Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 5 references coded [ 0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

continued advancement of democratic institutions

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

The global challenge of securing cyberspace requires an increased effort in multilateral forums.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

international bodies,

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

international venues

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010\_national\_security\_strategy - § 41 references coded [ 1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Institutions

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

the United States of America will continue to underwrite global security—through our commitments to allies, partners, and institutions;

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

n the aftermath of World War II, it was the United States that helped take the lead in constructing a new international architecture to keep the peace and advance prosperity—from NATO and the United Nations, to treaties that govern the laws and weapons of war; from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, to an expanding web of trade agreements.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

need to be clear-eyed about the strengths and shortcomings of international institutions that were developed to deal with the challenges of an earlier time a

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

we must focus American engagement on strengthening international institutions and galvanizing the collective action that can serve common interests

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

International institutions

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

This modernization of institutions

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

We are supporting the development of institutions within fragile democracies,

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

challenged state based international institutions that were largely designed in the wake of World War II by policymakers who had different challenges in mind

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

International institutions play a critical role in facilitating cooperation, but at times cannot effectively address new threats or seize new opportunities

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

Our foundation will support our efforts to engage nations, institutions, and peoples around the world on the basis of mutual interests and mutual respect.

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

International institutions must be more effective and representative of the diffusion of influence in the 21st century.

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

commitment to engage and modernize international institutions and frameworks

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

We succeeded in the post-World War II era by pursuing our interests within multilateral forums like the United Nations—not outside of them

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

in a world of transnational challenges, the United States will need to invest in strengthening the international system, working from inside international institutions and frameworks to face their imperfections head on and to mobilize transnational cooperation

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

Swift and effective international action often turns on the political will of coalitions of countries that comprise regional or international institutions.

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

We will expand our support to modernizing institutions and arrangements such as the evolution of the G-8 to the G-20 to reflect the realities of today’s international environment. Working with the institutions and the countries that comprise them, we will enhance international capacity to prevent conflict, spur economic growth, improve security, combat climate change, and address the challenges posed by weak and failing states. And we will challenge and assist international institutions and frameworks to reform when they fail to live up to their promise. Strengthening the legitimacy and authority of international law and institutions, especially the U.N., will require a constant struggle to improve performance.

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

We must invest in diplomacy and development capabilities and institutions in a way that complements and reinforces our global partners

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

nonstate actors such as corporations, foundations, nongovernmental organizations, universities, think tanks, and faith-based organizations, all of whom increasingly have a distinct role to play on both diplomatic and development issues.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

institutions

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

democratic institutions

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

integrated campaign that judiciously applies every tool of American power—both military and civilian—as well as the concerted efforts of like-minded states and multilateral institutions.

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

We will draw on diplomacy, development, and international norms and institutions to help resolve disagreements, prevent conflict, and maintain peace

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

When force is necessary, we will continue to do so in a way that reflects our values and strengthens our legitimacy, and we will seek broad international support, working with such institutions as NATO and the U.N. Security Council.

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

he United States has supported the G-20’s emergence as the premier forum for international economic cooperation.

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

We also need official international financial institutions to be as modern and agile as the global economy they serve.

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

Through the G-20, we will pursue governance reform at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

We are working closely with citizens, communities, and political and civil society leaders to strengthen key institutions of democratic accountability

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

We are working within the broader international system, including the U.N., G-20, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the international financial institutions, to promote the recognition that pervasive corruption is a violation of basic human rights

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States is committed to working to shape and strengthen existing institutions that are not delivering on their potential

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

International institutions—most prominently NATO and the United Nations—have been at the center of our international order since the mid 20th century. Yet, an international architecture that was largely forged in the wake of World War II is buckling under the weight of new threats, making us less able to seize new opportunities.

Reference 32 - 0.03% Coverage

What is needed, therefore, is a realignment of national actions and international institutions with shared interests.

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

cooperation cannot be accomplished simply by working inside formal institutions and frameworks

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

And we will seek to strengthen existing European institutions so that they are more inclusive and more effective in building confidence, reducing tensions, and protecting freedom.

Reference 35 - 0.13% Coverage

We have increasing security cooperation on issues such as violent extremism and nuclear proliferation. We will work to advance these mutual interests through our alliances, deepen our relationships with emerging powers, and pursue a stronger role in the region’s multilateral architecture, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the East Asia Summit.

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

We need to assist existing institutions to perform effectively

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

Enhance Cooperation with and Strengthen the United Nations: We are enhancing our coordination with the U.N. and its agencies. We need a U.N. capable of fulfilling its founding purpose—maintaining international peace and security, promoting global cooperation, and advancing human rights.

Reference 39 - 0.09% Coverage

We are also renewing U.S. leadership in the multilateral development banks and the IMF, and leveraging our engagement and investments in these institutions to strengthen the global economy, lift people out of poverty, advance food security, address climate and pandemics, and secure fragile states such as Afghanistan and Haiti.

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

We are enhancing international collaboration and strengthening multilateral institutions in order to improve global surveillance and early warning capabilities and quickly enact control and containment measures against the next pandemic threat

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

One of the reasons that this nation succeeded in the second half of the 20th century was its capacity to pursue policies and build institutions that endured across multiple Administrations,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011-national-military-strategy - § 7 references coded [ 1.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

We will nest our efforts to build partner capacity with broader national security priorities, consolidate our institutional processes, and improve coordination across agencies.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

Working through institutions, alliances and coalitions, we will dismantle proliferation networks, interdict movement of materials, further improve nuclear forensics capabilities, and secure nuclear, chemical, and biological materials

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

broader international system – a system of alliances, partnerships, and multi-national institutions.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

The United Nations and African Union play a critical role in humanitarian, peacekeeping and capacity-building efforts, which help preserve stability, facilitate resolutions to political tensions that underlie conflicts, and foster broader development.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

NATO will remain our Nation’s preeminent multilateral alliance and continue to drive our defense relations with Europe

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

We will pay close attention to how this institution adjusts to its members’ reductions in defense expenditures to ensure the Alliance maintains the capability for full spectrum operations.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

We will look for security opportunities to support our Nation’s increased emphasis on its relationship with ASEAN and other multilateral forums.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011\_International\_strategy\_for\_cyberspace - § 5 references coded [ 0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

institution,

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

institutional

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

These conversations will incorporate existing efforts, like how to extend the reach of institutions like the Budapest Convention

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

outreach to appropriate multi-stakeholder institutions and organizations,

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

continuing our work in Africa, and with APEC, ASEAN, G-8, and the OAS~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\QDR as of 29JAN10 1600 - § 2 references coded [ 0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

multinational institutions

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

America’s power and influence are enhanced by sustaining a vibrant network of defense alliances and new partnerships, building cooperative approaches with key states, and maintaining interactions with important international institutions such as the United Nations.