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

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

Going forward, there should be no doubt: the United States of America will continue to underwrite global security—through our commitments to allies, partners, and institutions;

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

In the aftermath of World War II, it was the United States that helped take the lead in constructing a new international architecture to keep the peace and advance prosperity—from NATO and the United Nations, to treaties that govern the laws and weapons of war; from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, to an expanding web of trade agreements.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

Yet it would be destructive to both American national security and global security if the United States used the emergence of new challenges and the shortcomings of the international system as a reason to walk away from it. Instead, we must focus American engagement on strengthening international institutions and galvanizing the collective action that can serve common interests

Reference 4 - 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 5 - 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 6 - 0.12% Coverage

We will expand our support to modernizing institutions and arrangements such as the evolution of the G-8 to the G-20 to reflect the realities of today’s international environment. Working with the institutions and the countries that comprise them, we will enhance international capacity to prevent conflict, spur economic growth, improve security, combat climate change, and address the challenges posed by weak and failing states.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

Furthermore, we embrace America’s unique responsibility to promote international security—a responsibility that flows from our commitments to allies, our leading role in supporting a just and sustainable international order, and our unmatched military capabilities.

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

Our best defenses against this threat are well informed and equipped families, local communities, and institutions.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

Recognizing the inextricable link between domestic and transnational security, we will collaborate bilaterally, regionally, and through international institutions to promote global efforts to prevent terrorist attacks.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

When force is necessary, we will continue to do so in a way that reflects our values and strengthens our legitimacy, and we will seek broad international support, working with such institutions as NATO and the U.N. Security Council.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

And we will sustain broad-based cooperation with other nations and international institutions to ensure the continued improvements necessary to protect nuclear materials from evolving threats.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

We also seek international support to build the institutions upon which a Palestinian state will depend, while supporting economic development that can bring opportunity to its people.

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

We also need official international financial institutions to be as modern and agile as the global economy they serve. Through the G-20, we will pursue governance reform at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. We will also broaden our leadership in other international financial institutions so that the rapidly growing countries of the world see their representation increase and are willing to invest those institutions with the authority they need to promote the stability and growth of global output and trade.

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

Because without such an international order, the forces of instability and disorder will undermine global security.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

These relationships must be constantly cultivated, not just because they are indispensible for U.S. interests and national security objectives, but because they are fundamental to our collective security.

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the pre-eminent security alliance in the world today. With our 27 NATO allies, and the many partners with which NATO cooperates, we will strengthen our collective ability to promote security, deter vital threats, and defend our people.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

And we will continue to anchor our commitment in Article V, which is fundamental to our collective security.

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

These alliances have preserved a hard-earned peace and strengthened the bridges of understanding across the Pacific Ocean in the second half of the 20th century, and it is essential to U.S., Asian, and global security that they are as dynamic and effective in the 21st century.

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

Just as U.S. foresight and leadership were essential to forging the architecture for international cooperation after World War II, we must again lead global efforts to modernize the infrastructure for international cooperation in the 21st century. Indeed, our ability to advance peace, security, and opportunity will turn on our ability to strengthen both our national and our multilateral capabilities.

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 - 0.06% Coverage

We will continue to build support in other countries to contribute to sustaining global peace and stability operations, through U.N. peacekeeping and regional organizations, such as NATO and the African Union.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010 Quadrennial Defense Review - § 2 references coded [ 0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

as a global power, the strength and influence of the United States are deeply intertwined with the fate of the broader international system—a system of alliances, partnerships, and multinational institutions that our country has helped build and sustain for more than sixty years.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

Strengthening key relationships abroad: America’s power and influence are enhanced by sustaining a vibrant network of defense alliances and new partnerships, building cooperative approaches with key states, and maintaining interactions with important international institutions such as the United Nations.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011 National Military Strategy - § 4 references coded [ 0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

Success requires the Joint Force to closely work with NATO, our coalition partners, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

The United Nations and African Union play a critical role in humanitarian, peacekeeping and capacity-building efforts, which help preserve stability, facilitate resolutions to political tensions that underlie conflicts, and foster broader development.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

NATO will remain our Nation’s preeminent multilateral alliance and continue to drive our defense relations with Europe

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

NATO members act as a stabilizing force on its perimeter, which ranges from the Middle East and the Levant, Northern Africa, the Balkans, and the Caucasus.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\CS1\_Secondary Sources\_Authoritative\\2009 Cyberspace Policy Review Assuring a Trusted and R - § 5 references coded [ 0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

Ensuring that cyberspace is sufficiently resilient and trustworthy to support U.S. goals of economic growth, civil liberties and privacy protections, national security, and the continued advancement of democratic institutions requires making cybersecurity a national priority.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

Only through such partnerships will the United States be able to enhance cybersecurity and reap the full benefits of the digital revolution. The global challenge of securing cyberspace requires an increased effort in multilateral forums.

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 - 0.08% Coverage

The Administration should assist international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with the necessary information, tools, and expertise and encourage their use of best practices to protect their information systems, which suffered a series of serious intrusions in 2008

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

Most states today — led by the United States, its allies, and partners — support the established institutions and processes dedicated to preventing conflict, respecting sovereignty, and furthering human rights. Some states, however, are attempting to revise key aspects of the international order and are acting in a manner that threatens our national security interests.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy - § 3 references coded [ 0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

We are committed to strengthening regional institutions such as ASEAN, the East Asia Summit, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation to reinforce shared rules and norms, forge collective responses to shared challenges, and help ensure peaceful resolution of disputes

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

NATO is the strongest alliance the world has ever known and is the hub of an expanding global security network.

Reference 3 - 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.

Files\\2015 Case Study\\CS2\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 White House Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

The United States is leading the way on these issues internationally; the Administration concluded the first ever   
17   
bilateral cyber confidence building measures with Russia in June 2013 and led the effort to develop the first set of multilateral confidence-building measures in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2017 National Security Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

A range of international institutions establishes the rules for how states, businesses, and individuals interact with each other, across land and sea, the Arctic, outer space, and the digital realm. It is vital to U.S. prosperity and security that these institutions uphold the rules that help keep these common domains open and free.

Files\\2018 Case Study\\CS3\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2018 National Defense Strategy Summary - § 4 references coded [ 1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

Another change to the strategic environment is a resilient, but weakening, post-WWII international order. In the decades after fascism’s defeat in World War II, the United States and its allies and partners constructed a free and open international order to better safeguard their liberty and people from aggression and coercion. Although this system has evolved since the end of the Cold War, our network of alliances and partnerships remain the backbone of global security.

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

Mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships are crucial to our strategy, providing a durable, asymmetric strategic advantage that no competitor or rival can match. This approach has served the United States well, in peace and war, for the past 75 years. Our allies and partners came to our aid after the terrorist attacks on 9/11, and have contributed to every major U.S.-led military engagement since.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

Enduring coalitions and long-term security partnerships, underpinned by our bedrock alliances and reinforced by our allies’ own webs of security relationships, remain a priority

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

Fortify the Trans-Atlantic NATO Alliance. A strong and free Europe, bound by shared principles of democracy, national sovereignty, and commitment to Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty is vital to our security.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Defense Strategy - § 2 references coded [ 0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

Efforts to respond to Russia’s assault on Ukraine also dramatically highlight the importance of a strategy that leverages the power of our values and our military might with that of our Allies and partners. Together, we have marshalled a strong, unified response to Russia’s attack and proven the strength of NATO unity.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

Mutually-beneficial Alliances and partnerships are our greatest global strategic advantage – and they are a center of gravity for this strategy.

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Military Strategy - § 1 reference coded [ 1.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.52% Coverage

“We are now in the seventy-sixth year of the great-power peace following World War II and the structure is under stress. We can see it fraying at the edge. And with history as our guide, we would be wise to lift our gaze from the never-ending urgency of the present and set the conditions for a future that prevents great-power war.” General Milley, CJCS (US Air Force Academy Graduation, 26 May 2021)

Files\\2023 Case Study\\CS4\_Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2022 National Security Strategy - § 11 references coded [ 0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

We have also reinvigorated America’s unmatched network of alliances and partnerships to uphold and strengthen the principles and institutions that have enabled so much stability, prosperity, and growth for the last 75 years.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

Second, our alliances and partnerships around the world are our most important strategic asset and an indispensable element contributing to international peace and stability. 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 3 - 0.03% Coverage

We will also fully engage with, and work to strengthen, international institutions.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

America’s treaty alliances with other   
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democratic countries are foundational to our strategy and central to almost everything we do to make the world more peaceful and prosperous. Our NATO and bilateral treaty allies should never doubt our will and capacity to stand with them against aggression and intimidation.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

America’s alliances and partnerships have played a critical role in our national security policy for eight decades, and must be deepened and modernized to do so into the future.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

Welcoming Finland and Sweden to NATO will further improve our security and capabilities.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

Second, the United States will defend every inch of NATO territory and will continue to build and deepen a coalition with allies and partners to prevent Russia from causing further harm to European security, democracy, and institutions.

Reference 8 - 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 9 - 0.05% Coverage

Bolstering these institutions is also critical to tackling serious long-term challenges to the international order, such as those posed by the PRC.

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

The United States derives security and economic benefits from the region’s democratic stability and institutions, as our shared values provide a basis for collaboration and peaceful dispute resolution.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

Our national security institutions and workforce underpin America’s global leadership and the security, prosperity, and freedoms of the American people.