aggression by Russia, the accelerating impacts of climate change, and the outbreak of infectious diseases all give rise to anxieties about global security.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

Global economic crisis or widespread economic slowdown

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

We will lead with capable partners. In an interconnected world, there are no global problems that can be solved without the United States, and few that can be solved by the United States alone.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

Third, the increasing interdependence of the global economy and rapid pace of technological change are linking individuals, groups, and governments in unprecedented ways.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

threats that are exacerbated by the globalization of travel, food production and supply, and medical products

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

The challenges faced by Ukrainian and European dependence on Russian energy supplies puts a spotlight on the need for an expanded view of energy security that recognizes the collective needs of the United States, our allies, and trading partners as well as the importance of competitive energy markets.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 16 references coded [ 1.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

The PRC also retains common interests with other countries, including the United States, because of various interdependencies on climate, economics, and public health.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Heightened competition between democracies and autocracies is just one of two critical trends we face. The other is shared challenges—or what some call transnational challenges—that do not respect borders and affect all nations.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

It is not just climate change. COVID-19 has shown that transnational challenges can hit with the destructive force of major wars.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

Moreover, autocratic governments often abuse the global economic order by weaponizing its interconnectivity and its strengths. They can arbitrarily raise costs by withholding the movement of key goods. They leverage access to their markets and control of global digital infrastructure for coercive purposes.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

We place a premium on growing the connective tissue—on technology, trade and security—between our democratic allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific and Europe because we recognize that they are mutually reinforcing and the fates of the two regions are intertwined.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

If one region descends into chaos or is dominated by a hostile power, it will detrimentally impact our interests in the others.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

Fifth, we recognize that globalization has delivered immense benefits for the United States and the world but an adjustment is now required to cope with dramatic global changes such as widening inequality within and among countries, the PRC’s emergence as both our most consequential competitor and one of our largest trading partners, and emerging technologies that fall outside the bounds of existing rules and regulations.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

This is not a favor to the United States. Our allies recognize that a collapse of the international order in one region will ultimately endanger it in others.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

Stronger, more stable growth abroad means a stronger economy here at home. As other economies prosper, demand for U.S. exports of goods and services increases, creating U.S. jobs.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

At the same time, the PRC is also central to the global economy and has a significant impact on shared challenges, particularly climate change and global public health.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

We recognize that no one is safe until everyone is safe, which is why we have donated more vaccines internationally than any other country, with no political strings attached.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

We recognize that we must engage with all countries on global public health, including those with whom we disagree, because pandemics know no borders.

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

Global food systems today are under threat from a variety of sources, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate events, and protracted conflicts—all of which threaten to push 75-95 million more people into extreme poverty in 2022 than were expected before the pandemic.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

Transnational organized crime impacts a growing number of victims while amplifying other consequential global challenges, from migration to cyber-attacks.

Reference 15 - 0.16% Coverage

“There’s a fundamental truth of the 21st century within each of our own countries and as a global community that our own success is bound up with others succeeding as well. To deliver for our own people, we must also engage deeply with the rest of the world. To ensure that our own future, we must work together with other partners—our partners—toward a shared future. Our security, our prosperity, and our very freedoms are interconnected, in my view, as never before. And so, I believe we must work together as never before.”

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

The challenge and the stakes of this undertaking are accentuated by the backdrop of increased geopolitical and geoeconomics volatility, the interrelated challenges posed by phenomena like climate change, global pandemics, and mass migration, and the recognition that the security and prosperity of the United States hinges on that of our neighbors.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

The Nation’s constellation of diplomatic and defense relationships represents a foundational strategic advantage. In cyberspace, the capabilities of Allies and partners combine with those of the United States to enable timely information sharing and interoperability as well as contribute to our collective security. However, this interdependence also introduces risk as some cyber actors target the networks of Allies and partners with the ultimate objective of compromising U.S. systems.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

Driven by emerging technologies and ever more complex and interdependent systems, dramatic shifts in the coming decade will unlock new possibilities for human flourishing and prosperity while also multiplying the systemic risks posed by insecure systems.1

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

Complex and globally interconnected supply chains produce the information, communications, and operational technology products and services that power the U.S. economy. From raw materials and basic components to finished products and services—both virtual and physical—we depend upon a growing network of foreign suppliers. This dependency on critical foreign products and services from untrusted suppliers introduces multiple sources of systemic risk to our digital ecosystem.

**Annotations**

1 This is BOTH an NLI Core Assumption of Interdependence AND a CPT Core Assumption of Interconnected b/c interconnectivity drives/exacerbates interdependence.