Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

China’s decades-long economic growth is expected to facilitate its continued military modernization and expansion of its interests within and beyond the region

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

States, meanwhile, are using information sharing to develop advanced capabilities of their own.

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

For the past decade, our military campaigns primarily have consisted of operations   
against violent extremist networks. But today, and into the foreseeable future, we must pay greater attention to challenges posed by state actors. They increasingly have the capability to contest regional freedom of movement and threaten our homeland.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

And nation-states almost certainly will continue to perceive cyber attacks and other malicious cyber activity as an asymmetric, plausibly deniable option for pursuing national security and foreign policy objectives.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 19 references coded [ 1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

We will pursue this beautiful vision—a world of strong, sovereign, and independent nations, each with its own cultures and dreams, thriving sideby-side in prosperity, freedom, and peace—throughout the upcoming year.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

As we took our political, economic, and military advantages for granted, other actors steadily implemented their long-term plans to challenge America and to advance agendas opposed to the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

China and Russia challenge American power, inﬂ uence, and interests, att empting to erode American security and prosperity.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

They are determined to make economies less free and less fair, to grow their militaries, and to control information and data to repress their societies and expand their influence.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

America’s military remains the strongest in the world. However, U.S. advantages are shrinking as rival states modernize and build up their conventional and nuclear forces.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

Strengthening our sovereignty—the first duty of a government is to serve the interests of its own people—is a necessary condition for protecting these four national interests.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

Promoting American prosperity makes America more secure and advances American inﬂ uence in the world.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

For decades, the United States has allowed unfair trading practices to grow. Other countries have used dumping, discriminatory non-tariff barriers, forced technology transfers, non-economic capacity, industrial subsidies, and other support from governments and state-owned enterprises to gain economic advantages.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

Embrace Energy Dominance

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

For the ﬁ rst time in generations, the United States will be an energy-dominant nation. Energy dominance—America’s central position in the global energy system as a leading producer, consumer, and innovator—ensures that markets are free and U.S. infrastructure is resilient and secure.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

China seeks to displace the United States in the Indo-Paciﬁ c region, expand the reaches of its state-driven economic model, and reorder the region in its favor. Russia seeks to restore its great power status and establish spheres of influence near its borders.

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

China gathers and exploits data on an unrivaled scale and spreads features of its authoritarian system, including corruption and the use of surveillance. It is building the most capable and well-funded military in the world, after our own. Its nuclear arsenal is growing and diversify ing. Part of China’s military modernization and economic expansion is due to its access to the U.S. innovation economy, including America’s world-class universities.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

Russia aims to weaken U.S. inﬂ uence in the world and divide us from our allies and partners.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

Russia is investing in new military capabilities, including nuclear systems that remain the most significant existential threat to the United States, and in   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
destabilizing cyber capabilities.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

In addition, after being dismissed as a phenomenon of an earlier century, great power competition returned. China and Russia began to reassert their inﬂ uence regionally and globally.

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

They are patient and content to accrue strategic gains over time—making it harder for the United States and our allies to respond. Such actions are calculated to achieve maximum effect without provoking a direct military response from the United States.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

China and Russia target their investments in the developing world to expand inﬂ uence and gain competitive advantages against the United States.

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

China seeks to pull the region into its orbit through state-led investments and loans. Russia continues its failed politics of the Cold War by bolstering its radical Cuban allies as Cuba continues to repress its citizens. Both China and Russia support the dictatorship in Venezuela and are seeking to expand military linkages and arms sales across the region.

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

This strategy is guided by principled realism. It is realist because it acknowledges the central role of power in international pol itics, affirms that sovereign states are the best hope for a peaceful world, and clearly defines our national interests.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

We are engaged in a long-term strategic competition with China and Russia. These States have expanded that competition to include persistent campaigns in and through cyberspace that pose longterm strategic risk to the Nation as well as to our allies and partners.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 6 references coded [ 1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

The rise of the Internet and the growing centrality of cyberspace to all facets of the modern world corresponded with the rise of the United States as the world’s lone superpower.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

Americans sometimes took for granted that the supremacy of the United States in the cyber domain would remain unchallenged, and that America’s vision for an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet would inevitably become a reality.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

China engaged in cyber-enabled economic espionage and trillions of dollars of intellectual property theft

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea all use cyberspace as a means to challenge the United States, its allies, and partners, often with a recklessness they would never consider in other domains. These adversaries use cyber tools to undermine our economy and democracy, steal our intellectual property,   
2   
N AT I O N A L C Y BE R S T R AT E G Y   
and sow discord in our democratic processes.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

The United States Government will also promote protection of sensitive emerging technologies and trade secrets, and we will work to prevent adversarial nation states from gaining unfair advantage at the expense of American research and development.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

Identify, counter, disrupt, degrade, and deter behavior in cyberspace that is destabilizing and contrary to national interests, while preserving United States overmatch in and through cyberspace.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 4 references coded [ 1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

Inter-state strategic competition, not terrorism, is now the primary concern in U.S. national security.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

National Defense Strategy acknowledges an increasingly complex global security environment, characterized by overt challenges to the free and open international order and the re-emergence of long-term, strategic competition between nations.

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

The central challenge to U.S. prosperity and security is the reemergence of long-term, strategic competition by what the National Security Strategy classifies as revisionist powers. It is increasingly clear that China and Russia want to shape a world consistent with their authoritarian model—gaining veto authority over other nations’ economic, diplomatic, and security decisions.

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

Long-term strategic competitions with China and Russia are the principal priorities for the   
Department, and require both increased and sustained investment, because of the magnitude of the threats they pose to U.S. security and prosperity today, and the potential for those threats to increase in the future.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Military Strategy Description - § 2 references coded [ 2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

These trends, especially those posed by the reemergence of great power   
competition with China and Russia, represent the most difficult challenges facing the Joint Force.

Reference 2 - 1.64% Coverage

The 2018 National Military Strategy describes a roadmap for how the Joint Force will defend the homeland and retain its competitive advantage to deter competitors and defeat adversaries, whether great power competitors like China and Russia or other security challenges, now and into the future.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

The PRC remains our most consequential strategic competitor for the coming decades. I have reached this conclusion based on the PRC’s increasingly coercive actions to reshape the IndoPacific region and the international system to fit its authoritarian preferences, alongside a keen awareness of the PRC’s clearly stated intentions and the rapid modernization and expansion of its military.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

Strategic Competition with the People’s Republic of China (PRC). The most comprehensive and serious challenge to U.S. national security is the PRC’s coercive and increasingly aggressive endeavor to refashion the Indo-Pacific region and the international system to suit its interests and authoritarian preferences.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 4.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

Large-scale combat has now been introduced into the strategic competition between autocracies and democracies, further stressing the rules-based international order.

Reference 2 - 1.15% Coverage

For the first time in our Nation’s history, the United States faces two major nuclear powers that may employ nuclear coercion as a way to meet their national objectives. Both the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Russia possess the will and the means to pose an existential threat to our way of life.

Reference 3 - 1.04% Coverage

GEOPOLITICAL TRENDS. Amidst institutional and economic fragility and the ongoing health crisis, adversaries will test the post-World War II international order, attempting to weaken U.S. leadership and rewrite international rules and norms to their own benefit.

Reference 4 - 1.52% Coverage

“We are now in the seventy-sixth year of the great-power peace following World War II and the structure is under stress. We can see it fraying at the edge. And with history as our guide, we would be wise to lift our gaze from the never-ending urgency of the present and set the conditions for a future that prevents great-power war.” General Milley, CJCS (US Air Force Academy Graduation, 26 May 2021)

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 11 references coded [ 0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

We are now in the early years of a decisive decade for America and the world. The terms of geopolitical competition between the major powers will be set.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

We face two strategic challenges. The first is that the post-Cold War era is definitively over and a competition is underway between the major powers to shape what comes next.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

Russia and the PRC pose different challenges. Russia poses an immediate threat to the free and open international system, recklessly flouting the basic laws of the international order today, as its brutal war of aggression against Ukraine has shown. The PRC, by contrast, is the only competitor with both the intent to reshape the international order and, increasingly, the economic, diplomatic, military, and technological power to advance that objective.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

We recognize that we will undertake such effort within a competitive environment where major powers will be actively working to advance a different vision.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

3) modernize and strengthen our military so it is equipped for the era of strategic competition with major powers, while maintaining the capability to disrupt the terrorist threat to the homeland.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

Third, this strategy recognizes that the PRC presents America’s most consequential geopolitical challenge. Although the Indo-Pacific is where its outcomes will be most acutely shaped, there are significant global dimensions to this challenge. Russia poses an immediate and ongoing threat to the regional security order in Europe and it is a source of disruption and instability globally but it lacks the across the spectrum capabilities of the PRC.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

By the 2030s, the United States for the first time will need to deter two major nuclear powers, each of whom will field modern and diverse global and regional nuclear forces.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

Out-Competing China and Constraining Russia The PRC and Russia are increasingly aligned with each other but the challenges they pose are, in important ways, distinct.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

Beijing has ambitions to create an enhanced sphere of influence in the Indo-Pacific and to become the world’s leading power.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

While we have profound differences with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, those differences are between governments and systems – not between our people.1

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

Over the past decade, the Russian government has chosen to pursue an imperialist foreign policy with the goal of overturning key elements of the international order.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 2 references coded [ 1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

The PRC seeks advantages in cyberspace in order to facilitate its emergence as a superpower with commensurate political, military, and economic influence. By exercising effective state control over businesses with large market share in the telecommunications, commercial hardware and software, and cybersecurity industries, the PRC tries to shape the global technology ecosystem.

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

The actions of these transnational criminal organizations often align with the interests of their host nations. These malicious cyber actors target the DIB and other U.S. critical infrastructure, as well as government functions at the Federal, state, and local levels. Ostensibly independent hackers in the PRC, for instance, target U.S. companies that produce technology relevant to the PRC’s military priorities.

**Annotations**

1 This is a Levels of Analysis statement (individual vs. state-level conflict/competition)...see Waltz, Jervis, and Cashman.