Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\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\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2010\_national\_security\_strategy - § 24 references coded [ 1.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

a world in which the international architecture of the 20th century is buckling under the weight of new threats

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

the United States of America will continue to underwrite global security—through our commitments to allies, partners, and institutions;

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

n 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 4 - 0.07% Coverage

International institutions must more effectively represent the world of the 21st century, with a broader voice—and greater responsibilities—for emerging powers, and they must be modernized to more effectively generate results on issues of global interest

Reference 5 - 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 6 - 0.06% 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,

Reference 7 - 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 8 - 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 9 - 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 10 - 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 11 - 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 12 - 0.03% Coverage

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

Reference 13 - 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 14 - 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 15 - 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 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 - 0.08% Coverage

On a multilateral basis, we seek to advance shared security interests, such as through NATO’s Istanbul Cooperation Initiative with the GCC, and common interests in promoting governance and institutional reform through participating in the Forum for the Future and other regional dialogues.

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

Strengthen Institutions and Mechanisms for Cooperation

Reference 19 - 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 20 - 0.02% Coverage

We need to assist existing institutions to perform effectively.

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 - 0.17% Coverage

Invest in Regional Capabilities: 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 23 - 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.

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

One of the reasons that this nation succeeded in the second half of the 20th century was its capacity to pursue policies and build institutions that endured across multiple Administrations, while also preserving the flexibility to endure setbacks and to make necessary adjustments.

Files\\2011 Case Study\\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\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2011\_International\_strategy\_for\_cyberspace - § 5 references coded [ 0.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

In Internet governance policy, important steps have been made to ensure responsiveness and international representation in key organizations~ The United States salutes those efforts, and will continue to recognize the unique contribution of such fora that represent the entire Internet community by integrating the private sector, civil society, academia, as well as governments in a multi-stakeholder environment~

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

We will also facilitate relationships among countries developing cybersecurity capacity—using both regional fora and technical bodies possessing specialized expertise

Reference 3 - 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 4 - 0.05% Coverage

enhance security through coordination and greater information exchange;

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

The United States will continue to pursue this objective by providing training in numerous regions, continuing our work in Africa, and with APEC, ASEAN, G-8, and the OAS~

Files\\2011 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\QDR as of 29JAN10 1600 - § 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\\2015 Case Study\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Military Strategy CLEAN - § 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\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 National Security Strategy CLEAN - § 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\\Primary Sources\_Policy\_Strategies\\2015 WH Report on Cyber Deterrence Policy Final CLEAN - § 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.