Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 8 references coded [ 0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

the basis for international   
★ 12 ★   
I I I . advaNCINg Our INTereSTS   
cooperation since World War II has been an architecture of international institutions, organizations, regimes, and standards that establishes certain rights and responsibilities for all sovereign nations.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

international organizations,

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 0.07% Coverage

designing appropriate assistance strategies and will facilitate the kind of collaboration that is essential—within our government and with international organizations—in those instances when we engage in the difficult work of helping to bring conflicts to an end.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations

Reference 6 - 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 7 - 0.16% Coverage

Regional organizations can be particularly effective at mobilizing and legitimating cooperation among countries closest to the problem. Regional organizations—whether NATO, the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the African Union, Organization of American States, or ASEAN, and the Gulf Cooperation Council—vary widely in their membership, constitutions, histories, orientation, and operational capabilities. That variety needs to inform a strategic approach to their evolving roles and relative contributions to global security.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

We depend on U.S. overseas laboratories, relationships with host nation governments, and the willingness of states to share health data with nongovernmental and international organizations.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 1 reference coded [ 0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

international and regional organizations,

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 17 references coded [ 0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

multistakeholder organizations

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

International and Multi-stakeholder Organizations

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

Regional organizations have been particularly effective at tackling cybersecurity problems specific to their members

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

We will continue to use our membership in these organizations, as well as in broader international organizations, to develop productive agendas that are appropriate to each organization’s expertise and that realize concrete benefits for members

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations~

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations,

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

Internationally, law enforcement organizations must work in concert with one another whenever possible

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations,

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

multilateral organizations

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

An increasing number of international organizations are taking up cybersecurity and other cyberspace issues,

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

outreach to appropriate multi-stakeholder institutions and organizations,

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations~

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

organizations

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

nongovernment organizations

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

nongovernmental organizations

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 5 references coded [ 0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

we must play a supporting role in facilitating U.S. government agencies and other organizations’ efforts to advance our Nation’s interests.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

Strategic Command and Cyber Command will collaborate with U.S. government agencies, nongovernment entities, industry, and international actors to develop new cyber norms, capabilities, organizations, and skills.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

economic and security mechanisms, such as the South American Defense Council.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

We must identify and encourage states and regional organizations that have demonstrated a leadership role to continue to contribute to Africa’s security.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

Security assistance encompasses a group of programs through which we provide defense articles and services to international organizations and foreign governments in support of national policies and objectives.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 7 references coded [ 0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

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

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

international bodies,

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

More than a dozen international organizations—including the United   
Nations, the Group of Eight, NATO, the Council of Europe, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the InternationalTelecommunicationUnion (ITU), and the InternationalOrganization for Standardization (ISO)—address issues concerning the information and communications infrastructure.56

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

These venues consider policies and conduct activities that sometimes conflict and often overlap.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

Agreements, standards, or practices promulgated in these organizations have global effects and cannot be ignored.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

international venues

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

international organizations

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

Work with key NATO allies to mitigate cyber risks to DoD and U.S. national interests. The Defense Department will develop these partnerships through the defense consultations that DoD holds with its key NATO allies.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

Thus counter-VEO campaigns demand that our military, in close coordination with other U.S. agencies and international organizations, assist local governments in addressing the root causes of conflict.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

NATO   
provides vital collective security guarantees and is strategically important for deterring conflict, particularly in light of recent Russian aggression on its periphery.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

We also will continue to support our NATO partners to increase their interoperability with U.S. forces and to provide for their own defense.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 14 references coded [ 1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

It affirms America’s leadership role within a rules-based international order that works best through empowered citizens, responsible states, and effective regional and international organizations.

Reference 2 - 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 3 - 0.09% Coverage

We are working with NATO and our other partners to train, advise, and assist the ANSF as a new government takes responsibility for the security and well-being of Afghanistan’s citizens.

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 - 0.11% Coverage

We will continue to bolster the capacity of the U.N. and regional organizations to help resolve disputes, build resilience to crises and shocks, strengthen governance, end extreme poverty, and increase prosperity

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

We will strengthen the operational capacity of regional organizations like the African Union (AU) and broaden the ranks of capable troop-contributing countries, including through the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership, which will help African countries rapidly deploy to emerging crises.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

We also support the early conclusion of an effective code of conduct for the South China Sea between China and the Association of Southeast Asian States (ASEAN).

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

organizational accomplishments

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

The challenges faced by Ukrainian and European dependence on Russian energy supplies puts a spotlight on the need for an expanded view of energy security that recognizes the collective needs of the United States, our allies, and trading partners as well as the importance of competitive energy markets.

Reference 10 - 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 11 - 0.12% Coverage

Because our human rights advocacy will be most effective when we work in concert with a wide range of partners, we are building coalitions with civil society, religious leaders, businesses, other governments, and international organizations.

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

Civil society organizations often drive innovations and develop new ideas and approaches to solve social, economic, and political problems that governments can apply on a larger scale.

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

We will continue to deepen our relationship with the European Union (EU), which has helped to promote peace and prosperity across the region, and deepen NATO-EU ties to enhance transatlantic security.

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

We will support partners such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine so they can better work alongside the United States and NATO, as well as provide for their own defense.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 6 references coded [ 0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

private sector-developed and operated Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations (ISAOs).

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

help organizations understand, communicate, and manage their cyber risks.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

This adoption means that many organizations are raising their overall cybersecurity baseline by implementing standards-based measures to protect their most sensitive information,

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

rules of the World Trade Organization

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

multilateral confidence-building measures in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

And multiple departments and agencies are expanding their efforts to support DHS’s ability to share network defense information with over 200 foreign computer security incident response teams and building longterm cooperative relationships with many of those organizations.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 16 references coded [ 0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

We will compete and lead in multilateral organizations so that American interests and principles are protected.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

Russia views the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) as threats.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

Although the United States and our partners have inﬂ icted defeats on ISIS and al-Qa’ida in Syria and Iraq, these organizations maintain global reach with established branches in strategic locations.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

Repressive, closed states and organizations, although brittle in many ways, are often more agile and faster at integrating economic, military, and especially informational   
N A TI O N A L S E C U R IT Y S TR A TE G Y   
means to achieve their goals.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

Diplomacy is indispensable to identify and implement s olut ions t o conflicts in unstable regions of the world short of military involvement. It helps to galvanize allies for action and marshal the collective resources of l ike-minded n a t ion s a nd or ga n i z a - tions to address shared problems.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

Repressive leaders often collaborate to subvert free societies and corrupt multilateral organizations.

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 0.06% Coverage

The United States will prioritize its efforts in those organizations that serve American interests, to ensure that they are strengthened and supportive of the United States, our allies, and our partners.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

Th e United States will promote the free flow of data and protect its interests through active engagement in key organizations, such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), the UN, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

The United States remains ﬁ rmly committ ed to our European allies and partners. The NATO alliance of free and sovereign states is one of our great advantages over our competitors, and the United States remains committed to Article V of the Washington Treaty .

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

e NATO alliance will become stronger when all members assume greater responsibility for and pay their fair share to protect our mutual interests, sovereignty, and values.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

We remain committ ed to helping our partners achieve a stable and prosperous region, including through a strong and integrated Gulf Cooperation Council.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

African nations and regional organizations have demonstrated a commitment to confront the threat from jihadist terrorist organizations, but their secur ity capabi l it ies remain weak.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

The United States will partner with

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

governments, civil society, and regional organizations to end long-running, violent conflicts.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

We will continue to respond to humanitarian needs whi le also working with committ ed governments and regional organizations to address the root causes of human suffering.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

Given its importance, the United States will encourage other countries to advance Internet freedom through venues such as the Freedom Online Coalition, of which the United States is a founding member.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

hese programs aim to enhance the ability of individual citizens, activists, human rights defenders,   
independent journalists, civil   
society organizations, and marginalized populations to safely access the uncensored Internet and promote Internet freedom

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

The United States Government will defend the open, interoperable nature of the Internet in multilateral and international fora through active engagement in key organizations, such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, the Internet Governance Forum, the United Nations, and the International Telecommunication Union.