Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 National Security Strategy - § 22 references coded [ 1.41% 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

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 - 0.02% Coverage

Global cooperation to prevent the spread of pandemic disease can promote public health

Reference 4 - 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 5 - 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 6 - 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 7 - 0.07% Coverage

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

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 - 0.04% Coverage

Remaining a vibrant 21st century economic power also requires close cooperation between and among developed nations and emerging markets

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 - 0.06% 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 13 - 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 14 - 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 15 - 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 16 - 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 17 - 0.05% Coverage

Due to increased economic growth and political stability, individual nations are increasingly taking on powerful regional and global roles and changing the landscape of international cooperation.

Reference 18 - 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 19 - 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 20 - 0.02% Coverage

Pursue Decisions though a Wide Range of Frameworks and Coalitions

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

Sustain Broad Cooperation on Key Global Challenges

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

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 - § 6 references coded [ 1.03% 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 - 0.25% Coverage

We will seek a broad community of partners in these efforts, and will include cyberspace issues in a wide range of bilateral dialogues, at all levels of government and across a wide range of our activities~ We will advance common action on cyberspace’s emerging challenges, while building on those enforcement tools and approaches already enjoying success~

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

cooperate across borders to combat criminal misuse of information technologies

Reference 4 - 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 5 - 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~

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

Encourage international cooperation for effective commercial data privacy protections.

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.