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## UNITED STATES COUNTERTERRORISM POLICY EVALUATION

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### ABSTRACT

This article is summary from MA Project in International Relations Department European University of Lefke, North Cyprus, 2016 which explained the counterterrorism policy of United States on ISIS and its impacts for further ISIS existence and regional peace.

Base on the reasons that the appearance of ISIS seen as more of the results of obvious and severe conflicts in middle east partly in arab region. The conflicts seen have been expected by the interest of several countries. Eventually ISIS was existed as a state not only as a movement.

U.S. counterterrorism on ISIS had implemented amount of strategies including degraded ISIS's capability, shaped global coalition to defeat ISIS, and military used with training armed for Iraq army forces, Kurdi army, Arabian army, moderate oppositton groups to Bassar.

In congressional testimony and public statements early in 2015, U.S. civilian and military leaders described the ISIS as having assumed a defensive posture in Iraq and Syria in response to counteroffensives by coalition and local forces. U.S. Military General described the group as "losing this fight" and reported that anti-IS operations had killed more than 8,500 fighters, destroyed hundreds of vehicles and heavy weapons systems, and significantly degraded IS command and control capabilities.

But ISIS is still exist with their weapons, moreover the presence of ISIS in Libya feared around the regions and near to Rome. The worst conditions not only happen in Syria, Iraq and Libya but the conflicts was also spreaded to many countries specially european countries. These countries are in dilemma positions. The other hand they intent to give the asyllume to the refugees, but in the other hand they scaring from the exporting of ISIS's ideologies more scares than economics crisis. The ISIS crisis was questioned obviously. How can the group such as ISIS can't be destroyed in 3 years by U.S. attacks with global coalition power supporters. Whereas U.S. had

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defeated Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya in several days, and set up the new governments in each these countries.

**Key Words: ISIS, Crisis, U.S. Counterterrorism, Policy, Coalition.**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Background of The Problem**

The obvious challenges in the 21th century are the war against terrorism, globalization and failed states. Three themes were in same position challenge for this century. The first mentioned was became hottest issue that the others, because of the impacts of that matter for human being.

All countries concerned with the terrorism along this century, and they are taking actions of this issue. Not only appear in their foreign policy but also in their internal state policy. One of the biggest interested country was United States of America. The state was very active and attractive against terrorism with its counterterrorism policy.

In Bill Clinton presidency, economic, environment, immigration, drugs, and terrorism were the important issues for big country as United States (U.S.).<sup>2</sup> Since September 9 2001 or familiarly called 9/11 attacked to World Trade Center (WTC) and Penthagon not only United States, all country taken actions to this threat.<sup>3</sup>

Now in an interdependent world, the United States can no longer keep global problems such as terrorism at a distance because of terrorists organizations had large members and spreading operations in many areas.<sup>4</sup> Their strategy was the spreading democracy ideas.

What their said was proven, Arab Spring has rising in a democratic wave. After Iraqi revolution in declining Saddam Hussein 2003, then people power of Tunis was pulled down Ben Ali from his leadership 2011, and Libya was followed it with Muammar Gaddafi's capturing and killing October 20 2011, and Egypt with took over Mursi from his presidency by military regime 2012. After Arab over turbulence conditions, Syria was a targeted.

Syrian President Bassar Assad known as dictator leader. Syrian ruled in his brutality. As UN told March 2013, seventy thousand (70.000) above Syrians had died in the uprising. Above to

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<sup>2</sup> S. Papp, Daniel (1997), *Contemporary International Relations Framework for Understanding*, Fifth Edition, USA: Macmillan Publishing Company, p. 242.

<sup>3</sup> S. Goldstein, Joshua and Jon C. Pevehouse (2007), *International Relations, United States: Quebecor World Taunton*, p. 202.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

half a million Syrians had left their lands, and up to two hundred and fifty thousand were refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey also in European countries. The economy was shattered, with inflation soaring and exports collapsing<sup>5</sup>.

There are various Islamic movements who want to implement Islamic sharia. There are famous name known as Islamic movements or groups such as Hamas, Moslem Brotherhood, Taliban, Jamat Tabligh, Jama'at Islami, Hizbut Tahrir, Al Qaida and Jabhah Al Nusra. They sounded da'wa and Islamic Jihad for it<sup>6</sup>. In the syria collapsing situation at summer 2014 rose one organic strengten group who they are not only as a movement but also they rose as Islamic State. They took name in Islamic State namely *Khilafah* (Caliphate). *Khilafah* was a provious Islamic State which base on Islamic law refer to *Al Qur'an* and *As Sunnah*), and leadership was elected in *shura* as Islamic representation system not in general elections. The group named their state as *Darul Islam* (Islamic State or Khilafah) which called as Iraq and Syria Islamic State (ISIS).

In shocking summer of 2014 the resounding successes of ISIS because of their movement was not only in Iraq and Syria, now 2015 they are visible in other country such as Libya. They open many cities and fell to their forces with the Islamic jihad spirit and act as in their tought. March 2015 Iraqi forces started their counter-attack in earnest, but until May 2015 ISIS or Dais was seized Ramadi<sup>7</sup>.

The ISIS or Dais is a transnational Sunni Islamist flow and has expanded its control over areas of northwestern Iraq, Syria and now Libya. The Islamic State has Sunni dominated. The existence of ISIS or Dais actually made the areas in deep conflict and very complicating many countries which backed Bassar or the oppositions<sup>8</sup>.

This group carried out to the scientists questions, wether ISIS is an originally moslems group who want to implement their ideology purely or its made by U.S and Allies, or made by Israel, or sported by Arabian Leaders. The evidences were found unclear. At least relied on four of arguments.

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<sup>5</sup> J. Jackson, Robert (2013), *Global Politics in The 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, USA: Cambridge University Press, p. 321.

<sup>6</sup> Baylis, John and Steve Smith (2001), *The Globalization of World Politics An Introduction to International Relations*, New York, USA: Oxford University Press, p. 464.

<sup>7</sup> Welby, Peter (2015), *What is ISIS?*, Centre on Religion & Geopolitics Tony Blair Faith Foundation, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Blanchard, Christopher M., Carla E. Humud, Kenneth Katzman, and Matthew C. Weed (2015), *The "Islamic State" and U.S. Policy*, Congressional Research Service, p. 1.

The first view, the Islamic State was a true *khilafah*.<sup>9</sup> The second view, In its desire to topple Syrian President Bashar Assad, the US channeled arms and funds to the Syrian rebels, many of whom splintered off and formed the Da'is, which is now giving the US far more problems than it had bargained for.<sup>10</sup> The third view, that ISIS was made by Israel and its allies.<sup>11</sup> There is a site called Veterans Today apparently started a rumor that ISIS leader Baghdadi is a Mossad agent who want to establish the Israel imperium<sup>12</sup>. The forth view, that ISIS was made by Arabian Leader to fall down Bashar Assad.<sup>13</sup>

All views from their side were logic, without considering which one of those views was true or false. In the riots situations every thing could be happen, both the actors came from inside or out side region. But the real situations showed that World War III nearly happening.

The logical arguments for the first view that ISIS was an Islamic group attempting Islamic Law in factual khilafah as their known and belief. They implementing their belief in their way concerning the war situations. The arguments for the second view that ISIS can be made by United States as a measure to defeat Bashar Assad but cover Iraq government. Because of Bassar dictatorship and his regime was controlled by Russia, China, and Iran. The arguments for the third view that ISIS can be made by Israel and its allies to divert the issue of Israel-Palestine conflict and the other hand to make worsen the image of Islam with their ruthless. And the arguments for the forth that ISIS can be made or backed by Arabian leader base on the reason that Bashar Assad is a Shiite leader minority in Sunni Arabian majority. Also because of Assad has tight relations with Iran and their siite communities.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Research Design:

This research was explanation of the impacts of U.S Counterterrorism implementation as independent variable to the ISIS existence and peace of that region (Iraq, Syria and Libya) as

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<sup>9</sup> Manjanik.Com (2015), Inilah 10 Fakta Menakutkan tentang Daulah Islam (IS/ISIS) yang Harus Diketahui Masyarakat, manjanik.com/10-fakta-ISIS-2015/9, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>11</sup> Weber, Peter (2014), America created the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria? Meet the ISIS 'truthers', [http://theweek.com/articles/444103/america-created-islamic-state-iraq-syria-meet-isis-truthers-September 2, 2014](http://theweek.com/articles/444103/america-created-islamic-state-iraq-syria-meet-isis-truthers-September-2,2014), p. 3.

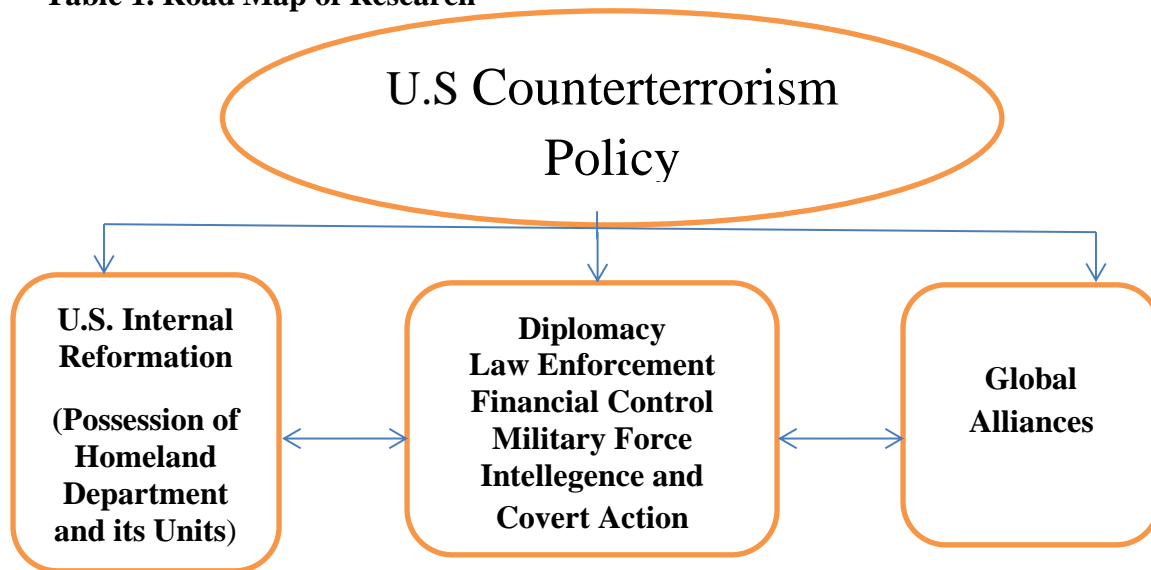
<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 2.

dependent variables with deductive approach. For data analyzing in this research used qualitative research as case study strategy to portrait U.S counterterrorism policy to defeat ISIS and its impacts to the region.

## Road Map of Research

**Table 1. Road Map of Research**



## COUNTERTERRORISM THEORY

Counterterrorism was started from United States after its vital properties been attacked on 9/11. The world peoples watched the falled down of World Trade Center in New York and Pentagon in Washington D.C. because of terrorists attack in horrorfull, and at least more than 2000 peoples became the victims. United States has launched foreign policy for countering terrorism in every where and remaking large alliances by this moment. This state has the capability to build the counterterrorism alliances because of its largest economy and largest military budget.

Counterterrorism has the important measure foreign policy for U.S. Modelski told that foreign policy is the effort of states to change the behavior of other states and for implementing their own interests in the international system<sup>14</sup>. He also mentioned that foreign policy is the authority measures to realize their international objectives<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> George Modelski, political scientist, 1962 in Kegley, Charles W. and Eugene R. Wittkopf (2006), USA: Thomson Wadsworth, p. 57.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. p. 58.

In its implementation, foreign policy requested several methods. Jackson said there are three ways to employ the power capabilities of a state in the global arena: diplomacy, economic strategy, and military force. The three approaches are not always mutually exclusive, and strategies usually include all forms of power and influence<sup>16</sup>.

For Jackson foreign policy approach in case of terrorism has two contrast public policy. Basically, there are at least two approaches for terrorism: firstly, a military response; and secondly, more moderate approach based on a combination of diplomacy, aid, intellegency, and law enforcement<sup>17</sup>.

The response of the United States to 9/11 as mentioned by Jackson included both – President George W. Bush declared a “war on terror,” also set up a new Homeland Security to be responsible for domestic security as a new governmental department, and initiated other less aggressive approaches. Then he modified his approaches in larger field from a “war on terror” game to a “global struggle against violent extremism”<sup>18</sup>.

Jackson pointed, later his successor Barack Obama had modified the approaches further more to “overseas contingency operations,” but eventually retreating as the first U.S. declaration on terrorism as the “war on terrorism”<sup>19</sup>.

So according to Jackson, that counterterrorism is trying to interrupt or demolish terrorists with using of special forces – drones also used as new measure in this measure<sup>20</sup>.

Counterterrorism as Jackson told need some measures:

1. Regional strength and large partnerships in intelligence and law enforcement agreement such as financial sanctions, norms, and financial regulation standard.
2. Cooperating with states where terrorist can organize their supporters, plan and acts their attacks or the states with ties relations with terrorists.
3. Block terrorists funding and its supporters with international cooperation.
4. Rewards for providing the information related terrorism activity which could prevents and resolves the destroy impact of terrorism.

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<sup>16</sup> J. Jackson, Robert (2013), *Global Politics in The 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, USA: Cambridge University Press, p. 101-102.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* p. 329.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* p.329-330.

<sup>20</sup> *Op. Cit.*, Jackson, Robert J., p. 307.

5. Emphasizing counterradicalization as a main activity, as the consideration of potential damage from terrorists attacks.

6. Long-term set up programs under the U.S. Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) to provide partnership in training, equipment and technology to find and arrest terrorists with other countries<sup>21</sup>.

United States dealt many agendas as measures of counterterrorism in many countries and forums but the results was more violent in every where. After Afghanistan, Iraq, Tunis, Libya, and Egypt, now Syria was became the hottest arena. Many movements rising in that region, such as Taliban, Al Qaeda, Jabhah Al Nusra, Hezbollah, Al Sahab, Mahdi Army, and ISIS as the greatest contemporary movement. ISIS was the new one and it became in a terrorist list of West.

U.S government as Mc Cants pointed proclaimed to defeat ISIS and maintain the peace of region. According to Mc Cants that Barrack Obama said on November 5, 2014, that the United States will isolate and reduce the areas of the Islamic State operation in Syria and support of the U.S. priority of rolling Iraq government. Actually the Syrian government and Syrian military have fought the Islamic State in some areas but are not within U.S. coalition in combating Daïs. September 2014, U.S. officials warned the Syrian government to strike Syrian territory, without any coordination with the regime of Asad. He emphasized that now peoples rose as terrorize its own<sup>22</sup>.

He also pointed that as U.S. Department of State mentioned on September 10, 2014, President Obama announced the broader of international coalition to defeat Daïs. He proclaimed that U.S. will defeat and ultimately destroy Daïs or ISIL with a comprehensive and sistematic strategy in operating counterterrorism”<sup>23</sup>.

He showed for now there are a coalition with Sixty-five states in one commitment to eliminate Daïs or ISIS terror and already gave supply in their abilities as the active attemp to demolish Daïs in the region and every where. This coalition demonstrate the global support and show the similar goal of destroying terrorism and peace building<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid. p. 356.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Departement of State, The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL, <http://www.state.gov/s/seci/>, P. 1.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

Conceptually, U.S. counterterrorism was very obvious and ambitious to defeat ISIS, and this strategy is containing to maintain the region in peace. But whether U.S. counterterrorism will be run consistently. Then the ISIS will be defeated and the region will be peaceful these are the doubtful questions.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

U.S. as after the fall of the Soviet Union was the great political and economic state. U.S. view the World as in the neo realist sight that the life was never ending from the threat. That remain of the threat of the other threat in the life of anarchical World system. Even Soviet Union was collapsed but its rested of other kind form of Soviet threat because both states still in competing as great power. Other hand the new threat was risen from other kind of enemies.

US strategic community's initial reaction to the collapse of the Soviet Union, like the first stage of grief, was denial. As if to refute Arbatov, the conventional wisdom became that the US never lost its enemies; more were always right around the corner, just waiting to be discovered. What had been second- and third-order threats – proliferation, terrorism, rogue states, failed states, 'super-empowered individuals', economic crises or merely chaos itself – quickly rose to primary status, as if levels of danger were a mathematical constant.<sup>25</sup>

The 2005 'National Defense Strategy' elevated uncertainty (rather than, say, stability) to the position of the 'defining characteristic of today's strategic environment'.<sup>26</sup> The claims of uncertainty hawks contain a number of consistent elements. Firstly and foremost, one of the more frightening aspects of unidentifiable threats is that little can be known about their relative levels of intensity.<sup>27</sup> Secondly, since the present is so uncertain and frightening, these analyses tend to downplay the dangers of the past to the modern-day global security environment presents an 'increasingly complex set of challenges' in the 2012 US 'Defense Strategic Guidance'. Thirdly, theme of claims by uncertainty hawks relates to the technological roots of uncertainty and complexity. 'The world is applying digital technologies faster than our ability to understand the security implications and mitigate potential risks' of cyber threats warned a report of the US Intelligence Community in 2013.<sup>28</sup> Fourthly, the rise of intangible threats has found a receptive

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<sup>25</sup> Fettweis, Christopher J. (2014), Threatlessness and US Grand Strategy, *Survival Global Politics and Strategy Journal*, Francis: Routledge, p. 44-45.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* p. 48.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* p. 49.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* p. 50.



audience in the American strategic community due in large part to its traditional concern, perhaps even obsession, with surprise attack.<sup>29</sup> After 9/11 there was a huge culture change within the FBI, and we began treating them as intelligence investigations. This new policy is to disrupt and defeat terrorism before it occurs; to be proactive, to prevent terrorist actions from occurring in the United States.<sup>30</sup>

Then as known that George W. Bush was declare to “war on terrorism”, then followed with real attacked to Al Qaeda, Afganistan, Iraq, and Libya which is supposed what they called as the heaven for terrorists.

The policy should remain a (War on Terrorism). W. Bush emphasized “war on terrorism” because it is not “law enforcement.” But in the same way as shortly after President Obama came into office, it is no longer “terrorism,” it is “man-made disaster,” or “work place violence;” and there is no more “Islamic extremism” because it is not politically correct. We must identify our enemy. The enemy is not Islam; it is not all Muslims.<sup>31</sup>

In this respect, as far back as 2005, it defined a seven-stage strategy to victory that has subsequently been only modestly adjusted and adapted to both unforeseen and emerging global developments. This strategy entails the following phases:

- The Awakening Stage (2000–2003), which coincided with the 11 September 2001 attacks, and is described in Al Qaeda propaganda as “Reawakening the nation by dealing a powerful blow to the head of the snake in the U.S.”
- The Eye-Opening Stage (2003–2006), which unfolded after the U.S. invasion of Iraq and was allegedly designed to perpetually engage and enervate the United States and the West in a series of prolonged overseas ventures.
- The Rising Up and Standing on the Feet Stage (2007–2010) involved Al Qaeda’s proactive expansion to new venues of operations, as we have seen in West Africa and the Levant.
- The Expansion Stage (2010–2013), which continued after bin Laden’s killing and sought to exploit the new opportunities created by the “Arab Spring” to topple apostate regimes, especially in Syria.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 51.

<sup>30</sup> Zaideman, H., Wayne, 2015, ISIS: An Emerging Global Sunni Caliphate?, U.S.A.: The Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. p. 3.

- The Declaration of the Caliphate Stage (2013–2016) when Al Qaeda will achieve its ultimate goal of establishing trans- or supra-national Islamic rule over large swaths of territory in the Muslim world. ISIS has clearly stolen a march on them in this respect.
- The Total Confrontation Stage (2016–2020) will occur after the Caliphate has created an Islamic Army and commences the final “fight between the believers and the nonbelievers.”
- The final, Definitive Victory State (2020–2022), when the Caliphate will ultimately triumph over the rest of the world<sup>32</sup>.

U.S. strengthened the counterterrorism strategy after cheated by 9/11 attacks. There are two contrasting public policy approaches to terrorism: a military response and a more moderate approach based on a combination of diplomacy, aid, intelligency, and law enforcement. The comprehensive approach to terrorism was accompanied by a U.S. switch from the established foreign policy strategy of containment and deterrence to a preventive strike strategy. This new, preventive counterterrorism policy found its first expression in the 2003 invasion of Iraq<sup>33</sup>.

Counterterrorism need some measures as following:

1. Regional strength and large partnerships in intelligence and law enforcement agreement such as financial sanctions, norms, and financial regulation standard.
2. Cooperating with states where terrorist can organize their supporters, plan and acts their attacks or the states with ties relations with terrorists.
3. Block terrorists funding and its supporters with international cooperation.
4. Rewards for providing the information related terrorism activity which could prevents and resolves the destroy impact of terrorism.
5. Emphasizing counterradicalization as a main activity, as the consideration of potential damage from terrorists attacks.
6. Long-term set up programs under the U.S. Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) to provide partnership in training, equipment and technology to find and arrest terrorists with other countries<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Jackson, J. Robert, *Global Politics in the 21st Century, USA.*: Cambridge University Press, 2013: p. 329-332.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid. p. 356.

The strategy was established many year before the appereance of ISIS and more strengthened after 9/11 attacks. Despite the Obama administration’s moves to wind down U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, the United States remains very much at war—the conflict with Al Qaeda and its affiliates continues in areas like Yemen, Somalia, and Pakistan. There is little reason even to presume it will remain limited to its current scope in the future, as the recent expansion of the effort into Iraq and Syria to combat former affiliate Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) demonstrates.<sup>35</sup>

While the Bush and Obama administrations differ in how broadly they have interpreted the scope of permissible action in pursuit of these actors, because of the continuing existence of the legislation both have experienced near unilateral latitude in terms of allowable conduct. In short, the executive has retained broad latitude, particularly in terms of defining what constitutes “necessary” military action<sup>36</sup>.

As the respond to existance of ISIS, U.S. strategies including degrade the capability of ISIS, make multilateral coalition, and using military forces. Them strategies are as following.

First, on September 10, 2014, President Obama announced a series of actions intended to “degrade, and ultimately destroy” the Islamic State organization. The United States is leading a multilateral coalition that is undertaking direct military action; providing advice, training, and equipment for partner ground forces in Iraq and Syria; gathering and sharing intelligence; and using financial measures against the Islamic State.<sup>37</sup> Congress and the Administration have provided nonlethal aid and reportedly provided lethal support in the form of weaponry and funding to some opposition groups in Syria.<sup>38</sup>

Second, on September 10, 2014, President Obama announced the formation of a broad international coalition to defeat The ISIS emphasizing, “Our objective is clear: We will degrade, and ultimately destroy, ISIS through a comprehensive and sustained counterterrorism strategy.” At least the coalition was consisted of 65 states who joint with U.S. to defeat ISIS<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>35</sup> McIntosh, Christopher, *Counterterrorism as War: Identifying the Dangers, Risks, and Opportunity Costs of U.S. Strategy Toward Al Qaeda and Its Affiliates*, France: Routledge, 2015: p. 23.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25-26.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> [Http://www.state.gov/s/seci/](http://www.state.gov/s/seci/), The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL U.S. Department of State.

From September 2014 until November 12, 2015, General John Allen served in the role of Special Presidential Envoy and played a critical and central role in building the 65 member strong Global Coalition with **The Five Lines of Effort**. These lines of effort include:

1. Providing military support to our partners;
2. Impeding the flow of foreign fighters;
3. Stopping ISIL's financing and funding;
4. Addressing humanitarian crises in the region; and
5. Exposing ISIL's true nature<sup>40</sup>.

Third, U.S. and coalition forces have used combat aircraft, armed unmanned aerial vehicles, and sea-launched cruise missiles to conduct more than 3,700 strikes in Iraq since August 8, 2014, and in Syria since September 22, 2014. The stated objectives of U.S. strikes have evolved as circumstances have changed and some goals have been achieved: The initial focus was on stopping the advance of Islamic State forces and reducing threats to American personnel and religious minorities in northern Iraq; now it is supporting defensive and offensive military operations by Iraqi military and Kurdish forces and weakening the Islamic State organization's ability to support its operations in Iraq from its bases inside Syria.<sup>41</sup>

President Obama has stated that he does not believe the introduction of large-scale U.S. ground forces for combat operations is necessary in order to achieve U.S. objectives. Rather, he has stated that U.S. efforts to reverse Islamic State gains on the ground will pair continued airstrikes with expanded efforts to advise and strengthen local Iraqi and Syrian partner forces.<sup>42</sup> As of June 2015, approximately 3,100 U.S. military personnel have deployed to the Iraq theater of operations to advise and train Iraqi forces, gather intelligence on the Islamic State, and secure U.S. personnel and facilities. Of the total, about two-thirds are advisers and trainers for the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the peshmerga, and the rest support these forces and provide protection for U.S. civilian and military personnel in country. Coalition partners also have pledged and begun deploying about 1,500 advisers and trainers for the ISF. On June 10, President Obama announced the deployment of an additional 450 military personnel to expedite training of Iraqi forces at the

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

Taqquadum military base near Habbaniyah in Anbar Province. U.S. and coalition personnel are implementing joint Iraqi-coalition plans for the training of 12 Iraqi brigades (nine Iraqi Security Force [ISF] brigades and three Kurdish peshmerga brigades—a total of about 25,000 personnel).<sup>43</sup>

As the sub strategies of military forces, U.S. used the “Train and Equip” Assistance programme included Iraqi Security Forces, Foreign Military Sales and Arms Transfers, Iraqi Kurdish and Sunni Arab Forces, Support for Kurdish Forces, and U.S. Training and Equipment for Vetted Syrians.

## **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS STRATEGIES**

The implementation of U.S. strategies to ISIS defeating as mentioned above consist of eradicate and degrade the power and ability of ISIS, build the global coalition, and military forces attack. In its strategies implementation effectivity was questioned because of the ISIS existency and its real operations in the ground of government and battle. Next paragraphs will discussing how is the implementation of the strategies.

To degrade the ability of ISIS U.S. and coalition have implemented **Disrupting IS Financing policy**. The United States is pursuing a policy to reduce the financial resources available to the Islamic State focuses on disrupting IS revenue streams, limiting the group’s access to formal financial systems, and imposing sanctions on the group’s senior leadership and financial facilitators<sup>44</sup>.

**Disrupting revenue streams.** Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence David Cohen stated in late 2014 that the United States seeks to disrupt the group’s revenue streams by targeting those who refine, transport, handle, or sell IS oil. The United States is also working with regional partners to identify cross-border smuggling routes and persons involved in smuggling networks.<sup>45</sup>

**Restricting access to the financial system.** Cohen noted that the United States aims to restrict the Islamic State’s access to the international financial system and to limit its ability to move, store, and use funds it acquires locally. In particular, the United States works with Iraqi

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid., p. 16-17.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid. p. 23.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

authorities, banks' headquarters, and the international financial community to prevent the Islamic State from using local bank branches in areas under its control.<sup>46</sup>

**Financial sanctions.** The United States also has imposed sanctions against IS officials and their external financial backers. On September 24, the Department of the Treasury designated 12 individuals for their role in soliciting funds, procuring military equipment, and recruiting foreign fighters, two of whom are based in Syria and are associated with the Islamic State.<sup>47</sup>

**Restricting Flows of Foreign Fighters.** U.S. officials from the intelligence community, State Department, and other agencies concerned with domestic security continue to assess, monitor, and respond to threats posed by foreign fighters in Iraq and Syria.<sup>48</sup>

Although the Islamic State organization is considered a direct threat to U.S. interests in the Middle East, it is unclear whether it currently poses direct threats to U.S. homeland security. More recently, Rasmussen estimated that more than 20,000 foreign fighters from as many as 90 countries, including more than 3,400 Westerners, may have travelled to Syria since 2011 in a trend that U.S. officials have described as “unprecedented.”<sup>49</sup>

The U.S. government has supported the adoption of several U.N. Security Council Resolutions to strengthen international sanctions and halt flows of foreign fighters and financing to the Islamic State, Jabhat al Nusra, and Al Qaeda-affiliated entities. Resolution 2170 (August 2014) calls upon all Member States “to take national measures to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to, and bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, foreign terrorist fighters of, ISIS, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al Qaida,” and reiterates Member States’ obligation to prevent terrorist travel, limit supplies of weapons and financing, and exchange information on the groups<sup>50</sup>. Resolution 2178 (September 2014) requires Member States, consistent with international law, to prevent the “recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning of, or participation in terrorist acts.”<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid. p. 24.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid. p. 25.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

**The implementation of using of military Forces.** In September 2014, U.S. officials reportedly warned the Syrian government of impending strikes on Syrian territory, but President Obama has said that the United States will not coordinate its actions in Syria with the Assad regime, which he said “terrorizes its own people” and “will never regain the legitimacy it has lost.”<sup>52</sup> Obama activate the personnel officially to implement the strategies. Retired General John Allen serves as Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL, and Brett McGurk, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs (Iraq and Iran), serves as General Allen’s deputy senior envoy with the rank of Ambassador. U.S. military operations as part of the anti-IS strategy have been termed “Operation Inherent Resolve.” U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Commander General Lloyd Austin is the lead U.S. officer with respect to military operations against the Islamic State and other extremists in Iraq and Syria. Daniel Rubenstein serves as U.S. Special Envoy for Syria. Ambassador Thomas Krajeski serves as the State Department Bureau of Counterterrorism Senior Advisor for Partner Engagement on Syria Foreign Fighters. The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence leads efforts to disrupt IS finances. Major General Michael Nagata, Commander, Special Operations Command—Central, is leading the new congressionally authorized program to train and equip vetted members of Syria’s opposition and other vetted Syrians<sup>53</sup>.

U.S. and coalition forces have used combat aircraft, armed unmanned aerial vehicles, and sea-launched cruise missiles to conduct more than 3,700 strikes in Iraq since August 8, 2014, and in Syria since September 22, 2014.<sup>54</sup> So far they have launched airstrikes against ISIS in amount, U.S. 2275 in Syria and 3198 in Iraq, Russia 2716, and U.S allies 1574 until 31 October 2015<sup>55</sup>. See figure below as the ISIS controlled areas and the airstrikes of U.S. and its allies at the end of year 2015.

To get the U.S. attacks on ISIS has runned “**Train and Equip**” Assistance operation. Iraqi Security Forces As of June 2015, approximately 3,100 U.S. military personnel have deployed to the Iraq theater of operations to advise and train Iraqi forces, gather intelligence on the Islamic State, and secure U.S. personnel and facilities. U.S. has deployed 1,500 advisers and trainers for

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid. p. 15.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. p. 15-16.

<sup>55</sup> Brumfield, Ben, Britain launches airstrikes hours after Parliament backs ISIS bombings, <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/02/europe/isis-britain-germany-vote-iraq-syria/>.

the training of 12 Iraqi brigades (nine Iraqi Security Force [ISF] brigades and three Kurdish peshmerga brigades—a total of about 25,000 personnel).<sup>56</sup> For this arrangement Congress authorized and provided \$1.6 billion in funding for the U.S. training efforts in Iraq and \$715 million in U.S. funding for the Iraq training program.<sup>57</sup>

On February 2, 2015, the Obama Administration released its preliminary FY2016 budget requests for foreign operations and defense. The Administration is seeking funding to continue the current lines of effort in response to the Islamic State threat, as well as to respond to the challenges posed by the broader conflicts and regional displacements related to Syria and Iraq.

In the case of war U.S. didn't left it to make as “war business” with **Foreign Military Sales and Arms Transfers programme**. In conjunction with expanded training efforts, the United States also has undertaken new efforts to equip existing Iraqi forces. Since the Islamic State-led capture of Mosul in June 2014, the United States has proposed sales of over 5,000 additional HELLFIRE air-to-surface missiles to Baghdad and has delivered “the equivalent of roughly 5-6 brigades’ worth of individual soldier weapons and equipment.”<sup>58</sup>

U.S. also runned **U.S. Training and Equipment for Vetted Syrians**. Several hundred U.S. military training personnel and a similar number of support personnel have deployed in support of a program authorized by Congress in 2014 to train and equip vetted Syrians to fight the Islamic State and promote a negotiated solution to Syria’s civil war. According to Administration officials, the program intends to field a force of 5,400 vetted Syrians a year for each of three-years.<sup>59</sup> In early 2015, U.S. officials began engaging with different Syrian groups with more than 2,000 planned participants and vetted 400 of them<sup>60</sup>. The Administration’s FY2016 Defense appropriations request seeks \$600 million in additional U.S. funding for the program with the goal of training a further 5400 personnel to add to the roughly 3000 planned to be trained using FY2015 funding.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Opcit. Hodge, p. 16-17.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid. p. 17-18.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. p. 18-19.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid. p. 22.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.



## CONCLUSION

U.S. counterterrorism policy are included:

**First**, a series of actions intended to “degrade, and ultimately destroy” the Islamic State organization. **Second**, U.S. lead in forming coalition with 65 members states to defeat ISIS through a comprehensive and sustained counterterrorism strategy. **Third**, U.S. and its coalition used military forces and amount of measures including trained Iraq army and Kurdı army, Sunni army groups and Syrian opposition group.

The implementations of U.S. counterterrorism policy are included:

**First**, degraded the ability of ISIS U.S. and coalition have implemented Disrupting IS Financing Policy, Disrupting revenue streams base by using the U.N. Security Council in September 2014 Resolution 2178 and 2199 to combat the flow of money and their external financial backers, and Restricting Flows of Foreign Fighters by using Resolution 2178.

**Second**, global coalition of anti-ISIS have implemented the Five Lines of Efforts to degrade and defeat ISIS with NATO as counterparts included: Providing military support to our partners; Impeding the flow of foreign fighters; Stopping ISIL's financing and funding; Addressing humanitarian crises in the region; and Exposing ISIL's true nature.

**Third**, the implementation of using of military forces included amount of attacks and training for army groups to fighting ISIS. The U.S. and its coalitions was attacked in several cities of Iraq included Baghdad, Taji, Falluja, Ramadi, Haditha, Qaim, Kirkuk, Ibril, Mosul, Mount Sinjar, and several cities of Syria included Aleppo, Kobane, Deir al-Zour, Raqqa, and Hassakeh. They deployed 6.288 in Iraq and 3.104 in Syria until 20 January 2016. Also Russia attacks 2716 on ISIS until 31 October 2015.

The coalition also have runned amount of efforts including:

**First**, “Train and Equip” Assistance operation for the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Peshmerga with provided \$1.6 billion FY2015, and \$715 million FY2016.

**Second**, U.S. taken chance to sale over 5,000 additional HELLFIRE air-to-surface missiles to Baghdad and has delivered “the equivalent of roughly 5-6 brigades’ worth of individual soldier weapons and equipment.” In December 2014, U.S. officials also proposed sales to Iraq that may be worth nearly \$3 billion and approved by Iraq Prime Minister Abadi 2015.

**Third**, U.S. also runned U.S. Training and Equipment for 5,400 Vetted Syrians.

In congressional testimony and public statements on March 3 2015, U.S. Military General described the group as “losing this fight” and reported that anti-IS operations had killed more than 8,500 fighters, destroyed hundreds of vehicles and heavy weapons systems, and significantly degraded IS command and control capabilities and takeover a quarter of the territory fallen under Daesh control has been recovered.

Actually, the existance of ISIS was not defetable until new year 2016 by U.S. and its allies attacks. They was still controlled the areas and moreover enlarge the territory from Syria and Iraq to Libya in 2015. The presence of ISIS in Libya feared around the regions. As ISIS made inroads into Rome. However U.S. and its allies prefered in using “other hands” such as ISF, Pesmegra, Arab Sunni, Oppositions Armies, and moderate civilian armies to defeat ISIS. The strategies was questioned whether U.S. counterterrorism was accomplish the mission consistently and the other way was provoked the larger conflicts between states and also among moslems peoples.

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