Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 10 references coded [ 0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

We have shifted focus to the G-20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, and are working to rebalance global demand so that America saves more and exports more, while emerging economies generate more demand.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

Indeed, the basis for international   
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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 3 - 0.11% Coverage

New skills are needed to foster effective interaction to convene, connect, and mobilize not only other governments and international organizations, but also 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 - 0.04% Coverage

Therefore the United States is working with regional and international organizations to prevent violence against women and girls, especially in conflict zones.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

We will also continue to closely consult with our allies as well as newly emerging partners and organizations so that we revitalize and expand our cooperation to achieve common objectives.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

through groups such as the G-20, and will seek to work with India to promote stability in South Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

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 9 - 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 10 - 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\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 15 references coded [ 2.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

From end-users, private-sector hardware and software vendors, and Internet service providers, to regional, multilateral, and multistakeholder organizations—all are important in helping cyberspace meet its full potential~

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

International and Multi-stakeholder Organizations~ Regional organizations have been particularly effective at tackling cybersecurity problems specific to their members~ They will play an increasingly important role in developing and applying norms of behavior~

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 0.10% Coverage

In Internet governance policy, important steps have been made to ensure responsiveness and international representation in key organizations~

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

Private Sector Collaboration~ Although the private sector already plays an important role in international and multi-stakeholder organizations, we will continue to leverage existing partnership mechanisms to engage with industry partners~

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

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

Reference 7 - 0.24% Coverage

The United States will facilitate cybersecurity capacity-building abroad, bilaterally and through multilateral organizations, so that each country has the means to protect its digital infrastructure, strengthen global networks, and build closer partnerships in the consensus for open, interoperable, secure, and reliable networks~

Reference 8 - 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 9 - 0.19% Coverage

An increasing number of international organizations are taking up cybersecurity and other cyberspace issues, and the United States continues to promote this important work, building cyberspace into their range of work to meet the needs of their varied memberships~

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

This effort begins by acknowledging that the interconnected nature of networked systems of our closest allies, such as those of NATO and its member states, creates opportunities and new risks~

Reference 11 - 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 12 - 0.20% Coverage

To ensure this continued stability and security, it is imperative that we and the rest of the world continue to recognize the contributions of its full range of stakeholders, particularly those organizations and technical experts vital to the technical operation of the Internet~

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

We have worked with dozens of other states and with numerous multilateral organizations to develop and share best practices designed to help states make wiser investments and develop more effective policies~

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

Collaborate with civil society and nongovernment organizations to establish safeguards protecting their Internet activity from unlawful digital intrusions.

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

Promoting cybersecurity among civil society and nongovernmental organizations helps ensure that freedoms of speech and association are more widely enjoyed in the digital age~

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.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 1 reference coded [ 0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

There is a positive side to this as well, as our partners in sustaining security are also more than just nation-states: multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, corporations, and strategic influencers provide opportunities for collaboration and partnership.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 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 - § 25 references coded [ 2.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

And we are forging creative new ways to work in common cause with partners around issues of shared interest, as we are with the European Union, the Indo-Pacific Quad, the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, and the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

From the Indo-Pacific Quad (Australia, India, Japan, United States) to the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council, from AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom, United States) to I2-U2 (India, Israel, UAE, United States), we are creating a latticework of strong, resilient, and mutually reinforcing relationships that prove democracies can deliver for their people and the world.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

Our NATO and bilateral treaty allies should never doubt our will and capacity to stand with them against aggression and intimidation.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

NATO has responded with unity and strength to deter further Russian aggression in Europe, even as NATO also adopted a broad new agenda at the 2022 Madrid Summit to address systemic challenges from the PRC and other security risks from cyber to climate, as well as agreeing to Finland and Sweden’s application to join the alliance.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

The newly established U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council is coordinating approaches to setting the rules of the road on global technology, economic, and trade issues based on shared democratic values.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

We continue to deepen cooperation with the Five Eyes (with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom).

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

The revitalized Quad, which brings the United States together with Japan, India, and Australia, addresses regional challenges and has demonstrated its ability to deliver for the Indo-Pacific, combating COVID-19 and climate change, to deepening cybersecurity partnerships and promoting high standards for infrastructure and health security.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

We have revitalized the G7 as the steering committee of the world’s advanced industrial democracies and believe it has a critical role to play in supporting our shared vision for the international order.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

The G7 is at its strongest when it also formally engages other countries with aligned goals, such as at the 2022 summit where Argentina, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa, and Ukraine also participated.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

This year, we partnered with ASEAN to advance clean energy infrastructure and maritime security in the region.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

The historic global response to Russia’s war against Ukraine sends a resounding message that countries cannot enjoy the benefits of global integration while trampling on the core tenets of the UN Charter.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

We have also seen how the PRC chose not to cooperate adequately with the World Health Organization and the international community on the global response to COVID-19, including on the investigation into its origins.

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

Through collaborative work in the International Energy Agency, the U.S.-EU Task Force on European Energy Security, the Clean Energy Ministerial and Mission Innovation, Power Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum, the Partnership for Transatlantic Energy and Climate Cooperation, and other critical fora, we will drive concrete action to achieve an energy secure future.

Reference 14 - 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 15 - 0.05% Coverage

The United States has recommitted to COVAX, to which we are the largest donor, the World Health Organization, and a cooperative approach toward global health security.

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

We are working with allies and partners, including philanthropic organizations and the private sector, to boost sustainable vaccine manufacturing in Africa and South Asia.

Reference 17 - 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 18 - 0.07% Coverage

United States will work with allies and partners, civil society, and international organizations to strengthen arms control and nonproliferation mechanisms, especially during times of conflict when escalation risks are greater.

Reference 19 - 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 20 - 0.06% Coverage

We will support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological Weapons Convention and reinforce norms against the possession and use of chemical and biological weapons.

Reference 21 - 0.16% Coverage

That includes work through the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council to foster transatlantic coordination on semiconductor and critical mineral supply chains, trustworthy artificial intelligence, disinformation, the misuse of technology threatening security and human rights, export controls, and investment screening, as well as through the Indo-Pacific Quad on critical and emerging technologies, open, next-generation digital infrastructure, and people-topeople exchanges.

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

We are deepening our five regional treaty alliances and closest partnerships. We affirm the centrality of ASEAN, and seek deeper bonds with Southeast Asian partners.

Reference 23 - 0.09% Coverage

The Quad and AUKUS will also be critical to addressing regional challenges, and we will further reinforce our collective strength by weaving our allies and partners closer together—including by encouraging tighter linkages between likeminded Indo-Pacific and European countries.

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

To effectively pursue a common global agenda, we are broadening and deepening the transatlantic bond—strengthening NATO, raising the level of ambition in the U.S.-EU relationship, and standing with our European allies and partners in defense of the rules-based system that underpins our security, prosperity, and values.

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

We will continue to work through the C5+1 diplomatic platform (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the United States) to advance climate adaptation, improve regional energy and food security, enhance integration within the region, and build greater connectivity to global markets.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

Private sector partners are encouraged to come together and organize their efforts through one or more nonprofit organizations that can serve as hubs for operational collaboration with the Federal Government, such as the National Cyber-Forensics and Training Alliance (NCFTA).

Reference 2 - 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 3 - 0.11% Coverage

Through mechanisms like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (“the Quad”) between the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, the United States and its international allies and partners are advancing these shared goals for cyberspace.