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**The impact of non-state actor destruction on  
regional security  
(The Case of ISIS in Iraq as an example)**

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## List of content:

Introduction	1
Research goal	2
Questions	2
<b>Hypotheses</b>	3
<b>Methodology</b>	3
<b>Literature review</b>	3
<b>1.2.important terms and concepts</b>	5
<b>non state actor</b>	5
<b>1.2.1: regional security</b>	6
<b>1.2.2: ISIS</b>	6
<b>Second Chapter</b>	8
<b>ISIS in regional equations</b>	8
<b>ISIS in Regional Equations: Reasons for the Emergence of ISIS and ISIS Support Sources</b>	8
<b>Section one: ISIS as violent non-state actor</b>	8
<b>Reasons for the Emergence of ISIS</b>	8
<b><u>ISIS Support Sources</u></b>	9
<b>Section two: The role of regional powers in creating ISIS</b>	10
<b>The Role of Regional Powers in Creating ISIS</b>	10
<b><u>Turkey and ISIS</u></b>	10
<b><u>Iran and ISIS</u></b>	10
<b><u>Saudi Arabia and ISIS</u></b>	11
<b><u>The Arab Spring and ISIS</u></b>	11
<b>Third Chapter: ISIS as a fundamental threat to middle east</b>	12
<b>Section one: Military problem facing the region</b>	12
<b>Third Chapter: ISIS as a fundamental threat to middle east</b>	12
<b><u>Creating an Extremist Religious State</u></b>	13
<b><u>Geo-Security Implications</u></b>	14
<b>Section two: Regional Efforts to Fight ISIS</b>	14
<b><u>New Alliances</u></b>	15
<b><u>Confusion between Political and Security Issues</u></b>	15
<b><u>Attempts to Restore Balance</u></b>	16
<b><u>Conclusion</u></b>	17
<b><u>Reference</u></b>	21

## Introduction

Usually, it seems the one of new phenomena that has emerged in the middle east and the global politics is the roll of non-state organization , especially those organizations that are radical and violence.in international relations and global system state is the main actor,And the main theories of international relations the importance of a state is talked about, but despite that there were some non-state actor and they have an impact, these non-state actors are consist of deferent types which are non-state organizations and international company and group of terrorists some of these non-state organizations such as terrorism and extremists, play a greater role in the spaces in particular, countries that are not( well-established ) in term of the system and security, the emergence of these violent organizations is the growing more than the climate in country ,the weak of political system however is one of the country's facing security problems this is a good way for a international organization such as ISIS The movement and expansion of the authority of the Islamic State organization included a large part of the geography of the Middle East because it is a lively geostrategic area that has the interests of many regional, regional and international forces and is competing to protect their interests in the area Non-state actors have a major role and a significant impact on the foreign policy of the countries and the term "non-state actors" means an independent rule outside the authority of a government that often brings violence to reach its objective.

In general, the presence of non-state actors such as non-state organizations and international companies is important for international politics and countries. There is something that often comes out of the country by supporting stealth(lobby). But it is not clear for what purpose they will be supported and given, here they talk

about the importance and role of non-international actors and their influence on regional security how terrorist organizations should be affected and developed in countries and what are these consequences that become a threat to the country's region's and creating danger .

Non-state actors have emerged in different forms. This difference in appearance has led to a disposition and role in the international and regional equations at the political, economic and regional levels. Within the framework, non-state actors direct the international system of public security in different areas, which changes from one actor to another, For example, violent non-state actors have a negative impact on global security in general and regional security in particular, but the impact on how to confront the place of consideration is a serious question. This research by taking ISIS as an example works on these questions by creating a sensitive question of the global system and the security field.

### Research goal

These research try to describe the roll of non-state actor in international system and explain regional security issues especially in the Middle East that are an unstable area in terms of security and to talk about ISIS as a violent non-state actor in the context of the global security issue Introducing the actors who have an impact on the security of the region of different areas especially the non-state actors Identifying the most important security consequences of ISIS's emergence in the Middle East is the destruction of security in this area.

### Questions

What is the ISIS position as a non-state actor on regional security in the middle east?

### Sub question

- Who is non-state actor?
- What role do they play in the global system?
- How create impact on regional and international security?
- What effect does ISIS have as a non-state actor?

### Hypotheses

In this research, I believe that the non-state actors have a lot of influence on the countries and regions in particular because the presence of some of the non-state actors will cause instability in the countries and regions to destroy the security of the area.

### Methodology

This study attempted to use several research methods, these research talked about the non-state actor and their emergence in international politics and defining radical non-state actor Islamic state in Iraq, Sham, ISIS, threats on Iraq and Syria, and threats from the Islamic State organization on regional and international.

Therefore, in these research we will use the case study that tends to focus primary sources such as books, scientific articles, master's and doctoral theses, newspapers articles and knowledge sites.

### Literature review

#### **1. regional security complex and regional power and security a frame work for understanding order with in**

In this research, it suggests a circle that consists of several points to understand regional security. The most important point is regional security, as well as three factors, including regional security and their impact on regional forces. The first

point emphasizes the necessary characteristics but not only the power and ability to understand regional security . The two ends pay more attention to the behavior of regional forces than the importance of regional security to this end we determined three specific roles to provide a clearer picture of security order in regional security complex.

## **2.Asia and management regional security**

First, they try to enter the subject through historical gates and then evaluate the goal that has been set and efforts to achieve its achieved goals and finally use analysis and clarification for the subject to evaluate their abilities during the Cold War until now in the works significantly limit their ability to develop the regional environment

## **3.Regional and international security in the Middle East**

The first edition of this book was published in 2004, a significant change since then. It has happened to the Middle East, as well as from a clear perspective on security in the Middle East, and the second edition of the book talks more about the effects of the Middle East on the world, as well as the limitations of international relations and security investigations. This book is not only about the Middle East, but also about the tensions facing regional security in the Middle East. It is linked to three sections: representation, thinking, action, and new outcomes.

## **1.2.important terms and concepts**

### **non state actor**

The non-state characters and their emergence in international politics, the characters and units in international relations are always linked to selecting the main units and first of all the most effective characters that are involved in resolving the problems and files We should also be aware that there are differences in the role and influence of the character of the country, given that the countries differ from their abilities, influences, and ability to regulate their work and actions. From there, we need to acknowledge that if we believe in realism theories that the country is the only influence on international relations Because the powerful countries have more influence on international relations. After that, the influence of non-state actors such as international organizations and multi-ethnic companies is the liberation movements and terrorist organizations By returning to realistic theory, he emphasizes the country as a main character and only in international relations because the country has military forces and has the ability to influence other actors in the context of international effects but In the view of international politics of the era, the international changes in the Era of globalisation increased the movement of units and the regional expansion of the countries caused the success of the independence of the countries, and the emergence of internal problems in the country caused the emergence of a large part of the international actors Which had a great impact on local, regional, and international affairs that made these actors play a significant role in some authorities that were previously managed by the countries, the effects of these actors did not stop only on local affairs but also caused danger to the region and the countries because of violent and destructive work.

### **1.2.1: regional security**

Regional security in the Middle East and the concept of Asia have developed in the Middle East and after the Cold War, and at the same time have been given importance, the concept in which the state - center is military A few years after the Cold War, the Middle East approaches a regional security zone to resolve the instability initially experienced by the United Kingdom and then by a superpower like the United States With the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, the region's security in this part of the world has remained unstable despite the fact that the security of the Middle East region has emerged as a result of the interests of other countries. In order to protect its interests Themselves, with the emergence of global conflict between powerful countries, protecting the Middle East means protecting America's interests in this part of the world. We should not forget that America's interests during the Cold War There were four of them. in selling oil at reasonable prices and continuing disputes between Iran and Israel and preventing regional influence in the region

### **1.2.2: ISIS**

The emergence of Islamic state in Iraq and Sham on 9/4/2013 Abubakr Baghdadi revealed that nusra faction in Syria with Islamic state in Iraq under the name of Islamic state in Iraq and Sham after the announcement of Islamic state in Iraq and Sham al-Qaeda group announced that they have nothing to do with Islamic state. In this regard, they issued a statement stating that we had not been informed of the creation of an Islamic state in Iraq and the Levant, and we were not asked to stop their work before we agreed, and we, as al-Qaeda, do not take responsibility for the activities. Al-Qaeda officials said in their statements that they were opposed to



ISIS. ISIS is the answer Al-Qaeda's statements said that they are not loyal to ISIS and have returned from their treaty. The Islamic State organization attacked the city of Mosul in Iraq and seized all the aid and Isis forces on June 10, 2014, forcing the people of the city to leave the city after hundreds of gunmen ISIS attacked Mosul's airport and military bases, leading to the withdrawal of Iraqi troops to northern Iraq, and then was able to take over the city of Mosul and change the name of the city from Mosul to Welayat Mosul. Then ISIS destroyed the holy places and exploded them in Mosul and around Mosul like Nabi Younis mosque and Mosul museum and did those things with their beliefs that places are worshipped except God.

## **Second Chapter**

### **ISIS in regional equations**

#### **ISIS in Regional Equations: Reasons for the Emergence of ISIS and ISIS Support**

##### **Sources**

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), also known as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) or Daesh, is a violent non-state actor that emerged in Iraq and Syria in 2013. The group quickly gained control of large parts of both countries, and at its peak, ISIS controlled an area the size of Great Britain. The emergence of ISIS and its subsequent activities have had a significant impact on regional security, stability, and political dynamics. This section will explore the reasons for the emergence of ISIS and the sources of support for the group.

##### **Section one: ISIS as violent non-state actor**

Political, economic, and sociological considerations, among others, all had a role in the rise of ISIS in Syria and Iraq. The gang was able to enlist the aid of a number of people, including locals, international fighters, and outside funders. ISIS had a tremendous impact on the security and stability of the region, and its demise had both beneficial and negative effects on the area. To stop the creation of comparable non-state entities in the future, it is essential to comprehend the causes of the rise of ISIS and the sources of the group's support.

##### **Reasons for the Emergence of ISIS**

There are several reasons for the emergence of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, including political, economic, and social factors. One of the primary reasons for the emergence of ISIS was the sectarian tensions between the Sunni and Shia

communities in Iraq. Following the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the subsequent fall of the Baathist regime, the Shia community gained political power in Iraq, leading to increased marginalization of the Sunni community. This marginalization led to a sense of disenfranchisement and resentment among the Sunni community, which provided fertile ground for the emergence of groups like ISIS. The power vacuum left by the Syrian civil war was another element that aided in the rise of ISIS. In some areas of Syria, a power vacuum developed as the government fought against opposition forces, including various jihadist organizations. ISIS was able to take advantage of this power vacuum to seize territory and resources. The group has expanded its operations by taking advantage of the unrest and instability in Iraq's neighbor. In addition to political and social factors, economic factors also played a role in the emergence of ISIS. The group was able to generate significant revenue from its control of oil fields, taxation of populations under its control, and the sale of looted antiquities. This revenue allowed the group to fund its operations, including the recruitment of fighters and the purchase of weapons. (Kaya, Z. E. ,2019)

### **ISIS Support Sources**

The support for ISIS was drawn from a range of sources, including foreign fighters, local populations, and external financiers. One of the primary sources of support for ISIS was foreign fighters who were drawn to the group's extremist ideology and the promise of a caliphate. It is estimated that up to 40,000 foreign fighters from more than 100 countries traveled to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS.

In addition to foreign fighters, local populations also provided support for ISIS. In some cases, populations under ISIS control were coerced into supporting the

group through violence and intimidation. However, in other cases, local populations provided support it. (Cobb, M. D. 2016).

## **Section two: The role of regional powers in creating ISIS**

### **The Role of Regional Powers in Creating ISIS**

Regional powers played a role in creating ISIS by providing financial and ideological support to extremist groups in Iraq and Syria. These powers aimed to advance their interests in the region, which included containing the influence of their regional rivals, supporting proxy groups, and securing their borders. The involvement of regional powers in the Syrian civil war created a power vacuum, which allowed extremist groups to gain ground and resources, including ISIS. (Toft, M. D. 2015)

### **Turkey and ISIS**

Turkey's involvement in the Syrian civil war is considered one of the factors that contributed to the emergence of ISIS. Turkey initially supported moderate opposition groups in Syria but later shifted its support towards Islamist groups, including some with links to al-Qaeda. Turkey's support for these groups included providing them with weapons, funding, and training, which ultimately contributed to the rise of ISIS. Additionally, Turkey's porous border with Syria allowed foreign fighters to enter Syria to join ISIS and provided a gateway for the group to smuggle oil and other goods out of Syria. (Saideman, S. M. 2016).

### **Iran and ISIS**

Iran was also involved in the Syrian civil war, supporting the government of Bashar al-Assad. However, Iran's involvement in the conflict was not a direct

cause of the emergence of ISIS. In fact, Iran played a crucial role in the defeat of ISIS in Iraq and Syria by providing military and logistical support to the Iraqi and Syrian governments. Nevertheless, Iran's involvement in regional conflicts, particularly its support for Shia militias, has contributed to sectarian tensions, which extremist groups like ISIS exploited. ( Barzegar, K. 2016)

### **Saudi Arabia and ISIS**

Saudi Arabia's role in the emergence of ISIS is controversial. While the Saudi government officially denounces ISIS and has taken measures to counter the group, there are allegations that Saudi Arabia provided financial and ideological support to extremist groups in Syria, including ISIS. Reports suggest that wealthy individuals in Saudi Arabia provided funding to these groups, and some clerics in the country propagated an extremist ideology that provided a basis for the ideology of groups like ISIS. (Shemesh, M. 2019)

### **The Arab Spring and ISIS**

The Arab Spring, a series of protests and uprisings that occurred in several Arab countries in 2011, created a power vacuum in some countries, including Syria. The Syrian government's violent response to the protests sparked a civil war that allowed extremist groups to gain ground. The involvement of regional powers in the Syrian conflict, combined with the power vacuum, provided an opportunity for groups like ISIS to emerge and expand. ( Bajwa, F. S. 2017).

### **Third Chapter: ISIS as a fundamental threat to middle east**

#### **Section one: Military problem facing the region**

Military Problems Facing the Region - Violation of International Borders and Sovereignty, Creating an Extremist Religious State, and Geo-Security Implications

The emergence of ISIS in Iraq and Syria in 2013 posed a fundamental threat to the Middle East. The group's military campaigns and extremist ideology challenged regional security and stability, violating international borders and sovereignty and creating an extremist religious state. In this section, we will examine the military problems facing the region due to ISIS, with a focus on violation of international borders and sovereignty, creating an extremist religious state, and geo-security implications.

The Middle East was fundamentally threatened by the rise of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, which led to military issues that jeopardized regional security and stability. The group's emergence had significant geo-security implications for the region and beyond due to the violation of international borders and sovereignty, the emergence of an extremist religious state, and other factors. For the purpose of preventing the future rise of comparable non-state entities and guaranteeing regional security and stability, it is essential to comprehend the military issues caused by ISIS.

#### **Violation of International Borders and Sovereignty**

ISIS's military campaigns in Iraq and Syria involved the violation of international borders and sovereignty, as the group aimed to establish a caliphate that straddled the two countries. ISIS militants crossed the Syrian-Iraqi border with

ease, capturing and controlling large swathes of territory. The group's territorial gains in Iraq and Syria violated the sovereignty of both countries, and the group's brutal tactics, including the use of suicide bombings and executions, created a humanitarian crisis in the region.

The violation of international borders and sovereignty by ISIS had broader implications for regional security and stability. The group's territorial gains created a power vacuum, which allowed other extremist groups to emerge and expand. The group's military campaigns also threatened to destabilize neighbouring countries, as ISIS militants targeted their governments and citizens. The spill over effects of the Syrian civil war, combined with ISIS's territorial gains, led to the displacement of millions of people, creating a refugee crisis that impacted the region and beyond. (O'Neill, M. 2015).

### **Creating an Extremist Religious State**

ISIS's goal was to create an extremist religious state that adhered to its interpretation of Sunni Islam. The group's extreme interpretation of Islam, which included the imposition of harsh Sharia law and the persecution of non-Muslims and those who did not conform to its ideology, created a significant military problem in the region. The group's ideology attracted foreign fighters from around the world, increasing the group's military capabilities and its ability to expand its territorial control.

The creation of an extremist religious state by ISIS also had broader implications for regional security and stability. The group's ideology threatened to exacerbate

sectarian tensions in the region, particularly between Sunni and Shia Muslims. The persecution of minority groups, including Christians and Yazidis, led to a humanitarian crisis and further destabilized the region. (Byman, D. 2015).

### **Geo-Security Implications**

The emergence of ISIS had significant geo-security implications for the region, particularly with regard to energy security. The group's territorial gains in Iraq and Syria threatened the stability of oil-producing countries in the region, and the group's control over oil fields in Syria provided a source of revenue that allowed it to fund its military campaigns.

The geo-security implications of ISIS's emergence also extended to regional rivalries, particularly between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The two countries supported opposing sides in the Syrian conflict, with Iran supporting the government of Bashar al-Assad and Saudi Arabia supporting opposition groups. The emergence of ISIS further complicated this rivalry, as the group threatened the interests of both countries in the region. (Basu, S., & Mukherjee, S. 2017).

### **Section two: Regional Efforts to Fight ISIS**

The Middle East's struggle against ISIS has made it clear that non-state actors who pose a serious danger to regional security and stability must be addressed through coordinated efforts. New alliances forming, the separation of political from security concerns, and initiatives to rebalance the area were all key advancements in the war against ISIS. For the sake of preventing the creation of such non-state entities in the future and safeguarding regional security and stability, it is essential to understand these developments.



## ISIS as a Fundamental Threat to the Middle East: Regional Efforts to Fight ISIS - New Alliances, Confusion between Political and Security Issues, and Attempts to Restore Balance

The emergence of ISIS in Iraq and Syria in 2013 posed a fundamental threat to the Middle East, creating military problems that threatened regional security and stability. In response, regional powers and international actors launched efforts to combat ISIS and restore stability to the region. In this section, we will examine regional efforts to fight ISIS, with a focus on new alliances, confusion between political and security issues, and attempts to restore balance.

### **New Alliances**

The emergence of ISIS in the region led to the formation of new alliances among regional powers and international actors. The United States, the European Union, and several Arab states formed a coalition to combat ISIS, providing military and financial support to local forces fighting the group. The coalition's efforts were instrumental in pushing back ISIS and reducing its territorial control in Iraq and Syria.

The fight against ISIS also led to the formation of new alliances among regional powers. Iran, which had supported the government of Bashar al-Assad in Syria, worked closely with Russia to provide military support to Syrian government forces fighting ISIS. This cooperation between Iran and Russia was a significant development, as the two countries had traditionally been rivals in the region.

(Baranick, M. 2018)

### **Confusion between Political and Security Issues**

The fight against ISIS was complicated by the confusion between political and security issues in the region. The Syrian conflict, which had been ongoing since

2011, was a significant political issue in the region, with regional powers supporting opposing sides in the conflict. The emergence of ISIS further complicated the conflict, as the group threatened the interests of multiple regional powers.

The confusion between political and security issues in the region made it challenging to coordinate efforts to combat ISIS effectively. Regional powers often prioritized their political interests over their security interests, leading to a fragmented response to the threat posed by ISIS. The fight against ISIS also raised questions about the role of external actors in regional conflicts, with some arguing that external intervention in the Syrian conflict had contributed to the emergence of ISIS. (Winter, C. 2017).

### **Attempts to Restore Balance**

The fight against ISIS also led to attempts to restore balance in the region. The group's emergence had exacerbated existing rivalries and conflicts in the region, including the Sunni-Shia divide and the rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Regional powers recognized the need to address these underlying conflicts to restore stability to the region.

Efforts to restore balance in the region included attempts to address the humanitarian crisis caused by the Syrian conflict and the emergence of ISIS. International actors provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, while regional powers sought to address the underlying political issues driving the conflict. (Khadduri, M. A. 2017).

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the emergence of non-state actors such as ISIS has had a significant impact on regional security and stability, as demonstrated by the case of Iraq. The rise of ISIS in the region was the result of a combination of factors, including political and economic instability, regional power rivalries, and the ongoing conflict in Syria. The violent and extremist ideology of ISIS posed a fundamental threat to the security and stability of the Middle East, as the group sought to establish an extremist religious state by violating international borders and sovereignty. This had geo-security implications for the region, as it destabilized the political and security landscape of the region, leading to an increased risk of conflict and instability.

Regional efforts to combat ISIS were primarily focused on military intervention, with the formation of a coalition of regional powers and international actors to provide support to local forces fighting the group. This coalition was successful in reducing ISIS's territorial control and its ability to threaten regional security. However, the coalition also faced significant challenges, such as the confusion between political and security issues and the limitations of military intervention in addressing the underlying causes of non-state actor emergence.

Furthermore, the fight against ISIS highlighted the need for coordinated efforts to address the underlying political and social issues driving the conflict, such as economic inequality, sectarianism, and political instability. The conflict also revealed the need for regional powers to work together to restore balance in the region, including the need for political settlement of regional conflicts.

The case of ISIS in Iraq demonstrated the importance of addressing the underlying causes of non-state actor emergence to ensure regional security and stability. This includes efforts to address political and economic inequality, promote political stability and address sectarianism. It also highlights the need for coordinated efforts among regional powers and international actors to address regional security threats effectively.

the case of ISIS in Iraq demonstrates that non-state actor destruction has a significant impact on regional security, and it is essential to address the underlying causes of their emergence to prevent similar threats in the future. Regional and international cooperation is crucial in this regard, with a focus on addressing the political and social issues driving non-state actor emergence to ensure long-term regional stability and security.

Non-state actor destruction, as exemplified by the emergence of ISIS in Iraq, has become a major challenge to regional security and stability. The rise of such groups is often attributed to a range of factors, including political instability, regional power rivalries, and the impact of regional conflicts. The consequences of such actors' emergence are often far-reaching, with significant implications for regional and international security.

ISIS, as a violent non-state actor, posed a fundamental threat to the security and stability of the Middle East. Its violent and extremist ideology sought to establish an extremist religious state by violating international borders and sovereignty. Such actions had a profound impact on the political and security landscape of the region, destabilizing it and increasing the risk of conflict and instability. Moreover, ISIS's actions had geo-security implications, as they posed a threat to the region's energy security, economic stability, and social cohesion.

The response to ISIS's emergence was primarily focused on military intervention, with a coalition of regional powers and international actors providing support to local forces fighting the group. This coalition was successful in reducing ISIS's territorial control and its ability to threaten regional security. However, the fight against ISIS also revealed significant challenges, such as the confusion between political and security issues and the limitations of military intervention in addressing the underlying causes of non-state actor emergence.

The fight against ISIS also highlighted the need for coordinated efforts to address the underlying political and social issues driving the conflict. These include economic inequality, sectarianism, and political instability. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort among regional and international actors to promote political stability, reduce inequality, and resolve regional conflicts. This requires a focus on long-term solutions that address the root causes of non-state actor emergence rather than just the symptoms.

The fight against ISIS also underscored the need for regional powers to work together to restore balance in the region. This includes the need for political settlement of regional conflicts and efforts to promote regional stability and cooperation. The formation of new alliances and the shifting of power dynamics in the region further complicates these efforts, highlighting the need for continued diplomatic efforts to maintain regional security.

the case of ISIS in Iraq demonstrates that non-state actor destruction has a significant impact on regional security and stability. It is essential to address the underlying causes of their emergence to prevent similar threats in the future. This requires coordinated efforts among regional and international actors to address

the political and social issues driving non-state actor emergence and promote long-term regional stability and security.

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