



National Security Strategy of the United States of America

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Abstract

The United States National Security Strategy outlines key military, political, and economic objectives in both domestic and foreign domains and aligns the nation's resources, capabilities, and methods to achieve these goals and ensure national security.

U.S. National Security Strategy documents are divided into two categories:

1. Core Documents: These include the National Security Strategy, the National Defense Strategy, the Quadrennial Defense Review, and the National Military Strategy, all necessary for transparency and public information.
2. Supplementary Documents: These include the National Strategy for Homeland Security, the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the National Intelligence Strategy, the Cybersecurity Strategy, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and the Quadrennial Intelligence Community Review, which are not mandated by Congress.

Keywords: *Strategy; National Security; National Security Strategy Doctrine; United States*

Introduction

Throughout its 248-year history, the United States has witnessed numerous doctrines and strategies, including Washington's Farewell Address, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, Open Doors, Oversea Balancer, Containment of Influence, Liberation, and Preemptive and Preventive Strikes¹. A notable feature of all these doctrines is that each of them is logically connected and complementary to the preceding ones. This connection is so evident that it seems as if each doctrine is intended to follow a

¹ "Preemptive war is based on undeniable evidence indicating an imminent attack (Joint Staff, 2001: 415), while preventive war refers to initiating conflict in situations where military engagement is not imminent, but delaying it would pose a significant risk (Joint Staff, 2001: 419). In essence, preventive war is aimed at addressing long-term threats. Readers are encouraged to refer to the *Journal of Islamic Politics Research*, Year 2, Issue 5, Spring and Summer 2014, p. 162."

defined part of a particular path. The function and ultimate consequence of this approach is the political continuity and the increased benefit for the United States.

The first U.S. security doctrine, known as Washington's Farewell Address, is derived from his speech to the American people in 1796. The Farewell Address carried a message that was crucial in guiding the independence movements and stabilizing the republic during its early years. Washington's Farewell Address was the first comprehensive and authoritative statement on U.S. security and foreign policy principles, which served as a guiding framework for the nation's political behavior for nearly a century. Every U.S. president in the 19th century referred to and relied upon it (Naeini, 1378-1388: 34).

Throughout its 248-year history, the United States has experienced numerous doctrines and strategies, including Washington's Farewell Address, the Monroe Doctrine, Manifest Destiny, Open Door Policy, Overseas Balancer, Containment of Influence, Liberation, and Preemptive and Preventive Strikes. A distinctive feature of all these doctrines is that each one is logically interconnected and complementary to the preceding ones. This interconnection is so pronounced that it seems as if each doctrine is intended to follow a clearly defined segment of a continuous path. The ultimate function and consequence of this approach is the political continuity and enhanced strategic advantage for the United States.

The first U.S. security doctrine, known as Washington's Farewell Address, is derived from his speech to the American people in 1796. This address contained a message that was pivotal in guiding the nation through its independence movements and in stabilizing the republic during its early years. Washington's Farewell Address represents the first comprehensive and authoritative statement on U.S. security and foreign policy principles. It served as a guiding framework for the nation's political behavior for nearly a century, with every U.S. president in the 19th century referencing and relying on it (Naeini, 1378-1388: 34).

"The obligation of the U.S. government to present a National Security Strategy (NSS) document originates from the enactment of the *Goldwater-Nichols Act* in 1986.² It is said that the U.S. Congress's perception of the country's weakness in achieving its military objectives, along with the rapidly changing international environment of that era, led to the adoption of the Goldwater-Nichols Act and the requirement for the U.S. President to present a National Security Strategy (Kardan, 2011: 30).

According to the law, the U.S. National Security Strategy documents must be submitted to Congress annually on the same date the President presents the budget proposal for the following fiscal year. Ronald Reagan was the first president to submit the National Security Strategy document under the Goldwater-Nichols Act. Reagan described the NSS as a joint effort by the government, Congress, and the American people to outline a blueprint for the future.

George H.W. Bush, Reagan's successor, also released the NSS document, emphasizing the need to adapt policies to the challenges of a new era after the Cold War and take steps toward creating a new world order led by the United States. Bill Clinton focused on engagement and expanding U.S. influence in his administration's NSS, while George W. Bush emphasized the concepts of power and preemption in his strategy (www.Tabyincenter.ir).

Since the passage of the *Goldwater-Nichols Act* in 1986, U.S. presidents have presented more than 18 significant National Security Strategy documents, with the most recent being the *United States National Security Strategy 2022*."

² .Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act (1986).

Theoretical Framework

Strategy

The term "strategy" is derived from the Greek word *strategos* and encompasses a variety of meanings and applications. Broadly speaking, both the terms "process" and "product or outcome" can be applied to it (USMC, 1997, p. 37). Cornelius Lord, a former member of the U.S. National Security Council, defines strategy as follows: "Serious strategic planning at the national level cannot be confined to a single issue such as foreign policy. Rather, it must incorporate elements of military and strategic intelligence (espionage), and these elements must be integrated with the diplomatic and political dimensions of national security. Furthermore, it cannot ignore aspects of the economy and domestic politics" (Lord, 1988, p. 91).

In general, strategy involves the formulation of "prioritized objectives," followed by the alignment of "resources" (means) and "methods" (doctrines) into a coherent course of action aimed at achieving these objectives within a specific framework³. On the other hand, strategy can have specific goals and be designed to achieve them, but it may also cover a broader scope. At its best, strategy is flexible, meaning that mechanisms for feedback exist, enabling it to be updated based on changes in the external environment and lessons learned from experience. This flexibility is evident in the strategies issued by various U.S. administrations (Kardan, 2011: 20).

Strategy refers to a long-term operational plan designed to achieve a specific objective. It is a theory or a set of well-considered theories regarding the application of national power tools, which are used in a coordinated and aligned manner to achieve national and multilateral goals. Strategy is a chain of objectives, military-political instruments, and state theories. To realize it, three factors must be considered: national interests, risks, and methods of achieving them.

Furthermore, strategy has two prominent functions: "Strategy prioritizes risks and formulates political and military approaches to address those risks" (Mirzaei, 2016). The U.S. Department of Defense doctrine defines doctrine as: "The fundamental principles by which forces are directed in support of national objectives. Doctrine is mandatory, but its application requires foresight" (Cowley & Parker, 2001, p. 138). In other words, doctrine can be considered the best way to operationalize strategy. As previously noted, objectives, means, and doctrines are the constituent elements of strategy.

The relationship and distinction between doctrine and strategy lies in that doctrine describes *how* to employ or conduct operations, whereas strategy is a general approach to achieving objectives. For example, in the 2002 U.S. National Security Strategy, the policy of "controlling oil through cooperation and installing regimes aligned with the West while preventing the formation of centers opposed to U.S. policies" is recognized as a strategy, while "preemptive unilateral action" is presented as a doctrine. Thus, doctrine operates at a level beneath strategy (Kardan, 2011: 21).

National Security

Until the 1880s, a comprehensive and clear definition of "national security" had not been established. However, since then, definitions of this concept have gradually become more refined. *Hoffendorn* argues that "in the seventeenth century, the formation of the nation-state and its desire for survival led to the emergence of this concept." However, *May* points out that the term became common only in the twentieth century, particularly after World War II (Mandel, 1998: 43). Certainly, national security (National Security) emerged with the birth of the nation-state, a concept whose roots can be

³Regarding the elements of a strategy, refer to:

John M. Collins, *Military Strategy: Principles, Practices, and Historical Perspectives*, Potomac Books, Inc., Dulles, VA, 2001."

traced back to the seventeenth century. At that time, this emerging idea was referred to as "national survival."

Robert Mandel also states: "National security involves the provision of both psychological and material safety, and it is fundamentally the responsibility of national governments to prevent external threats that may endanger the survival of regimes, systems of citizenship, and the way of life of their citizens" (Mandel, *ibid.*: 51-52). Upon closer examination of these definitions, it can be inferred that the common denominator in all scholarly views is the necessity of "self-preservation," which can be alternatively interpreted as "preserving one's essence and protecting oneself against the most fundamental dangers."

Some scholars summarize the concept of self-preservation or "self-defense" in four essential phenomena:

1. **Preservation of the people's lives;**
2. **Preservation of territorial integrity;**
3. **Preservation of the economic and political system;**
4. **Preservation of the country's independence and sovereignty.**

These four components are considered the essence of "national security." Their characteristic is that all countries, regardless of individual, group, class, political, and social differences, whether in domestic or foreign policies, and regardless of individuals, groups, or political parties within countries, generally share a relative consensus on the importance of safeguarding and addressing threats against these four values.

The importance of national security is so profound that many political science and international relations scholars believe its realization provides the "philosophy of the state's existence" or the "philosophy of state formation." Despite all the limitations it imposes on individual freedoms, the establishment of the state is deemed essential for safeguarding security, and the necessity of its establishment is widely accepted.

National Security Strategy

The United States National Security Strategy (NSS) is a comprehensive framework of security, economic, and political strategies in both domestic and foreign domains that addresses how to implement the best practices for safeguarding the nation's security. These strategies introduce some new doctrines, while others serve to elaborate on new strategies within the context of prior doctrines. These strategies are published by the President of the United States (Kardan, 2011: 28-29).

The National Security Strategy (NSS) is typically developed and drafted by the U.S. National Security Council and is ratified upon the President's signature. This document addresses the country's issues in a general sense and, in particular, outlines the overarching goals and strategies of the United States regarding national security (DAU, 2009).

Overview of U.S. National Security Strategy Documents

U.S. National Security Strategy documents generally consist of two main categories:

1. **Primary Documents:** These documents are required by law to be prepared and published. They include:

- **National Security Strategy (NSS)**
- **National Defense Strategy (NDS)**
- **Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)**
- **National Military Strategy (NMS)**

2. **Secondary Documents:** These documents or reports are prepared by specific organizations and security agencies. Although they are not mandated by Congress, they are formulated within the framework of the primary documents to operationalize them. These documents include:

- **National Strategy for Homeland Security (NSHS)**
- **National Strategy for Combating Terrorism (NSCT)**
- **Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR)**
- Two intelligence documents: **National Intelligence Strategy (NIS)** and **Quadrennial Intelligence Community Review (QICR)** (Kardan, 2011: 16-17).

To date, more than 17 significant documents have been published in this field. One of the key doctrines introduced in these documents is the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine, declared by President James Monroe in 1823, aimed to expand, deepen, and solidify U.S. power in the Americas and served as a precursor to the later "Manifest Destiny" doctrine. This doctrine, particularly after Russia's threats along the North American Pacific coast, declared that any attempt by European powers to extend their political influence in the Western Hemisphere would be considered a threat to U.S. security and peace.

The common objective of the "Washington's Farewell Address," "Monroe Doctrine," and "Manifest Destiny" doctrines was the effective political control over the central parts of the Americas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico (Naeini, 2008: 34).

Post-World War I and World War II: A Shift in National Security Strategy

After World War I, the U.S. played a major role alongside Britain as an ally in World War II. In 1917, President Woodrow Wilson, upon announcing U.S. involvement in World War I, introduced a new doctrine in U.S. national security policy that lasted until the end of World War II. His "Fourteen Points" of 1918 introduced new ethical and international principles to U.S. foreign policy. This doctrine, which emerged especially after World War I, enabled the U.S. to play a balancing role in Europe and Asia while identifying and addressing threats to its national security (Naeini, 2008: 34-35).

Post-World War II: Truman Doctrine and the Cold War

After World War II, the U.S. definitively abandoned its policy of isolationism and, based on the **Truman Doctrine**, responded to the Soviet Union's threats across various regions of the world. This doctrine outlined the policy of "containing Soviet influence" and, from the 1940s to the 1980s, the U.S. worked to counter Soviet expansion in Europe and Asia. During this period, the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the signing of security agreements with other countries were among the major actions. The Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift were also part of this strategy (Naeini, 2008: 37).

Post-Cold War: The Pursuit of Hegemony

In the 1990s, after the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the U.S. sought to consolidate its global hegemony. President George H. W. Bush, with the introduction of the "New World Order" after the Gulf War in 1990, took steps to extend U.S. dominance globally. During this period, theories such as "The Clash of Civilizations" by Samuel Huntington and "The End of History" by Francis Fukuyama were introduced, laying the groundwork for new changes in U.S. national security strategy.

Post-9/11: A New Security Strategy

Following the September 11, 2001 attacks, the United States revised its national security strategy in response to the global war on terrorism and its position in the world. One of the most significant strategic documents published during this period was the "U.S. National Security Strategy in the 21st Century," which is considered one of the largest strategic projects in U.S. history.

How is the U.S. National Security Strategy Developed and Presented?

Throughout the political history of the United States, the country's National Security Strategy has been developed and operationalized through two main methods:

1. **Prepared as a Roadmap and Strategic Document:** These types of strategies provide in-depth analyses of the future status and factors influencing U.S. national security and global security. A prominent example of this type of strategy is the **U.S. National Security Strategy of the 21st Century**.
2. **Based on Specific Legislation (Goldwater-Nichols Act):** According to this law, U.S. Presidents are required to publish and implement their National Security Strategy as a strategic document. In this context, several documents have been published, including the **National Security Strategy of 2001, 2006, 2010** (under President George W. Bush), **2014** (under President Obama), and **2017**⁴(under President Trump).

The most important and well-known U.S. National Security document is the **U.S. National Security Strategy of the 21st Century**⁵, which was developed and published in 2001 by a special commission. This document is considered one of the largest research projects at the end of the 20th century. The 477-page document was created by 14 members and 29 expert collaborators within an independent commission, who conducted years of research and effort. This document has had a significant impact on U.S. security policies, as well as the policies of its allied and rival nations.

Other important security documents published in recent years include the **U.S. Cybersecurity National Security Strategy** and the **U.S. National Intelligence Strategy**, which were published in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Analysis of National Security Reports and Documents

Under the Goldwater-Nichols Act, U.S. Presidents are required to submit annual reports in the form of the National Security Strategy. However, these reports have not been presented to Congress in certain years. Notable years when annual reports were not submitted include **1989, 1992, 1999, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008** (under President George W. Bush), **2009, 2011 to 2014** (under President Obama),

⁴ ."The 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States of America was compiled and translated by Seyyed Abolfazl Khatami. It was first published by Poshtiban Publications in the winter of 2017 (1396 in the Persian calendar)."

⁵ ."The **U.S. National Security Strategy in the 21st Century** was authored by the 'Commission on America's National Security Strategy' and translated by Jalal Dahmashgi, Babak Farhangi, and Abolqasem Rahchamani. It was published by the Tehran-based *Cultural Institute for Contemporary International Studies (Abrar Moaser Tehran)* in the years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004."

and **2018, 2019, and 2020** (under President Trump)⁶. Nearly three decades after the enactment of this law, only **718 strategic documents** on national security have been submitted to Congress⁸.

The first U.S. President to embark on drafting these documents was **Ronald Reagan**, in 1987. At that time, due to time constraints and the need for quick approval, Reagan's security advisors included only general reflections on U.S. security strategies in the document, without presenting cohesive tools for achieving the set objectives. The **1987 document** consisted of six sections:

1. An introduction to the U.S. perspective on the world.
2. An analysis of U.S. security strategies.
3. Principles of U.S. foreign policy toward different regions of the world.
4. U.S. defense policy and deterrence.
5. Political and defense tools for achieving objectives.
6. The vision for the 1990s.

The most significant security threat identified in the 1987 document was the **Soviet Union**. The document stated that "fundamental differences in beliefs and economic, social, and political goals have led to hostile relations between the United States and the Soviet Union." Other threats included instability in various regions of the world, global terrorism, and repressive regimes with anti-American ideologies.

Changes in Recent Documents:

Subsequent documents developed by the United States, particularly the 2015 document (signed by President Obama), exhibit better coherence and structure. Unlike earlier versions, this document is organized into four main sections:

1. **Security**
2. **Economic Success**
3. **American Values**
4. **Global Order**

In this document, each section outlines specific strategies and approaches, along with the necessary tools to achieve these objectives. For instance, in the security section, strategies such as strengthening domestic security, combating terrorism, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and addressing climate change are discussed.

One of the key differences between the 1987 and 2015 documents lies in the way the introduction is presented by the President. In the 1987 document, President Reagan briefly expressed his views with a short sentence: "Freedom, peace, and economic success... everything about America can be summed up in these three words... for us, for our friends, and for all people around the world who are fighting for democracy." However, in the 2015 document, President Obama dedicates two pages to outlining his security policies, emphasizing that strong and sustained U.S. leadership is essential for a rules-based

⁶ .In 2017, another document titled "*The National Security Strategy of the United States*" was presented by President Trump.

⁷ .The latest National Security Strategy of the United States was published by President Joe Biden in October 2022.

⁸ .It seems like you want a translation, but I didn't receive the text. Could you please provide the content you want translated into English? I'll be happy to help!

global order. He states: "The question is not whether the United States should lead, but how we should lead... While we have shown the world that we act unilaterally in pursuit of our core interests and the threats that challenge them, we are stronger when we act collectively."

Conclusion

The formulation and presentation of the United States National Security Strategy is a complex and multi-dimensional process influenced by both domestic and international factors. From the early reports of the Reagan administration in the 1980s to more recent documents like the 2015 Obama strategy, these documents have consistently reflected fundamental shifts in U.S. national security perspectives and priorities. Nevertheless, the primary objective of these documents has always been to safeguard national security and ensure the United States' preeminent position in the global arena.

Does the U.S. Continue to Publish National Documents in the Security or Military Domain?

In addition to the National Security Strategy documents published in the current century, specifically in the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2015, the U.S. government also releases two other key documents: the *National Defense Strategy* and the *Military Strategy*. The National Defense Strategy has been published in the years 2005, 2008, and 2012, while the Military Strategy was released in 2004 and 2011. These documents delve into military security and domestic security in considerable detail. They typically address objectives, required resources, and tools to achieve these goals, the identification of threats and how to counter them, as well as opportunities and strategies to exploit them.

Another set of important defense-related documents published by the United States are not strategic plans for the future but rather multi-year reports issued by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on defense matters.

One such document is *Strengthening America's Global Leadership: Priorities for Defense in the 21st Century*, which was published in January 2012. This document is relatively shorter than the National Security Strategy, comprising nine pages divided into four sections: an introduction signed by President Obama, the challenging global security environment, priority missions for U.S. military forces, and moving toward a joint force in 2020. (www.basirat.ir)

What is the Process for Producing National Military-Security Documents in the U.S.?

The *National Security Strategy* is just one of the United States' military-security documents, although it is the most prominent. To better understand the process of drafting and developing these documents, we will briefly outline the steps involved:

1. Preliminary Studies

Research institutions such as RAND Corporation and Brookings, as well as the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, contribute to the development of the National Security Strategy. For example, RAND has three research and development centers (FFRD) funded by the federal government. These centers conduct extensive research across various domains, commissioned by U.S. security, political, and defense agencies, though only some of the findings are publicly released.

2. Drafting the National Security Strategy

After initial studies, the development of the National Security Strategy in the U.S. is carried out by executive agencies (such as the Pentagon and NSA) and the President's advisors, particularly the National Security Advisor. The document is then presented to Congress with an introductory message from the President.

3. Drafting Intermediate Documents

Subsequently, the *National Military Strategy* (NMS), the *National Defense Strategy*, and the *Homeland Security Strategy* are derived from the overarching National Security Strategy. These documents include military force structures, force modernization, defense-related commercial interactions, support for infrastructure, and the necessary financial and human resources. The aim of these documents is to determine the required materials and primary directions for U.S. supremacy in current and future conflicts, as well as how to leverage surrounding opportunities and cooperate with coalitions of other nations to shape the international environment based on enhanced security and power for the U.S.

4. Drafting Subordinate Documents

The final phase before drafting operational plans involves the extraction of subordinate documents, such as the *Naval Doctrine*, *Space Doctrine*, *Army Doctrine*, and others. (www.basirat.ir)

Does the United States Still Publish National Documents in the Security and Military Domain?

In addition to the National Security Strategy documents published in various years in the current century (including the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2015), the United States also releases other documents related to security and defense. Two key documents in this area include:

1. **National Defense Strategy:** This document was published in the years 2005, 2008, and 2012 and addresses issues related to U.S. military and domestic security. The documents discuss in detail the objectives, threats, methods of addressing these threats, and how to capitalize on opportunities.
2. **Military Strategy:** Published in 2004 and 2011, this document, similar to the National Defense Strategy, deals with various aspects of U.S. military and defense security.

In addition to these documents, there are multi-year reports published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), which analyze the security and defense situations of the U.S. and are used in policymaking and military strategy decisions.

One significant defense document of the United States is "*Strengthening America's Global Leadership: Priorities for Defense in the 21st Century*", published in January 2012. Compared to other National Security documents, this one is shorter, comprising 9 pages and four sections: an introduction by President Obama, the challenging global security environment, priority missions for U.S. armed forces, and the vision for a joint force by 2020.

Process of Producing National Military-Security Documents in the U.S.

The *National Security Strategy* is just one of the United States' military-security documents, although it is the most prominent. The process of drafting and developing these documents is usually conducted in a precise and systematic manner. The main stages of the process are as follows:

1. Preliminary Studies

Research institutions and think tanks, such as RAND Corporation, Brookings Institution, and the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, play a significant role in the development of these documents. For example, RAND has three research and development centers (FFRD) funded by the federal government. These centers conduct extensive research in various fields, including national security, policy-making, and defense, much of which is published.

2. Drafting the National Security Strategy

After the initial studies, executive agencies such as the Pentagon, NSA, and other security institutions, along with the President's National Security Advisor, begin their work. A draft National Security Strategy is then prepared and submitted to Congress with an introduction by the President.

3. Drafting Intermediate Documents

Following the drafting of the overarching National Security Strategy, other documents such as the *National Military Strategy* (NMS), *National Defense Strategy*, and *Homeland Security Strategy* are derived from it. These documents typically cover details on military force structures, modernization capabilities, commercial interactions in this field, support for infrastructure, and the financial and human resources required. Their purpose is to determine the necessary resources and main directions for ensuring U.S. superiority in current and future conflicts.

4. Drafting Subordinate Documents

The final phase before operational planning involves producing subordinate documents, such as the *Naval Doctrine*, *Space Doctrine*, *Army Doctrine*, and other specialized doctrines. These documents delve into operational methods and strategies specific to each military domain.

Conclusion

The United States continues to develop and publish multiple documents related to security and defense. These documents not only help set the country's overarching security and defense policies and strategies but also play a key role in U.S. political and military decision-making processes. The production of these documents, from preliminary studies to drafting subordinate documents, is conducted precisely and systematically, with updates based on the country's evolving security and military needs.

Do All Countries Have National Security and Military Documents?

It is not only the United States that has national security and military documents. Many countries, large and small, have developed their own national strategies. However, there is often a gap between written documents and the actual implementation by various agencies and thousands of operatives and employees, which can vary greatly from country to country. At least we have accessed defense and security documents from the following countries, with almost all of them dating back to post-2000. It's important to note that the classification of countries into these five regions is subject to revision, and we have grouped them into seven regions for geographical context:

- **Western and Southern Asia:** Lebanon, China, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, India, Mongolia
- **Western and Northern Europe:** Belgium, Spain, France, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy
- **African Countries:** South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sierra Leone
- **North American Countries:** Canada, U.S., Belize, Jamaica
- **Latin and South American Countries:** Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Nicaragua, Bolivia
- **East Asia and Oceania:** Japan, Australia, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, New Zealand, South Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Indonesia

- **Eurasian Countries:** Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Latvia, Georgia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Estonia, Russia, Poland, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Belarus

In addition to countries, political, military, and security organizations such as NATO and the European Union also have their own security documents. (www.basirat.ir)

Conclusion

The *National Security Strategy* (NSS) of the United States, some of which represent new doctrines and others announce a fresh strategy within the framework of previous doctrines, can be seen as a set of security, economic, and political strategies concerning domestic and foreign affairs. These documents are issued by the U.S. President and are crucial to the nation's security policy formulation (Kardan, 2011: 28-29).

The U.S. National Security Strategy comprises comprehensive military, political, security, and economic plans that must be submitted annually by the President to Congress alongside the federal budget. While U.S. Presidents have not been able to present this important document every year, more than 17 significant strategic documents have been published under the umbrella of the *National Security Strategy of the United States*. One of the most important of these is the *National Security Strategy of the United States in the 21st Century*, which is considered one of the largest research projects of the 21st century.

U.S. National Security Strategy documents are classified into two types: primary and secondary. The primary documents include the *National Security Strategy*, *National Defense Strategy*, *Quadrennial Defense Review*, and *National Military Strategy*, all of which are essential for publication. Secondary documents include the *National Homeland Security Strategy*, *National Strategy for Counterterrorism*, *National Intelligence Strategy*, *National Cybersecurity Strategy*, *Quadrennial Homeland Security Review*, and *Quadrennial Intelligence Community Review*, which are not mandatory for preparation by Congress.

What the United States has practically implemented in the form of strategies and doctrines across the world, particularly in Afghanistan, includes: 1) Strategy of Containment of Rivals and Enemies; 2) Strategy of Remote Balancing; 3) Strategy of Diminishing Hostile Powers; 4) Strategy of Unilateralism; 5) Strategy of Destruction; 6) Strategy of Influence; 7) Strategy of Multilateralism; 8) Strategy of Disarmament; 9) Strategy of Force Build-up; 10) Strategy of Cultural Leadership; 11) Strategy of Empowering Afghan Sovereignty; 12) AFGPAK Strategy; 13) Training Afghan Forces; 14) Peacebuilding Strategy; 15) Transition Responsibility Strategy.

Do All Countries Have National Security and Military Documents?

It is not only the United States that has national security and military documents. Many countries, both large and small, have developed high-level security and defense documents. However, it should be noted that there are differences between the creation of these documents and their actual implementation by thousands of agencies and operatives, with these differences varying significantly between countries.

Here, we highlight some countries that have security and defense documents. Most of these documents date from after the year 2000. It is important to note that the classification of countries into these regions may be subject to revision. For geographical clarity, we have grouped these countries into 7 regions:

1. **Western and Southern Asia:** Lebanon, China, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, India, Mongolia
2. **Western and Northern Europe:** Belgium, Spain, France, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy
3. **African Countries:** South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sierra Leone
4. **North American Countries:** Canada, the United States, Belize, Jamaica
5. **Latin and South American Countries:** Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Nicaragua, Bolivia
6. **East Asia and Oceania:** Japan, Australia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, New Zealand, South Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Indonesia
7. **Eurasian Countries:** Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Latvia, Georgia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Estonia, Russia, Poland, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Belarus

In addition to individual countries, political, military, and security organizations such as NATO and the European Union also have separate security documents.

Conclusion

The *National Security Strategy* (NSS) of the United States, some of which are referred to as new doctrines while others are published as strategies within the framework of previous doctrines, is a set of security, economic, and political strategies addressing how best to advance U.S. national security both domestically and internationally. These documents are published by the President of the United States.

The U.S. National Security Strategy is a comprehensive plan in the military, political, security, and economic domains, which must be submitted annually by the President to Congress alongside the federal budget. Although U.S. Presidents have not been able to present this document every year, over 17 major strategic documents have been published in this context. One of the most important of these is the *National Security Strategy of the United States in the 21st Century*, which can be considered one of the largest research projects of the 21st century.

U.S. National Security Strategy documents are divided into two types:

1. **Primary Documents:** These include the *National Security Strategy*, *National Defense Strategy*, *Quadrennial Defense Review*, and *National Military Strategy*, which are essential for publication.
2. **Secondary Documents:** These include the *National Homeland Security Strategy*, *National Strategy for Counterterrorism*, *National Intelligence Strategy*, *National Cybersecurity Strategy*, *Quadrennial Homeland Security Review*, and *Quadrennial Intelligence Community Review*, which are not mandatory for publication by Congress.

In practice, the United States has implemented a variety of strategies and doctrines around the world, particularly in Afghanistan. The most important of these strategies are:

1. **Strategy of Containment of Rivals and Enemies**
2. **Strategy of Remote Balancing**
3. **Strategy of Weakening Hostile Powers**

4. **Strategy of Unilateralism**
5. **Strategy of Destruction**
6. **Strategy of Influence**
7. **Strategy of Multilateralism**
8. **Strategy of Disarming Opponents**
9. **Strategy of Force Build-up**
10. **Strategy of Cultural Leadership**
11. **Strategy of Empowering Afghan Sovereignty**
12. **AFPAK Strategy**
13. **Training Afghan Forces Strategy**
14. **Peacebuilding Strategy**
15. **Transition Responsibility Strategy**
16. **Rebalancing Strategy** (currently being implemented)

These strategies are continuously implemented to strengthen and advance the U.S.'s security, economic, and political interests internationally.

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