Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 63 references coded [ 3.90% 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 - 0.18% Coverage

Yet it would be destructive to both American national security and global security if the United States used the emergence of new challenges and the shortcomings of the international system as a reason to walk away from it. Instead, we must focus American engagement on strengthening international institutions and galvanizing the collective action that can serve common interests such as combating violent extremism; stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and securing nuclear materials; achieving balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forging cooperative solutions to the threat of climate change, armed conflict, and pandemic disease.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

International institutions must more effectively represent the world of the 21st century, with a broader voice—and greater responsibilities—for emerging powers, and they must be modernized to more effectively generate results on issues of global interest.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

This modernization of institutions, strengthening of international norms, and enforcement of international law is not a task for the United States alone—but together with like-minded nations, it is a task we can lead.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

We are supporting the development of institutions within fragile democracies, integrating human rights as a part of our dialogue with repressive governments, and supporting the spread of technologies that facilitate the freedom to access information.

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 - 0.05% Coverage

When the United States encountered an ideological, economic, and military threat from communism, we shaped our practices and institutions at home—and policies abroad—to meet this challenge.

Reference 12 - 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 13 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

That is precisely the reason we should strengthen enforcement of international law and our commitment to engage and modernize international institutions and frameworks.

Reference 15 - 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 16 - 0.04% Coverage

In recent years America’s frustration with international institutions has led us at times to engage the United Nations (U.N.) system on an ad hoc basis.

Reference 17 - 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 18 - 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 19 - 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 20 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 21 - 0.14% Coverage

Our economic institutions are crucial components of our national capacity and our economic instruments are the bedrock of sustainable national growth, prosperity and influence. The Office of Management and Budget, Departments of the Treasury, State, Commerce, Energy, and Agriculture, United States Trade Representative, Federal Reserve Board, and other institutions help manage our currency, trade, foreign investment, deficit, inflation, productivity, and national competitiveness.

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

We are focusing on assisting developing countries and their people to manage security threats, reap the benefits of global economic expansion, and set in place accountable and democratic institutions that serve basic human needs.

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

To do this, we are expanding our civilian development capability; engaging with international financial institutions that leverage our resources and advance our objectives; pursuing a development budget that more deliberately reflects our policies and our strategy, not sector earmarks; and ensuring that our policy instruments are aligned in support of development objectives.

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

Success requires a broad, sustained, and 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 25 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 26 - 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 27 - 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 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 will also continue to strengthen the administrative and oversight capability of civilian security sector institutions, and the effectiveness of criminal justice.

Reference 30 - 0.15% Coverage

We must reinvigorate and fortify it for the 21st century: by preventing cycles of boom and bust with new rules of the road at home and abroad; by saving more and spending less; by resisting protectionism and promoting trade that is free and fair; by coordinating our actions with other countries, and reforming international institutions to give emerging economies a greater voice and greater responsibility; and by supporting development that promotes good governance, unleashes the potential of different populations, and creates new markets overseas.

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

As foreign economies weakened, their financial institutions and public finances came under stress too, reinforcing the global slowdown.

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

Build Cooperation with Our International Partners: The United States has supported the G-20’s emergence as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. This flows from the recognition that we need a broader and more inclusive engagement with the countries responsible for most of global output and trade.

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 - 0.05% Coverage

We are increasing our foreign assistance, expanding our investments in effective multilateral development institutions, and leveraging the engagement of others to share the burden.

Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

And we will provide our support in multiple ways—by strengthening the ability of governments and communities to manage development challenges and investing in strong institutions that foster the democratic accountability that helps sustain development.

Reference 38 - 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 39 - 0.03% Coverage

We continue to engage nations, institutions, and peoples in pursuit of these values abroad.

Reference 40 - 0.11% Coverage

We are working closely with citizens, communities, and political and civil society leaders to strengthen key institutions of democratic accountability—free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, civilian control of militaries, honest police forces, independent and fair judiciaries, a free and independent press, a vibrant private sector, and a robust civil society.

Reference 41 - 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 42 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 43 - 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 44 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

No international order can be supported by international institutions alone.

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

To that end, strengthening bilateral and multilateral

Reference 47 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 48 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 49 - 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 50 - 0.10% Coverage

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 51 - 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 52 - 0.08% Coverage

On a multilateral basis, we seek to advance shared security interests, such as through NATO’s Istanbul Cooperation Initiative with the GCC, and common interests in promoting governance and institutional reform through participating in the Forum for the Future and other regional dialogues.

Reference 53 - 0.04% Coverage

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

Reference 54 - 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 55 - 0.02% Coverage

Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation

Reference 56 - 0.02% Coverage

We need to assist existing institutions to perform effectively

Reference 57 - 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 58 - 0.14% Coverage

Pursue Decisions though a Wide Range of Frameworks and Coalitions: We need to spur and harness a new diversity of instruments, alliances, and institutions in which a division of labor emerges on the basis of effectiveness, competency, and long-term reliability. This 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 59 - 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 60 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 61 - 0.05% Coverage

Those who intentionally target innocent civilians must be held accountable, and we will continue to support institutions and prosecutions that advance this important interest.

Reference 62 - 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 63 - 0.08% 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, while also preserving the flexibility to endure setbacks and to make necessary adjustments.

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 [ 0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

Distributed systems require distributed action, and no single institution, document, arrangement, or instrument could suffice in addressing the needs of our networked world~

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

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

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

Harmonize cybercrime laws internationally by expanding accession to the Budapest Convention.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

The United States will continue to advance these goals through a variety of engagements, including outreach to appropriate multi-stakeholder institutions and organizations, and to relevant intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations~

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

The United States will continue to pursue this objective by providing training in numerous regions, 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 DoD Cyber Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

China is eroding U.S. military overmatch and the Nation’s economic vitality by persistently exfiltrating sensitive information from U.S. public and private sector institutions.

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.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 38 references coded [ 2.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

NATO is stronger and more united than it has ever been, as we look to welcome two capable new allies in Finland and Sweden.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

This means that the foundational principles of self-determination, territorial integrity, and political independence must be respected, international institutions must be strengthened, countries must be free to determine their own foreign policy choices, information must be allowed to flow freely, universal human rights must be upheld, and the global economy must operate on a level playing field and provide opportunity for all.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

Our inherent national strengths—the ingenuity, creativity, resilience, and determination of the American people; our values, diversity, and democratic institutions; our technological leadership and economic dynamism; and our diplomatic corps, development professionals, intelligence community, and our military—remain unparalleled.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

We share in common a desire for relations among nations to be governed by the UN Charter; for the universal rights of all individuals— political, civil, economic, social and cultural—to be upheld; for our environment, air, oceans, space, cyberspace and arteries of international commerce to be protected and accessible for all; and for international institutions, including the United Nations, to be modernized and strengthened to better address global challenges and deliver more tangible benefits for our citizens.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

This is why we have taken executive action and urged essential legislation to protect and promote voting rights and expand democratic participation, and why we are building on the work of generations of activists to advance equity and root out systemic disparities in our laws, policies, and institutions.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

Building this inclusive coalition requires reinforcing the multilateral system to uphold the founding principles of the United Nations, including respect for international law.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

The international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, are also a force multiplier for our values and interests.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

We will work to enhance the responsiveness of these institutions to U.S. priorities, including how to better support developing countries as they weather the pandemic and now the spillovers of the Russian war on Ukraine.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

So let’s stand together to again declare the unmistakable resolve that nations of the world are united still, that we stand for the values of the U.N. Charter, that we still believe by working together we can bend the arc of history toward a freer and more just world for all our children, although none of us have fully achieved it.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

It is using its technological capacity and increasing influence over international institutions to create more permissive conditions for its own authoritarian model, and to mold global technology use and norms to privilege its interests and values.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

Across Europe, NATO and the European Union are united in standing up to Russia and defending shared values.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

We are constraining Russia’s strategic economic sectors, including defense and aerospace, and we will continue to counter Russia’s attempts to weaken and destabilize sovereign nations and undermine multilateral institutions.

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

Together with our NATO Allies, we are strengthening our defense and deterrence, particularly on the eastern flank of the Alliance.

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

Our strategy to tackle the shared challenges that require global cooperation involves two simultaneous tracks: on one track, we will fully engage all countries and institutions to cooperate on shared threats, including by pressing for reforms where institutional responses have proven inadequate.

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

We are embedding climate change into the investment strategies of our development finance institutions, including through PGII, and working with international organizations like the World Bank and regional development banks to do the same.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

We also acknowledge that some of our international institutions have fallen short in the past and need to be reformed.

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

Therefore, as we engage globally and through international institutions, we will also deepen our cooperation with like-minded states to push for reforms on pandemic preparedness and if necessary to work more closely together to set higher standards that others can emulate.

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

Over the longer term, we are rallying the world to find ways to deal with the broad set of challenges for the world’s food supply achieving sustained global food security demands constant vigilance and action by all governments, in partnership with multilateral institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

Since 1945, the United States has led the creation of institutions, norms, and standards to govern international trade and investment, economic policy, and technology.

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

We are endeavoring to strengthen and update the UN system and multilateral institutions generally. Nowhere is this need more acute than in updating the rules of the road for technology, cyberspace, trade, and economics.

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

We will also use trade tools to advance climate priorities, as we are doing with the landmark steel and aluminum agreement with the EU.

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

We will also support efforts by the international financial institutions will also need to continue to evolve to meet the challenges of our times.

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

Corruption also contributes to reduced public trust in state institutions, which in turn can add to the appeal of illiberal actors who exploit popular grievances for political advantage.

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

We support open societies through investments in democratic institutions, free press, and civil society and are cooperating with partners to counter information manipulation and corruption.

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

We will support the European aspirations of Georgia and Moldova and their commitment to important institutional reforms.

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

We will assist partners in strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law, and economic development in the Western Balkans.

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

We will continue to engage with Turkey to reinforce its strategic, political, economic, and institutional ties to the West.

Reference 28 - 0.07% Coverage

We will advance these efforts through regular interactions, multilateral and institutional collaboration, and regional initiatives, and by implementing the commitments made at the Ninth Summit of the Americas.

Reference 29 - 0.19% Coverage

Similarly, the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity will guide our regional economic engagement by focusing on the largest drivers of bottom-up and middle-out growth, updating tools for the new and complex challenges facing us today and in the decades to come with a focus on reinvigorating regional economic   
40 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY   
        
institutions, securing supply chains, creating clean energy jobs and promoting decarbonization, ensuring sustainable and inclusive trade, and making game-changing investments that increase the effectiveness of public administration.

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

To help preserve and enhance these traditions, we will support partners striving to build transparent, inclusive, and accountable institutions.

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

Through reinvigorated and representative Inter-American institutions, and in partnership with civil society and other governments, we will support democratic self-determination for the people of Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua, and any country where the popular will is suppressed.

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

In Haiti, which suffers from an extended humanitarian, political, and economic crisis, we will mobilize the international community to help restore security, rebuild governing institutions, and support a foundation of prosperity by which the Haitian people can determine their own future.

Reference 33 - 0.11% Coverage

We have an overriding strategic interest in pursuing and strengthening collaboration through intensified diplomatic engagement with hemispheric partners and institutions based on the premise that advance a vision of a region that is secure, middle class, and democratic is fundamentally in the national security interest of the United States.

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

Africa’s governments, institutions, and people are a major geopolitical force, one that will play a crucial role in solving global challenges in the coming decade.

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

Africa is more youthful, mobile, educated, and connected than ever before. African countries comprise one of the largest regional voting groups at the UN and their citizens lead major international institutions.

Reference 36 - 0.10% Coverage

Arctic nations have the primary responsibility for addressing regional challenges, and we will deepen our cooperation with our Arctic allies and partners and work with them to sustain the Arctic Council and other Arctic institutions despite the challenges to Arctic cooperation posed by Russia’s war in Ukraine.

Reference 37 - 0.09% Coverage

The health of our national security institutions and workforce relies on faith in the apolitical nature of Federal law enforcement agencies, the IC, our diplomats, civil servants, Federally funded research and development institutions, and military as we work together in national service.

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

We will strengthen democracy across the world, and multilateral institutions, as we look to the future to chart new and fair rules of the road for emerging technology, cybersecurity, and trade and economics.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

The United States subjects financial institutions offering covered services in   
17 NAT I ONAL CY B E RS E CU RI T Y S T RATEGY   
        
cryptocurrencies to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) controls, and the Department of the Treasury, the Secret Service, DOJ, the FBI, and private sector partners are collaborating to trace and interdict ransomware payments.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

By supporting non-governmental Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs), the United States will partner with industry leaders, international allies, academic institutions, professional societies, consumer groups, and nonprofits, to secure emerging technologies, enable interoperability, foster global market competition, and protect our national security and economic advantage.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

For decades, we have worked through international institutions to define and advance responsible state behavior in cyberspace.