Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 76 references coded [ 3.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

Americans have had to compete with adversarial forces to preserve and advance our security, prosperity, and the principles we hold dear.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

A Competitive World The United States will respond to the growing   
political, economic, and military competitions we face around the world.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

These competitions require the United States to rethink the policies of the past two decades

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

The contest over information accelerates these political, economic, and military competitions.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

Competition does not always mean hostility, nor does it inevitably lead to conflict—although none should doubt our commitment to defend our interests.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

An America that successfully competes is the best way to prevent conﬂ ict. Just as American weakness invites challenge, American strength and confidence deters war and promotes peace.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

The competitions and rivalries facing the United States are not passing trends or momentary problems.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

But to maintain these advantages, build upon our strengths, and unleash the talents of the American people, we must protect four vital national interests in this competitive world.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

The United States must preserve our lead in research and technology and protect our economy from competitors who unfairly acquire our intellectual property.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

We will compete with all tools of national power to ensure that regions of the world are not dominated by one power.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

We will compete and lead in multilateral organizations so that American interests and principles are protected.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

We must do so in a way that respects free markets, private competition, and the limited but important role of government in enforcing the rule of law.

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

Today, American prosperity and security are challenged by an economic competition playing out in a broader strategic context.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

Regulatory and corporate tax policies incentivized businesses to invest overseas and disadvantaged American companies against foreign competitors.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

Reduced business tax rates and a territorial system for foreign subsidiary earnings will improve the competitiveness of American companies and encourage their return to the United States.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

These improvements will increase national competitiveness, beneﬁ t the environment, and improve our quality of life.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

by modernizing our tax system and making our businesses globally competitive, our economy will grow and make the existing debt more serviceable.

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States will expand trade that is fairer so that U.S. workers and industries have more opportunities to compete for business.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

e United States distinguishes between economic competition with countries that follow fair and free market principles and competition with those that act with little regard for those principles.

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

We will compete with like-minded states in the economic domain—particularly where trade imbalances exist— while recognizing that competition is healthy when nations   
share values and build fair and reciprocal relationships.

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

COUNTER FOREIGN CORRUPTION: Using our economic and diplomatic tools, the United States will continue to target corrupt foreign officials and work with countries to improve their ability to fight corruption so U.S. companies can compete fairly in transparent business climates.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

promote free market competition

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

To maintain our competitive advantage, the United States will prioritize emerging technologies critical to economic growth and security , such as data science, encryption, autonomous technologies, gene editing, new materials, nanotechnology, advanced computing technologies, and artificial intelligence.

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

To retain U.S. advantages over our competitors, U.S. Government agencies must improve their understanding of worldwide S&T trends and how they are likely to influence— or undermine—American strategies and programs.

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

Every year, competitors such as China steal U.S. intellectual property valued at hundreds of billions of dollars. Stealing proprietary technology and early-stage ideas allows competitors to unfairly tap into the innovation of free societies.

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

In addition to these illegal means, some actors use largely legitimate, legal transfers and relationships to gain access to fields, experts, and trusted foundries that fill their capability gaps and erode America’s long-term compet itive advantages.

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

We must defend our National Security Innovation Base (NSIB) against competitors.

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

We will consider restrictions on foreign STEM students from designated countries to ensure that intellectual property is not transferred to our competitors

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

Our Nation must take advantage of our wealth in domestic resources and energy efficiency to promote competitiveness across our industries.

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

We will expand our export capacity through the continued support of private sector development of coastal terminals, allowing increased market access and a greater competitive edge for U.S. industries.

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

A   
central continuity in history is the contest for power. The present time period is no different.

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

Three main sets of chal-   
lengers—the revisionist powers of China and Russia, the rogue states of Iran and North Korea, and transnational threat organizations, particularly jihadist terrorist groups—are actively competing against the United States and our allies and partners.

Reference 33 - 0.07% Coverage

Although differing in nature and magnitude, these rivals compete across political, economic, and military arenas, and use technology and information to accelerate these contests in order to shift regional balances of power in their favor.

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

These are fundamentally political contests between those who favor repressive systems and those who favor free societies.

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

Protecting American interests requires that we compete continuously within and across these contests, which are being played out in regions around the world

Reference 36 - 0.04% Coverage

The outcome of these con-   
26   
tests will influence the political, economic, and military strength of the United States and our allies and partners.

Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

The United States will seek areas of cooperation with competitors from a position of strength, foremost by ensuring our military power is second to none and fully integrated with our allies and all of our instruments of power.

Reference 38 - 0.10% Coverage

A strong military ensures that our diplomats are able to operate from a position of strength. In this way we can, together with our allies and partners, deter and if necessary, defeat aggression against U.S. interests and increase the likelihood of managing competitions without violent conﬂ ict and preserving peace.

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

Renew America’s Competitive Advantages

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

The contests over influence are timeless. They have existed in varying degrees and levels of intensity, for millennia. Geopolitics is the interplay of these contests across the globe.

Reference 41 - 0.03% Coverage

But some conditions are new, and have changed how these competitions are unfolding.

Reference 42 - 0.06% Coverage

We believed that liberal-democratic enlargement and inclusion would fundamentally alter the nature of international relations and that competition would give way to peaceful cooperation

Reference 43 - 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 44 - 0.04% Coverage

In short, they are contesting our geopolitical advantages and trying to change the international order in their favor.

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

In addition, adversaries and competitors became adept at operating below the threshold of open military conflict and at the edges of international law.

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

e United States must prepare for this ty pe of competition

Reference 47 - 0.07% Coverage

China, Russia, and other state and nonstate actors recognize that the United States often views the world in binary terms, with states being either “at peace” or “at war,” when it is actually an arena of continuous competition.

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

Our adversaries will not ﬁ ght us on our terms. We will raise our competitive game to meet that challenge, to protect American interests, and to advance our values.

Reference 49 - 0.04% Coverage

Our diplomatic, intelligence, military, and economic agencies have not kept pace with the changes in the character of competition.

Reference 50 - 0.03% Coverage

U.S. military strength remains a vital component of the competition for influence.

Reference 51 - 0.05% Coverage

Where possible, the U.S. Government will work with industry partners to strengthen U.S. competitiveness in key technologies and manufacturing capabilities.

Reference 52 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States will simplify and update regulations for commercial space activity to strengthen competitiveness.

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

e United States will fuse our analysis of information derived from the diplomatic, information, military, and economic domains to compete more effectively on the geopolitical stage.

Reference 54 - 0.06% Coverage

Competitive Diplomacy Across the competitive landscape, America’s diplomats are our forward-deployed political capability, advancing and defending America’s interests abroad.

Reference 55 - 0.02% Coverage

Diplomacy sustains dialogue and fosters areas of cooperation with competitors.

Reference 56 - 0.04% Coverage

We must upgrade our diplomat ic capabi l ities to compete in the current environment and to embrace a competitive mindset.

Reference 57 - 0.06% Coverage

Fair and reciprocal trade, investments, and exchanges of knowledge deepen our alliances and partnerships, which are necessary to succeed in today’s competitive geopolitical environment

Reference 58 - 0.06% Coverage

We will strengthen economic ties as a core aspect of our relationships with like-minded states and use our economic expertise, markets, and resources to bolster states threatened by our compet itors .

Reference 59 - 0.05% Coverage

America’s competitors weaponize information to attack the values and institutions that underpin free societies, while shielding themselves from outside information.

Reference 60 - 0.08% Coverage

Risks to U.S. national security will grow as competitors integrate information derived from personal and commercial sources with intelligence collection and data analytic capabilities based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning.

Reference 61 - 0.08% Coverage

PRIORITIZE THE COMPETITION: We will improve our understanding of how adversaries gain informational and psychological advantages across all policies. The United States must empower a true public diplomacy capability to compete eﬀ ectively in this arena.

Reference 62 - 0.06% Coverage

We will craft and direct coherent communications campaigns to advance American inﬂ uence and counter challenges from the ideological threats that emanate from radical Islamist groups and competitor nations.

Reference 63 - 0.02% Coverage

Local voices are most compelling and effective in ideological competitions.

Reference 64 - 0.04% Coverage

This Administration has the confidence to compete to protect our values and interests and the fundamental principles that underpin them.

Reference 65 - 0.06% Coverage

Working with these countries made the United States wealthier and   
more competitive. This progress illustrates how eﬀ ective foreign assistance programs should reach their natural endpoint.

Reference 66 - 0.03% Coverage

Today, the United States must compete for positive relationships around the world.

Reference 67 - 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 68 - 0.02% Coverage

A competition for influence exists in these institutions.

Reference 69 - 0.10% Coverage

Authoritarian actors have long recognized the power of multilateral bodies and have used them to advance their interests and limit the freedom of their own citizens. If the United States cedes leadership of these bodies to adversaries, opportunities to shape developments that are positive for the United States will be lost.

Reference 70 - 0.08% Coverage

We require integrated regional strategies that appreciate the nature and magnitude of threats, the intensity of competitions, and the promise of available opportunities, all in the context of local political, economic, social, and historical realities.

Reference 71 - 0.05% Coverage

The United States must marshal the will and capabilities to compete and prevent unfavorable shifts in the Indo-Pacific, Europe, and the Middle East.

Reference 72 - 0.04% Coverage

Strategic competitors often exploit rather than discourage corruption and state weakness to extract resources and exploit their populations.

Reference 73 - 0.04% Coverage

A geopolitical competition between free and repressive visions of world order is taking place in the Indo-Paciﬁ c region

Reference 74 - 0.08% Coverage

The United States remains ﬁ rmly committ ed to our European allies and partners. The NATO alliance of free and sovereign states is one of our great advantages over our competitors, and the United States remains committed to Article V of the Washington Treaty .

Reference 75 - 0.04% Coverage

The region spans the terrorist threats emanating from the Middle East and the competition for power unfolding in Europe and the Indo-Pacific.

Reference 76 - 0.06% Coverage

In Venezuela and Cuba, governments cling to anachronistic leftist authoritarian models that continue to fail their people. Competitors have found operat ing space in the hemisphere.

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Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Our competitors and adversaries, however, have taken an opposite approach.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

New threats and a new era of strategic competition demand a new cyber strategy that responds to new realities, reduces vulnerabilities, deters adversaries, and safeguards opportunities for the American people to thrive.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

The Administration recognizes that the United States is engaged in a continuous competition against strategic adversaries, rogue states, and terrorist and criminal networks.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

The United States Government will nurture innovation by promoting institutions and programs that drive United States competitiveness.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

The United States Government will work against the illicit appro-   
review of   
P I L L A R I I : PROM O T E A M E R I C A N PRO S P E R I T Y   
priation of public and private sector technology and technical knowledge by foreign competitors, while maintaining an investor-friendly climate.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

Our peer competitors are implementing workforce development programs that have the potential to harm long-term United States cybersecurity competitiveness.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

The Administration will leverage the President’s proposed merit-based immigration reforms to ensure that the United States has the most competitive technology sector.

Reference 8 - 0.29% Coverage

Such investment will provide greater opportunities for American firms to compete while countering the influence of statist, top-down government interventions in areas of strategic competition. It will also protect America’s security and commercial interests by strengthening United States industry’s competitive position in the global digital economy.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

Our leadership in building partner cybersecurity capacity is critical to maintaining American influence against global competitors.