Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 13 references coded [ 0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

pursue bilateral and multilateral trade agreements that advance our shared prosperity

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 - 0.05% 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 5 - 0.06% Coverage

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

We are working to build support for democracy, rule of law, and human rights by working with other governments, nongovernmental organizations, and multilateral fora

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 0.02% Coverage

To that end, strengthening bilateral and multilateral

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

ensure that multilateral cooperation reflects the sustained commitment of influential countries

Reference 11 - 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 12 - 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 13 - 0.02% Coverage

These efforts require strong multilateral cooperation,

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 - § 11 references coded [ 0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

International and Multi-stakeholder Organizations

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

multi-stakeholder organizations,

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

Internet governance as essential to upholding its multi-stakeholder character

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

multilateral organizations,

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

multilateral organizations

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

multilaterally,

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

United States Government works on a bilateral and multilateral basis

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

foster multi-stakeholder initiatives

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

multi-stakeholder processes

Reference 10 - 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;

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

multi-stakeholder policy development~

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.