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 - § 60 references coded [ 2.84% 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 - 0.06% Coverage

Recognizing the inextricable link between domestic and transnational security, we will collaborate bilaterally, regionally, and through international institutions to promote global efforts to prevent terrorist attacks.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 25 - 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 26 - 0.09% Coverage

By the end of 2013, we will seek to complete a focused international effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world through enhanced protection and accounting practices, expanded cooperation with and through international institutions, and new partnerships to lock down these sensitive materials.

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

And we will sustain broad-based cooperation with other nations and international institutions to ensure the continued improvements necessary to protect nuclear materials from evolving threats.

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

We will sustain a capable political, diplomatic, and civilian effort to help the Iraqi people as they resolve outstanding differences, integrate those refugees and displaced persons who can return, and continue to develop accountable democratic institutions that can better serve their basic needs.

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

We also seek international support to build the institutions upon which a Palestinian state will depend, while supporting economic development that can bring opportunity to its people.

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

We will also continue to strengthen the administrative and oversight capability of civilian security sector institutions, and the effectiveness of criminal justice.

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

reforming international institutions to give emerging economies a greater voice and greater responsibility

Reference 32 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 35 - 0.06% Coverage

The United States has an interest in working with our allies to help the world’s poorest countries grow into productive and prosperous economies governed by capable, democratic, and accountable state institutions.

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

investing in strong institutions that foster the democratic accountability that helps sustain development.

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

A responsible budget also depends upon working with our global partners and institutions to share burdens and leverage U.S. investments to achieve global goals.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

institutions,

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 40 - 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 41 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 42 - 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 43 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

No international order can be supported by international institutions alone.

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 46 - 0.03% Coverage

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the pre-eminent security alliance in the world today.

Reference 47 - 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 48 - 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 49 - 0.07% Coverage

The rise of the G-20, for example, as the premier international economic forum, represents a distinct shift in our global international order toward greater cooperation between traditional major economies and emerging centers of influence

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

As African states grow their economies and strengthen their democratic institutions and governance, America will continue to embrace effective partnerships.

Reference 51 - 0.05% Coverage

South Africa’s inclusion in the G-20 should be followed by a growing number of emerging African nations who are charting a course toward improved governance and meaningful development.

Reference 52 - 0.02% Coverage

Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation

Reference 53 - 0.02% Coverage

We need to assist existing institutions to perform effectively

Reference 54 - 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 55 - 0.07% Coverage

his requires enhanced coordination among the United Nations, regional organizations, international financial institutions, specialized agencies, and other actors that are better placed or equipped to manage certain threats and challenges

Reference 56 - 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 57 - 0.03% Coverage

division of labor among local, national, and global institutions that seeks to leverage relative capacities.

Reference 58 - 0.03% Coverage

we will continue to support institutions and prosecutions that advance this important interest.

Reference 59 - 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 60 - 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.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy CLEAN - § 2 references coded [ 0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

implementing institutional reforms at home

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

Additionally, we are working to strengthen institutions across Africa, aimed at fostering stability, building peacekeeping capacity, and countering transregional extremism.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy CLEAN - § 34 references coded [ 3.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

Our progress includes strengthening an unrivaled alliance system, underpinned by our enduring partnership with Europe, while investing in nascent multilateral forums like the G-20 and East Asia Summit

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

The strength of our institutions and our respect for the rule of law sets an example for democratic governance

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

Yet, we will continuously expand the scope of cooperation to encompass other state partners, non-state and private actors, and international institutions—particularly the United Nations (U.N.), international financial institutions, and key regional organizations.

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

The increasing use of the G-20 on global economic matters reflects an evolution in economic power, as does the rise of Asia, Latin America, and Africa. As the balance of economic power changes, so do expectations about influence over international affairs.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the world’s preeminent multilateral alliance, reinforced by the historic close ties we have with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and Canada. NATO is stronger and more cohesive than at any point in its history, especially due to contributions of the Nordic countries and newer members like Poland and the Baltic countries.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

This will include efforts to better fuse and share information and technology as well as to support more inclusive and accountable governance.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

Our support is tied to the government’s willingness to govern effectively and inclusively and to ensure ISIL cannot sustain a safe haven on Iraqi territory.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

We will meet our financial commitments to the U.N., press for reforms to strengthen peacekeeping, and encourage more contributions from advanced militaries.

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

At home, we are strengthening our ability to prevent outbreaks and ensure sufficient capacity to respond rapidly and manage biological incidents. As an exemplar of a modern and responsive public health system, we will accelerate our work with partners through the Global Health Security Agenda in pursuit of a world that is safer and more secure from infectious disease.

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

We will ensure tomorrow’s global trading system is consistent with our interests and values by seeking to establish and enforce rules through international institutions and regional initiatives

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

We will continue to work within the Financial Action Task Force, the G-20, and other fora to enlist all nations in the fight to protect the integrity of the global financial system.

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

We will work through the G-20 to reinforce the core architecture of the international financial and economic system, including the World Trade Organization, to ensure it is positioned to foster both stability and growth.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

We remain committed to governance reforms for these same institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to make them more effective and representative.

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

In so doing, we seek to ensure institutions reinforce, rather than undermine, an effective global financial system.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

citizens are more empowered in seeking greater freedoms and accountable institutions

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

The road from demanding rights in the square to building institutions that guarantee them is long and hard.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

Democracy depends on more than elections, or even government institutions

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

unable to hold accountable the institutions of government

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

We have an opportunity—and obligation—to lead the way in reinforcing, shaping, and where appropriate, creating the rules, norms, and institutions that are the foundation for peace, security, prosperity, and the protection of human rights in the 21st century.

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

The modern-day international system currently relies heavily on an international legal architecture, economic and political institutions, as well as alliances and partnerships the United States and other like-minded nations established after World War II.

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

The U.N. and other multilateral institutions are stressed by, among other things, resource demands, competing imperatives among member states, and the need for reform across a range of policy and administrative areas.

Reference 22 - 0.14% Coverage

We will work vigorously both within the U.N. and other multilateral institutions, and with member states, to strengthen and modernize capacities—from peacekeeping to humanitarian relief—so they endure to provide protection, stability, and support for future generations.

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

We will pursue multilateral sanctions, including through the U.N., whenever possible, but will act alone, if necessary.

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

reinvigorating alliances with long-standing friends, making investments in new partnerships with emerging democratic powers with whom our interests are increasingly aligned, and continuing to support the development of capable, inclusive regional institutions to help enforce common international rules.

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

We are committed to strengthening regional institutions such as ASEAN, the East Asia Summit, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation to reinforce shared rules and norms, forge collective responses to shared challenges, and help ensure peaceful resolution of disputes

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

We support India’s role as a regional provider of security and its expanded participation in critical regional institutions

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

NATO is the strongest alliance the world has ever known and is the hub of an expanding global security network.

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

We will work with Tunisia to further progress on building democratic institutions and strengthening its economy

Reference 29 - 0.11% Coverage

And we will maintain strategic cooperation with Egypt to enable it to respond to shared security threats, while broadening our partnership and encouraging progress toward restoration of democratic institutions.

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

We are strengthening civilian and military institutions through our Security Governance Initiative, and working to advance human rights and eliminate corruption.

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

We are deepening our security partnerships with African countries and institutions, exemplified by our partnerships with the U.N. and AU in Mali and Somalia.

Reference 32 - 0.03% Coverage

These gains, however, are put at risk by weak institutions,

Reference 33 - 0.09% Coverage

Such collaboration is especially important in vulnerable countries like Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, where government institutions are threatened by criminal syndicates.

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

Migration surges involving unaccompanied children across our southern border is one major consequence of weak institutions and violence.