Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 22 references coded [ 1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

As we did after World War II, America must prepare for the future, while forging cooperative approaches among nations that can yield results.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

Finally, our efforts to shape an international order that promotes a just peace must facilitate cooperation capable of addressing the problems of our time.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

An international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

Now, the very fluidity within the international system that breeds new challenges must be approached as an opportunity to forge new international cooperation

Reference 5 - 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 6 - 0.07% Coverage

The test of this international order must be the cooperation it facilitates and the results it generates—the ability of nations to come together to confront common challenges like violent extremism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, and a changing global economy.

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 0.07% Coverage

But in a world of transnational challenges, the United States will need to invest in strengthening the international system, working from inside international institutions and frameworks to face their imperfections head on and to mobilize transnational cooperation.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

Remaining a vibrant 21st century economic power also requires close cooperation between and among developed nations and emerging markets because of the interdependent nature of the global economy.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

International Order: An international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

We will work with our Iraqi partners to implement the Strategic Framework Agreement, with the Department of State taking the lead. This will include cooperation on a range of issues including defense and security cooperation, political and diplomatic cooperation, rule of law, science, health, education, and economics.

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

Meanwhile, the nation that leads the world in building a clean energy economy will enjoy a substantial economic and security advantage. That is why the Administration is investing heavily in research, improving education in science and math, promoting developments in energy, and expanding international cooperation.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

Build Cooperation with Our International Partners: The United States has supported the G-20’s emergence as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. This flows from the recognition that we need a broader and more inclusive engagement with the countries responsible for most of global output and trade.

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

And without effective mechanisms to forge international cooperation, challenges that recognize no borders—such as climate change, pandemic disease, and transnational crime—will persist and potentially spread.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

Taken together, these approaches will allow us to foster more effective global cooperation to confront challenges that know no borders and affect every nation.

Reference 16 - 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 17 - 0.05% Coverage

And our cooperation is critical to the success of international efforts on issues ranging from international climate negotiations to economic cooperation through the G-20.

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

Build Cooperation with Other 21st Century Centers of Influence The United States is part of a dynamic international environment, in which different nations are exerting greater influence, and advancing our interests will require expanding spheres of cooperation around the word.

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

We have increasing security cooperation on issues such as violent extremism and nuclear proliferation. 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 20 - 0.12% Coverage

The rise of the G-20, for example, as the premier international economic forum, represents a distinct shift in our global international order toward greater cooperation between traditional major economies and emerging centers of influence. The nations composing the G-20—from South Korea to South Africa, Saudi Arabia to Argentina—represent at least 80 percent of global gross national product, making it an influential body on the world stage.

Reference 21 - 0.17% Coverage

Enhance Cooperation with and Strengthen the United Nations: We are enhancing our coordination with the U.N. and its agencies. We need a U.N. capable of fulfilling its founding purpose—maintaining international peace and security, promoting global cooperation, and advancing human rights. To this end, we are paying our bills. We are intensifying efforts with partners on and outside the U.N. Security Council to ensure timely, robust, and credible Council action to address threats to peace and security. We favor Security Council reform that enhances the U.N.’s overall performance, credibility, and legitimacy.

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

Sustain Broad Cooperation on Key Global Challenges Many of today’s challenges cannot be solved by one nation or even a group of nations. The test of our international order, therefore, will be its ability to facilitate the broad and effective global cooperation necessary to meet 21st century challenges.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 2 references coded [ 0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

an international order that promotes cooperative action.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

Such an approach also requires working closely with our allies and partners to leverage existing alliances and create conditions to advance common interests.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 International Strategy for Cyberspace - § 4 references coded [ 0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

In the latter half of the 20th century, the United States helped forge a new post-war architecture of international economic and security cooperation~ In the 21st century, we will work to realize this vision of a peaceful and reliable cyberspace in that same spirit of cooperation and collective responsibility~

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

Enhancing national-level cybersecurity among developing nations is of immediate and long-term benefit, as more states are equipped to confront threats emanating from within their borders and in turn, build confidence in globally interconnected networks and cooperate across borders to combat criminal misuse of information technologies~

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

Harmonize cybercrime laws internationally by expanding accession to the Budapest Convention. The United States and our allies regularly depend upon cooperation and assistance from other countries when investigating and prosecuting cybercrime cases~ This cooperation is most effective and meaningful when the countries have common cybercrime laws, which facilitates evidence-sharing, extradition, and other types of coordination~

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

Cybersecurity cannot be achieved by any one nation alone, and greater levels of international cooperation are needed to confront those actors who would seek to disrupt or exploit our networks~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

An international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

In combination with U.S. diplomatic and development efforts, we will leverage our convening power to foster regional and international cooperation in addressing transnational security challenges.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

Response to natural disasters and transnational threats such as trafficking, piracy, proliferation of WMD, terrorism, cyber-aggression, and pandemics are often best addressed through cooperative security approaches that create mutually beneficial outcomes

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 10 references coded [ 0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

This effort should seek—in continued collaboration with the private sector—to improve the security of interoperable networks through the development of global standards, expand the legal system’s capacity to combat cyber crime, continue to develop and promote best practices, and maintain stable and effective Internet governance.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

The President’s cybersecurity policy official should, working with departments and agencies, strengthen and integrate interagency processes to formulate and coordinate international cybersecurity-related positions.

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 - 0.06% Coverage

The United States and its international allies should leverage each other’s participation in regional or other forums to drive common policy objectives, focus the work of existing international organizations, and limit duplication of effort among them

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

the United States should accelerate efforts to help other countries build legal frameworks and capacity to fight cybercrime and continue efforts to promote cybersecurity practices and standards.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

The Federal government should explore expanded sharing of information about network incidents and vulnerabilities with major allies, seeking bilateral or multilateral arrangements that improve cybersecurity consistent with the protection of other U.S. economic and security interests

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

The Federal government, in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders, also should use the infrastructure objectives and the R&D framework to help define goals for national and international standardsbodies.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

Coordinate with international partners and standards bodies to support next-generation NS/EP communications capabilities in a globally distributed next-generation environment;67 and

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

Expand sharing of information about network incidents and vulnerabilities with key allies and seek bilateral and multilateral arrangements that will improve economic and security interests while protecting civil liberties and privacy rights.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

The United States must work actively with countries around the world to make the digital infrastructure a trusted, safe, and secure place that enables prosperity for all nations.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2014 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 1 reference coded [ 0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

an international order that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through cooperation

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 DoD Cyber Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

To support its missions in cyberspace, the Defense Department conducts a range of activities outside of cyberspace to improve collective cybersecurity and protect U.S. interests. For example, the Defense Department cooperates with agencies of the U.S government, with the private sector, and with our international partners to share information, build alliances and partnerships, and foster norms of responsible behavior to improve global strategic stability.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

Build and maintain robust international alliances and partnerships to deter shared threats and increase international security and stability

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

STRATEGIC GOAL V: BUILD AND MAINTAIN ROBUST INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS TO DETER SHARED THREATS AND INCREASE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILITY.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

STRATEGIC GOAL V: BUILD AND MAINTAIN ROBUST INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS TO DETER SHARED THREATS AND INCREASE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND STABILITY.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

each pose serious security concerns which the international community is working to collectively address by way of common policies, shared messages, and coordinated action.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

a rules-based international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

A rules-based international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

America’s global network of allies and partners is a unique strength that provides the   
foundation for international security and stability.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

We will lead with capable partners.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

In an interconnected world, there are no global problems that can be solved without the United States, and few that can be solved by the United States alone.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

This enables and incentivizes new forms of cooperation to establish dynamic security networks, expand international trade and investment, and transform global communications.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

We are better able to guard against terrorism—the core responsibility of homeland security—as well as illicit networks and other threats and hazards due to improved information sharing, aviation and border security, and international cooperation.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 2 references coded [ 0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

The Administration’s public statements have sought to explain U.S. views on, and emphasize the importance of, international cooperation on cyber issues.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

Routine work, such as cooperation and information sharing between computer security incident response teams, builds relationships and trust that serve as an operational foundation for strategic trust and transparency

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

Diplomats must identify opportunities for commerce and cooperat ion, and faci l itate the cultural , educational, and people-to-people exchanges that create the networks of current and future political, civil society, and educational leaders who will extend a free and prosperous world.

Reference 2 - 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).

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Cyber Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

The United States will strive to improve international cooperation in investigating malicious cyber activity, including developing solutions to potential barriers to gathering and sharing evidence. The United States will also lead in developing interoperable and mutually beneficial systems to encourage efficient cross-border   
information exchange for law   
enforcement purposes and reduce barriers to coordination.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

Finally, the Administration will collaborate with international partners to promote open, industry-driven standards with government support, as appropriate, and risk-based approaches to address cybersecurity challenges to include platform and managed service approaches that lower barriers to secure practice adoption across the breadth of the ecosystem.

Reference 3 - 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 - § 1 reference coded [ 0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

Expand regional consultative mechanisms and collaborative planning. We will develop new partnerships around shared interests to reinforce regional coalitions and security cooperation. We will provide allies and partners with a clear and consistent message to encourage alliance and coalition commitment, greater defense cooperation, and military investment.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

For other major threats, we will leverage security cooperation and capacity building with partners, backed by a monitor-and-respond approach that takes advantage of the deterrent value of the Department’s ability to deploy forces globally at the time and place of our choosing.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Close collaboration with Allies and partners is foundational for U.S. national security interests and for our collective ability to address the challenges that the PRC and Russia present, while responsibly managing the array of other threats we face.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 14 references coded [ 1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

Meanwhile, shared challenges that impact people everywhere demand increased global cooperation and nations stepping up to their responsibilities at a moment when this has become more difficult.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

These shared challenges are not marginal issues that are secondary to geopolitics. They are at the very core of national and international security and must be treated as such. By their very nature, these challenges require governments to cooperate if they are to solve them.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

We cannot succeed in our competition with the major powers who offer a different vision for the world if we do not have a plan to work with other nations to deal with shared challenges and we will not be able to do that unless we understand how a more competitive world affects cooperation and how the need for cooperation affects competition.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

A strong and unified NATO, our alliances in the Indo-Pacific, and our traditional security partnerships elsewhere do not only deter aggression; they provide a platform for mutually beneficial cooperation that strengthens the international order.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

On one track, we will cooperate with any country, including our geopolitical rivals, that is willing to work constructively with us to address shared challenges.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

We will lead together with our Allies and partners and in cooperation with all those who believe, as we do, that this is within our power to meet these challenges, to build a future that lifts all of our people and preserves this planet.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

Transformative Cooperation   
To solve the toughest problems the world faces, we need to produce dramatically greater levels of cooperation.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

So let’s stand together to again declare the unmistakable resolve that nations of the world are united still, that we stand for the values of the U.N. Charter, that we still believe by working together we can bend the arc of history toward a freer and more just world for all our children, although none of us have fully achieved it.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

We can’t let the disagreements that divide us stop us from moving forward on the priorities that demand that we work together, for the good of our people and for the good of the world.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

The United States, under successive administrations, made considerable efforts at multiple points to reach out to Russia to limit our rivalry and identify pragmatic areas of cooperation.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

Working with a broad and durable international coalition, we have marshalled near-record levels of security assistance to ensure Ukraine has the means to defend itself.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

Cooperating on Shared Challenges   
The United States must maintain and increase international cooperation on shared challenges even in an age of greater inter-state competition.

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

The United States, for example, has made clear that we will not support the linkage of issues in a way that conditions cooperation on shared challenges, but some in Beijing have been equally clear that the PRC should expect concessions on unrelated issues as a prerequisite to cooperation on shared challenges, such as climate change.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

Our strategy to tackle the shared challenges that require global cooperation involves two simultaneous tracks: on one track, we will fully engage all countries and institutions to cooperate on shared threats, including by pressing for reforms where institutional responses have proven inadequate. At the same time, we will also redouble our efforts to deepen our cooperation with like-minded partners.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2023 National Cybersecurity Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

Deep and enduring collaboration between stakeholders across our digital ecosystem will be the foundation upon which we make it more inherently defensible, resilient, and aligned with U.S. values.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

Effective disruption of malicious cyber activity requires more routine collaboration between the private sector entities that have unique insights and capabilities and the Federal agencies that have the means and authorities to act. The 2021 takedown of the Emotet botnet showed the potential of this collaborative approach, with Federal agencies, international allies and partners, and private industry cooperating to disrupt the botnet’s operations.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

As ransomware is a borderless challenge requiring international cooperation, the White House has convened the Counter-Ransomware Initiative (CRI) with participation from more than thirty countries.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

To counter common threats, preserve and reinforce global Internet freedom, protect against transnational digital repression, and build toward a shared digital ecosystem that is more inherently resilient and defensible, the United States will work to scale the emerging model of collaboration by national cybersecurity stakeholders to cooperate with the international community.