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Wayland Affirms;

Our sole contention is China

For the past few years, the US-China cyberwar has been a one-sided affair. **Wagner '18** explains "Since the turn of the century, China has set in place an impressive cyberwarfare infrastructure that includes citizen hacker groups, military units, and an extensive cyberespionage network around the world. China may soon reign supreme in this area, and there is little the US or any other country can do about it

However, the US is rentering the race as **Vavra '19** explains that "The U.S. is beginning to use offensive cyber measures in response to commercial espionage." This especially affects China as **Maza '18** finds that "China was involved in 90 percent of all economic espionage cases."

Vitally, our use of offensive cyber operations allows us to prevent these attacks for two reasons

First is Deterrence

AP '18 writes that "The U.S. is aiming to create the structures of deterrence in cyberspace" and **Fazzini '18** furthers that "tech start-ups and [the] private industry [are] work[ing] with government agencies in develop[ing offensive cyber operation technology] that help[s] deter cyber threats." **Schmitt '15** explains "that [in order] to stem harmful cyber attacks by the Chinese[,] there has to be a cyber response on America's part that deters continued cyber aggression…[and] upping the cost to Beijing is a necessary first step."

Nioir '15 explains how this would happen: "The threat of serious retaliation has proved to be an effective deterrent in history. By retaliating, the United States would show that future cyber intrusions of this scale will not be tolerated. The most obvious option regarding retaliation is undermining the Chinese government's ability to censor the use of the internet by Chinese citizens. Adam Segal of the Council of Foreign Relations outlined three possibilities for such a retaliatory act: expose information to embarrass the Chinese authorities; allow Chinese citizens to access blocked foreign websites; or undermine restrictions on domestic flows of information on the internet."

Second is Espionage

Our use of offensive cyber operations have been instrumental in defending against attacks.

The **CFR** '**17** furthers that "governments can hack first, pre-emptively looking around in the networks of potential adversaries to uncover operations in the planning and development stage. When successful, this is a big aid to the defensive mission…[concluding that] if you know much about it, [cyber ops are] very easy to defend against." This was helpful in the case of China as the **CFR** continues that "the NSA was able to gain access to the computers Chinese operators were using to launch intrusions. By doing so, the agency was able to uncover data on past victims as well as future targets, plus information on the Chinese operators carrying out the operations and the tools they used." **Sanger** '**14** furthers that "The N.S.A. is tracking more than 20 Chinese hacking groups."

The impact is the economy

China's theft of IP has devastating implications. **Tanner** '**17** finds that a "Known IP theft by China alone has cost more than 2 million American jobs."However, there are many more jobs at risk because Chinese IP theft can undermine US industries. **Tanner** continues that "approximately 80 percent of products accused [of IP theft] were imported from China. IP-intensive industries support at least 45 million U.S. jobs."

Tanner furthers that "a 2.5 percent reduction in global software theft for four years would create over 27,000 new manufacturing jobs, contribut[ing] over $29 billion to manufacturing revenue, add[ing] $8.7 billion to GDP, and generat[ing another] $807 million in federal tax revenue."

The loss of these manufacturing jobs has much greater implications for our economic health. **West** '**19** finds that "each industry has backward linkages to economic sectors that provide the materials needed for the industry's output and forward linkages to the economic sectors where the industry's workers spend their income…for every 100 jobs lost in manufacturing, there are 744 indirect jobs lost. Ultimately, **Louie** finds that "the long-term unemployed are almost five times more likely to suffer from poverty than employed workers."

Thus, we Affirm.