Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_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\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 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\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_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\\CS1\_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\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\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\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 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\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 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.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 32 references coded [ 1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

We protect American sovereignty by defending these institutions, traditions, and principles that have allowed us to live in freedom, to build the nation that we love.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

And we prize our national heritage, for the rare and fragile institutions of republican government can only endure if they are sustained by a culture that cherishes those institutions.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

American political, business, and military leaders worked together with their counterparts in Europe and Asia to shape the post-war order through the United Nations, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other institutions designed to advance our shared interests of security , freedom, and peace.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

We stood by while countries exploited the international institutions we helped to build.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

These competitions require the United States to rethink the policies of the past two decades—policies based on the assumption that engagement with rivals and their inclusion in international institutions and global commerce would turn them into benign actors and trustworthy partners.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

Naturally emerging outbreaks of viruses such as Ebola and SARS, as well as the deliberate 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States, demonstrated the impact of biological threats on national security by taking lives, generating economic losses, and contributing to a loss of confidence in government institutions.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

ese organizations weaken our allies and partners too, by corrupting and undermining democratic institutions.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

Working with our allies and partners, the United States led the creation of a group of financial institutions and other economic forums that established equitable rules and built instruments to stabilize the interna-   
17   
tional economy and remove the points of friction that had contributed to two world wars

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

Trading partners and international institutions can do more to address trade imbalances and adhere to and enforce the rules of the order.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

Experience shows that these countries distorted and undermined key economic institutions without undertaking significant reform of their economies or politics.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

Such att acks have the capability to harm large numbers of people and institutions with comparatively minimal investment and a troubling degree of deniability.

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

These attacks can undermine faith and confidence in democratic institutions and the global economic system.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

The United States will, in concert with allies and partners, use the information-rich open-source environment to deny the ability of state and non-state actors to attack our citizens, conduct offensive intelligence activities, and degrade America’s democratic institutions.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

In the ongoing contest s for power, our diplomats must build and lead coalitions that advance shared interest s and art iculate America’s vision in international forums, in bilateral   
relationships, and at local levels within states.

Reference 15 - 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 16 - 0.05% Coverage

State and non-state actors project influence and advance their objectives by exploiting information, democratic media freedoms, and international institutions.

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

American support to aspiring partners enabled the recovery of the countries of Western Europe under the Marshall Plan, as well as the   
38   
ongoing integration of Central and Eastern Europe into Western institutions after the Cold War

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

A competition for influence exists in these institutions. As we participate in them, we must protect American sovereignty and advance American interests and values.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

A range of international institutions establishes the rules for how states, businesses, and individuals interact with each other, across land and sea, the Arctic, outer space, and the digital realm

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

It is vital to U.S. prosperity and security that these institutions uphold the rules that help keep these common domains open and free.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

All institutions are not equal, however.

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

Where existing institutions and rules need modernizing, the United States will lead to update them.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

e United States will strive for outcomes in political and security forums that are consistent with U.S. interests and values—values which are shared by our allies and partners.

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

We will require accountability and emphasize shared responsibility among members. If the United States is asked to provide a disproportionate level of support for an institution, we will expect a commensurate degree of influence over the direction and efforts of that institution.

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

e United States will continue to play a leading role in institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and World Trade Organization (WTO), but will   
P I L L A R I V : A D V A N C E A M E R I C A N I N F L U E N C E   
improve their performance through reforms

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

Terrorists and criminals thrive where governments are weak, corruption is rampant, and faith in government institutions is low.

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Paciﬁ c Economic Cooperation (APEC) remain centerpieces of the Indo-Paciﬁ c’s regional architecture and platforms for promoting an order based on freedom.

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

Together, we rebuilt Western Europe after World War II and created institutions that produced stability and wealth on both sides of the Atlantic.

Reference 29 - 0.06% Coverage

Russia is using subversive measures to weaken the credibility of America’s commitment to Europe, undermine transatlantic unity, and weaken European institutions and governments.

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

We will assist regional partners in strengthening their institutions and capabilities, including in law enforcement, to conduct counterterrorism and counterinsurgency efforts.

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

We will encourage reform,   
working with promising nations to promote eﬀ ective governance, improve the rule of law, and   
develop institutions accountable and responsive to citizens.

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

If necessary, we are prepared to sanction government officials and institutions that prey on their citizens and commit atrocities.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

Our competitors and adversaries, however, have taken an opposite approach. They benefit from the open Internet, while constricting and controlling their own people’s access to it, and actively undermine the principles of an open Internet in international forums.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

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