Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

the basis for international   
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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 - 0.04% Coverage

Our efforts to contain these dangers are centered in a global nonproliferation regime that has frayed as more people and nations break the rules.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

Success depends upon broad consensus and concerted action, we will move forward strategically on a number of fronts through our example, our partnerships, and a reinvigorated international regime.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 1 reference coded [ 0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

nformation sharing regimes,

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

In addition to international regimes and best-practices, the U.S. government has a range of domestic export control regimes for governing dual-use technologies that can be used to prevent proliferation.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

Our sanctions regime has demonstrated that the international community can— and will—hold accountable those nations that do not meet their obligations, while also opening up a space for a diplomatic resolution.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

our preference is to achieve a comprehensive and verifiable deal that assures Iran’s nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes. This is the best way to advance our interests, strengthen the global nonproliferation regime, and enable Iran to access peaceful nuclear energy.

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 0.21% Coverage

We will continue to embrace the post-World War II legal architecture—from the U.N. Charter to the multilateral treaties that govern the conduct of war, respect for human rights, nonproliferation, and many other topics of global concern—as essential to the ordering of a just and peaceful world, where nations live peacefully within their borders, and all men and women have the opportunity to reach their potential.