Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 15 references coded [ 0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

And we will pursue bilateral and multilateral trade agreements that advance our shared prosperity, while accelerating investments in development that can narrow inequality, expand markets, and support individual opportunity and state capacity abroad.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

Our ability to advance constructive cooperation is essential to the security and prosperity of specific regions, and to facilitating global cooperation on issues ranging from violent extremism and nuclear proliferation, to climate change, and global economic instability—issues that challenge all nations, but that no one nation alone can meet.

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 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 5 - 0.07% Coverage

To do so, we are harnessing   
★ 37 ★   
NaTIONal SeCurITy STraTegy   
our bilateral and multilateral capabilities to help nascent democracies deliver services that respond to the needs and preferences of their citizens, since democracies without development rarely survive.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

Our mutual interests must be underpinned by bilateral, multilateral, and global strategies that address underlying sources of insecurity and build new spheres of cooperation.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

To that end, strengthening bilateral and multilateral

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

Alliances are force multipliers: through multinational cooperation and coordination, the sum of our actions is always greater than if we act alone.

Reference 10 - 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 11 - 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 12 - 0.06% Coverage

We are attempting to forge new agreement on common global challenges among the world’s leading and emerging powers to ensure that multilateral cooperation reflects the sustained commitment of influential countries.

Reference 13 - 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 14 - 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 15 - 0.04% Coverage

These efforts require strong multilateral cooperation, enhanced domain awareness and monitoring, and the strengthening of international norms and standards.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 2 references coded [ 0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

partners,

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

multilateral training and exercises,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 6 references coded [ 1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

International and Multi-stakeholder Organizations~ Regional organizations have been particularly effective at tackling cybersecurity problems specific to their members~

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

Promote cyberspace cooperation, particularly on norms of behavior for states and cybersecurity, bilaterally and in a range of multilateral organizations and multinational partnerships.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

The United States is committed to participating actively in discussions about how international norms and measures on cybercrime are developed bilaterally and multilaterally, in fora with proven expertise and a history of promoting effective cybercrime policies~

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

To advance this goal, the United States Government works on a bilateral and multilateral basis to ensure that countries recognize that online crimes should be approached by focusing on preventing crime and catching and punishing offenders, rather than by broadly limiting access to the Internet, as a broad limitation of access would affect innocent Internet users as well~

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

The United States will work in close partnership with like-minded states to leverage capabilities, reduce collective risk, and foster multi-stakeholder initiatives to deter malicious activities in cyberspace~

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

The United States stands firm in our conviction that when the international community meets to discuss the range of Internet governance issues, these conversations must take place in a multi-stakeholder manner;

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

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

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

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

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

Asia’s security architecture is becoming a more complex mix of formal and informal multilateral relationships and expanded bilateral security ties among states.

Reference 4 - 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.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

Leveraging our convening power, we will expand the scope and participation of multilateral exercises across the region.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 5 references coded [ 0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

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

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

bilateral

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

multilateral

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

bilateral

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

multilateral

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

we team with multinational and U.S. interagency partners to locate, track, interdict, and secure or destroy WMD, its components, and the means and facilities needed to make it, wherever possible.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 9 references coded [ 0.76% 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 - 0.10% Coverage

We led a multinational coalition to support the Afghan government to take responsibility for the security of their country, while supporting Afghanistan’s first peaceful, democratic transition of power.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the world’s preeminent multilateral alliance

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

we will continue to work with partners and through multilateral organizations to address the root causes of conflict before they erupt and to contain and resolve them when they do

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

We will continue to push for the entry into force of important multilateral agreements

Reference 6 - 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 7 - 0.07% Coverage

multilateral treaties that govern the conduct of war, respect for human rights, nonproliferation, and many other topics of global concern

Reference 8 - 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 9 - 0.06% Coverage

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

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 3 references coded [ 0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

The United States Government is also working with its counterparts around the world to enhance deterrence by expanding bilateral and multilateral defense and security relationships to include greater cooperation in the areas of network defense, information sharing, incident response, and resiliency.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

To combat this risk – and create the conditions necessary for deterrence to be successful – the United States Government is pursuing bilateral and multilateral trust and transparency measures to reduce the risk of escalation and unintended consequences that could result from a poorly understood cyber incident.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

led the effort to develop the first set of multilateral confidence-building measures in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

Multilateral economic pressure is often more effective because it limits the ability of targeted states to circumvent measures and conveys united resolve.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

Achieve Bett er Outcomes in Multilateral Forums   
The United States must lead and engage in the multinational arrangements that shape many of the rules that affect U.S. interests and values.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

Authoritarian actors have long recognized the power of multilateral bodies and have used them to advance their interests and limit the freedom of their own citizens.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

Th ese reforms include encouraging multilateral development banks to invest in high-quality infrastructure projects that promote economic growth.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

We will push other nations to expedite their assistance in investigations and to comply with any bilateral or multilateral agreements or obligations.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

The United States will continue to actively participate in global efforts to ensure that the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance prevails against attempts to create state-centric frameworks that would undermine   
openness and freedom, hinder   
innovation, and jeopardize the functionality of the Internet.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 2 references coded [ 0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

With key countries in the region, we will bring together bilateral and multilateral security relationships to preserve the free and open international system.

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

We will bolster existing bilateral and multilateral partnerships and develop new relationships to address significant terrorist threats that threaten U.S. interests and contribute to challenges in Europe and the Middle East.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

We will modernize our Alliance with Japan and strengthen combined capabilities by aligning strategic planning and priorities in a more integrated manner; deepen our Alliance with Australia through investments in posture, interoperability, and expansion of multilateral cooperation; and foster advantage through advanced technology cooperation with   
14 2022 NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY   
partnerships like AUKUS and the Indo-Pacific Quad.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

e will invigorate multilateral approaches to security challenges in the region, to include by promoting the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in addressing regional security issues.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

We will orient our approach on the continent towards security cooperation; increase coordination with Allies, multilateral organizations, and regional bodies that share these objectives; and support U.S. interagency initiatives in the region, including efforts to disrupt malign PRC and Russian activities on the continent.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 8 references coded [ 0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

We have taken a similar approach in a number of other development initiatives, also built around multi-stakeholder coalitions that can mobilize a wide array of resources to show in various ways that “democracy delivers,” including the longstanding President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the Global Fund.

Reference 2 - 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 3 - 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 4 - 0.11% Coverage

We will lead bilateral and multilateral arms control efforts and strengthen existing regimes, frameworks, and institutions, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, and other United Nations bodies, to extend the more than seven-decade record of nuclear non-use.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

And we will ensure multilateral export control regimes are equipped to address destabilizing emerging technologies and to align export policies in likeminded states toward countries of concern.

Reference 6 - 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 7 - 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 8 - 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 [ 0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

We have used multilateral processes such as the United Nations (UN) Group of Governmental Experts and Open-Ended Working Group to develop a framework that includes a set of peacetime norms and confidence-building measures, which all UN member states have affirmed in the UN General Assembly.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

Furthermore, multistakeholder partnerships and coalitions that also include private sector and civil society organizations, such as the Christchurch Call to Action to Eliminate Terrorist and Violent Extremist Content Online, the Freedom Online Coalition, and the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse, are crucial to tackling systemic issues.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

Within the law enforcement community, DOJ will continue to build a more robust cybercrime cooperation paradigm through bilateral and multilateral engagement and agreements, formal and informal cooperation, and providing international and regional leadership to strengthen cybercrime laws, policies, and operations.