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THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC STATE ON THE GLOBAL SECURITY

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Abstract

The region of Middle East has been for centuries space of interweaving of interests of power holders, both within the countries of the region and major world powers. The favorable geographical position and significant reserves of natural resources, principally oil, make the Middle East, in terms of security, very sensitive. Clash of civilizations and religions in the region and the locations of the most important holy places for both Christianity and Islam were historically a stumbling rock and a great obstacle to peace and prosperity. The aim of this article is to point out and to attempt to answer the question how Islamic State can influence on a global security. Considering the complexity of the security reality in the Middle East, it can be said that the importance is reflected in the fact that it provides a contribution to its knowing the aspect that arises from the problem issues.

Key words: Middle East, Islamic state, civilization, religion, natural resources

INTRODUCTION

The contemporary world, at the beginning of the 21st century, faces a wide range of challenges, risks and threats to the security of which perhaps the most significant one is terrorism. Terrorism, with the implementation of measures designed to provoke fear and psychological shock of the target population, became a very effective method of achieving broader political goals. Terrorist groups seek to popularize their ranks and global impact which affects the new setting of the security scene of the country, region and the world. The Middle East has been for centuries space of interweaving of interests of power holders, both within the countries of the region, and the interests of regional and major world powers. The

favorable geographical position and significant reserves of natural resources, principally oil, make the Middle East, in terms of security, very sensitive.

The clash of civilizations and religions in the region and the location of the most important holy places of Christianity and Islam were during history a stumbling rock and a great obstacle to peace and prosperity.

The process of change that has swept as domino effect the countries in the Arab world in North Africa, known as the “Arab Spring” has trickled the region of the Middle East, which is even more stratified with already difficult security situation. In contrast to the “Arab Spring” in Africa where after a changes of autocratic regimes gradual stabilization of the security situation has experienced, in the Middle East there has been an escalation of the conflict in which an important role play forces gathered around the Islamic state.

Bearing in mind the breadth and importance of the subject matter, the objective of this article is to investigate and attempts to answer the problem question, “what are the causes contributed to genesis and development of the Islamic state?” Considering the complexity of the security reality in the Middle East it can be said that the importance of this article reflects in the fact that it provides a contribution to getting knowledge the aspect that arises from the problem issues.

Another aspect of the importance of the this work refers to the fact that also Republic of Serbia faces challenges, risks and threats that are a result of conflict in the Middle East (Marković 2015). Finally, we can say that the work is important because it points to the groundlessness of identifying the ideology of Islamists of narrow views of individuals or groups of people, with the official Islam as one of the three major world religions.

The article is structured, conditionally, into three logically related units which will help the reader to bring the problem to be better understood. The first part set out general information about an Islamic state. The content of the second part refers to the possible answers to the problem issues. It highlights the causes of the emergence and development of the Islamic State with reference to current strategic circumstances in multilevel analysis. In addition, there is also discussed the available knowledge regarding the methods and aims of the organization's operations, financing sources and the reactions of interested countries in the region and leading countries of the international community. The article conclusion set out a vision of the authors in relation to the creation and development of the Islamic state.

THE GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC STATE

The term Islamic State (hereinafter IS) has a double meaning, and it is necessary to determine the precise relative to the theme and contents covered in the paper. First, this concept implies the shape of state regulation based on religious grounds and Islam. Consequently, the particular states in their names have an Islamic frame such as the Islamic Republic of Iran. Secondly, the concept of the Islamic State refers to it as the terrorist organization which, in terms of themes covered in this work.

The Islamic State is a terrorist organization of Sunni extremists acting in the territory of Iraq and Syria. It is also known under the names of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, (ISIL)¹, the Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS) and the Islamic State of Iraq and

¹) Levant means East or East countries. Levant is common name for the countries which are located on east coast of Mediterranean Sea - Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt.

Sham (Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham). As a basic method of operation, IS advocate and applies jihad which is their way to identify their actions and objectives with the goals of Islam. At the same time, this way the Islamic State is trying to point out need of all Islamic world need for an all-out struggle against the infidels. The methods or the program of action of this organization cannot be whatsoever identified with any part, learning or belief of official Islam. Thus expresses the utmost respect for all Muslims across the globe that practices their religion and propagates to achieve universal peace, what is original learning of Islam. Identifying extremist ideologies or extremist groups and organizations with official Islam carries risk and deepening the divide between Muslims and members of other religions around the world, especially Christians. Moreover, it may provoke a counter as identification of terrorists and Muslims and it can influence that Muslims who do not support the extreme views start to act in this direction.

The Islamic State was initially created as a branch of Al Qaeda during the occupation of Iraq by the coalition led by the United States (hereinafter-USA), and it's fully expansion was seen in the conflict in Syria. The fact that IS controls significant territory of Syria and Iraq indicates the seriousness and potential for achieving the proclaimed goals of which the most important is the creation of a one single Islamic State and declaring the "Caliphate". Brutality and cruelty in actions and public executions of Western journalists and prisoners have influenced the popularity and increase the power of this organization and also becoming growing concern in the international community. The significance of IS has a transnational character. Ideology propagated by hostility towards the US and the Western powers and all the "infidels" is very cleverly used to attract and recruit supporters, both from the Middle East region and from around the world. In addition, the target of IS is not limited to the formation of a separate state entity only of the territory of Syria and Iraq, but also in areas that are predominantly inhabited with Muslim population. In practice, this means that the projected territory IS includes large parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Much of European countries, directly or indirectly, are already facing a number of problems which have the root in the conflicts in the Middle East. First of all, there is the potential threat of terrorism, compounded with problem of the arrival of a large number of migrants in Europe, changes in the demographic structure of various countries and cultural differences, as well as the possible distortion of the security situation after returning volunteers from the ranks of IS in their home country. It can be concluded that certain consequences of Islamic State already affecting the creation of the security reality in the European states. To act on time and response to potential security risks and threats, it is necessary to engage overall capacity of the state to monitor the security situation in the Middle East and the possible security implications of the territory of Republic of Serbia. Bearing in mind the historical contradictions of these areas, the nature of the conflict in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the current security situation in Republic of Serbia tainted status of Kosovo and Metohija and the presence of extremist Islamic organizations make Republic of Serbian security sensitive and suitable for the activities of the members of the Islamic state.

Originally, the name of Islamic State was Al Qaeda in Iran, and two years later it changed the name to the Islamic State of Iraq. At the head of this organization, from its formation till his death in 2006, was Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Abu Omar al-Baghdadi succeeded him but was killed in 2010. Period of formation until 2010 was marked by the fights of Sunni extremists against the occupying forces in Iraq, as well as organizational and

numerical strengthening. After the death of the leader of the Islamic State in Iraq, Abu Omar al-Baghdadi in 2010 and short crisis group was plunged into, at the head of the Islamic State in Iraq comes Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi (Kan 2014). By the start of the conflict in Syria, under a new leader, the terroristic organization has carried out more terrorist attacks on Iraqi territory directed against the ruling regime, the occupying forces and opponents. In this period there was a gradual divergence between the two leading Sunni Islamist terrorist organizations in the region. Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi, 2013, declared the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which was not favorably accepted by the leaders of Al Qaeda and Syrian terrorist organization “Džabat al-Nusra” (Kan 2014). The core of disagreement was the decision and commitment of Al-Baghdadi to put under one command all Sunni Islamist forces in Iraq and Syria. Different views on the ways and methods of action against the United States and enemies in the region influenced the separation of the Islamic State in Iraq from its root, Al-Qaeda. These developments pointed to the lack of unity of Sunni Islamists in the region.

Operation of the Islamic State since 2013

After the complexity of the security situation and the beginning of the armed conflict, the seat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant was transferred from the territory of Iraq to the city of Raqqa in Syria, after which the members of this organization were actively involved in the fights against the regular Syrian forces. Given the substantial strength, strong discipline and good leadership under Al Baghdadi, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in the short period of time conquer significant territory in the east and north of Syria and part of Iraq where they declared Caliphate. By the proclamation of the Caliphate, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant formed its authorities trying to establish itself as soon as possible as the state. The successes on the field and cruelty method of operation influenced that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant soon become crucial actor in the conflict in this region. In 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant changed its name to the Islamic state. Changing the name of the organization which ejected from the name geographical destination, may indicate a further, long-term aspirations of IS in terms of the spread of ideology and influence outside the Middle East region. The growing power of Islamic State and their actions become a threat not only to countries in the region, but also to their historical, civilization and cultural heritage (Softić 2015). Unscrupulousness of action goes to physically destroy all traces that indicate the historical existence and development of anything that does not belong to “original” Islamic civilization. The best example of this are destroyed ancient monuments in the city of Palmyra in Syria (Beta 2014).

Considering the general security situation in the region and the conflict in Syria, inevitably the question arises, what impact influenced on the formation and development of the Islamic state. In response to this question maybe lies the answer how to fight it. To be able to understand the origin and development of IS, it is necessary to perceive problems in multiple levels of analysis. However, the main guiding principle in finding the answers to this problematic question is finding the answers to the question that has an interest such an organization arises, exists and acts in a manner which, according to many, is unprecedented in human history.

The genesis of Islamic State

The first level in an attempt to define the causes of the genesis and development of IS is a reference to the historical, religious and cultural factors. The Middle East is a region that historically has been the target of numerous invasions. Certainly the most significant ones were crusades wars whose actual objectives differ significantly from the original goals of struggle for liberation of Holy land. The essence of these campaigns was the conquest of new territories, the expansion of the European countries to the east and the spread of Christianity in the East. These historical events have influenced the deepening animosity between Christians and Muslims, who, to a lesser or greater extent, are still present today. During the expansion of colonial rule, region of the Middle East was under the protectorate of France and England which inevitably caused great dissatisfaction of the local population, who were, in the vast majority, the Islamic religion. Exploitative relationship and stifling any attempt of building and creating national identity of the people of the Middle East could have a significant impact on creating a sense of resentment and dissatisfaction of the local Muslim population for the colonial authorities. Rejection of the cultural characteristics and peculiarities, as well as efforts to establish a new pro-Western cultural model by the colonial powers and the Christian world were further affected negatively on the local population. That situation became good ground for development of extremist movements and groups in the local population whose action goal was liberation from the colonial rule. Whereas the colonial powers used the religion in order to win the loyalty of local residents. The conflicts in the region in recent history (the Arab-Israeli wars, the war between Iraq and Iran, the First and Second Gulf War) had a significant impact on the cultural peculiarities and social development of the population, especially the younger generation. Some of those people were born and raised during the conflicts, fighting for mere survival and often with a sense of oppression, distress and hopelessness. Growing up in this kind of social climate and environmental realities can be twofold impact on young people. First, when the way to better future cannot be seen, answers can be found in religion and God, and secondly, when these people form a specific complex of values. This values characterized by fighting spirit, strict respect for national peculiarities and faith, a sense of national pride and desire for revenge, aversion and ruthlessness of the enemy, the ability to survive, but also for giving own life for the overall objective. A significant part of the former children and young people are now in the ranks of the Islamic State because it offers hope, a sense of security and confidence to stand up for the right thing. The division of Muslims on the Shiites and Sunnis, as well as the presence of a large number of ethnic and religious groups in the Middle East, historically conditioned developments in two directions. The first is striving to achieve dominance and complete domination over Shiites in the region so that Sunni Islam becomes the only, and therefore one ruler - caliph. The second direction is the effort that the region "cleansed" of unbelievers. In this sense, one of the causes of the IS can be a political struggle for wealth and power. (Perce 2015) Of course, this cause can be cleverly hidden in the ideology. A possible argument for this approach can be a separation of Al Qaeda and the IS even though the declared goals in the long run, are very similar. The answer lies in the fact that the ruler can be only one. Another aspect of comprehending the causes of the emergence and development of Islamic State are the interests of the regional powers in the Middle East - Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey and Israel. The nature of interests of regional powers in this area is very complex

and also very important for this work. They are interwoven and mutually dependent on a significant extent that has historically conditioned their changes which, almost as a rule, affect the setting of the game and the rules of safety in the region. In considering the possible impact of regional powers in the formation of IS it is necessary to consider the interests of each of the countries and the relationship with other countries in the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran is a country with growing influence in the region and aspires to become a leading regional power. The state that was the sworn enemy of the United States in the Middle East, nowadays Iran stands with USA together in a fight against IS. Because of the open hostility to IS as a terrorist organization, Iran and United States were practically placed on the same side which was unthinkable. According to Mr. Osman Softic, one of the major reasons of origin IS are conflict of interests between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Pro-Iranian regime in Baghdad and the official Tehran believe that by financing the extremist Sunni organizations in Iraq and Syria, Saudi Arabia directly influenced the occurrence of IS, and later its expansion. The explanation for this stance, the author sees in Saudi Arabia fear of the growing influence of Iran. Merits of this fear are that Iran can exert influence on the Shiite population that inhabited the east of Saudi Arabia, which are contrary to its interests. (The most important resources of oil are located in the east part of Saudi Arabia) Iran's influence as a regional power are becoming increasingly important and they go in the favor of the fact that the United States are gradually redefining geostrategic interests in the Middle East and focus more to the geospatial Pacific region. In this context, the IS and its action are in the interest of Saudi Arabia, and the goal is to weaken the influence of Iran in the region. Military intervention in Iraq by the United States could not bring the desired results, which were reflected in the overthrow of the Saddam Hussein regime and establish a democratic government that will introduce the overall reform of Iraqi society into an era of prosperity. The essence of the failure was series of false assumptions, and one of them, and perhaps crucial neglecting the cultural and social peculiarities and differences between the two civilizations. After the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and his execution, the US faced a series of problems that simply could not be solved through military force. Faced with a kind of stalemate, the US withdrew its troops from Iraq, but the question is what they left behind. They left the new Shiite-led government, unprepared and poorly organized Iraqi military and fairly wide scope for influence Iranian interest because for Iran certainly fit Shiite elite to headed Iraq. The Iraqi government was led by Prime Minister Maliki, who was settled on the function with approve of USA and Iran after withdraw of American soldiers from Iraq. Instead of learning a lesson from the recent history, and embarked the path of national reconciliation, Prime Minister made a mistakes by supporting riots which caused Iraq enormous damage.

They start firing from the state institutions Sunni officers, as well as prominent people of the Sunni cultural and religious elite. Naturally, this action provoked negative reactions. The reactions were reflected in the increasing dissatisfaction and a sense of hostility of the Sunni population to the country and to Shiite population. Such security situation was fertile ground for awakening and organization of Sunni extremists because it is natural to respond to oppression with force. Given the above, one of the causes of action and IS can be found in the unwillingness of the newly formed Iraqi government to overcome the ghosts of the past and to led society to prosperity built of equality for all regardless of their religion or background. Due to reinforcement of military unit, IS leadership accepted large number of

officers of the former Iraqi army (during the reign of Saddam Hussein). This brought even greater support from the Sunni tribes and fighters (Radosavljevic 2014).

The moment that refers to the influence of Iranian interests in the area of Iraq after the withdrawal of the United States has another connotation significant from the point of origin of the Islamic State (Softić 2014). Although the United States and Iran have, on the first look, the same interest to support Maliki government, the United States do not find welcome the Iranian aspiration to become a leading regional power. This opinion of the US is supported by its allies in the region, Israel and Saudi Arabia. The emergence of IS, therefore, could be the common interest of Israel and Saudi Arabia because it directly affects the weakening of Iran, which is hostile to Israel, and which Saudi Arabia see as competitive force. On the complexity of the interests of the regional powers in the Middle East affects also Israel, the only non-Arab country of the Levant. Significant forces that sided with the regular forces in Syria are pro-Iranian Hezbollah organization which operates in Lebanon. It is a well-organized, political-military organization that is one of the main actors on the political scene and affect on the security of Lebanon and the region as a whole. Bearing in mind the traditional hostility toward Israel, Hezbollah holds for "extended hand" of Iran in achieving interests in the region. How much Hezbollah is powerful system and how much it is a thorn in the eye of Israel, says the fact that in the last war of Israel and Lebanon in 2006, Hezbollah has shown that it is an equal player on the battlefield and that can stop one of the most organized and most experienced armies in combat region? The outcome of this conflict was further strengthened of Hezbollah's position on the political scene and security of the region and indirectly influenced the increase of power in Iran. The territory held by the IS in Syria and Iraq is an obstacle for regional connectivity of Iran in Lebanon, and Hezbollah, which is not in a favor for Israel. This would lead to a change in the current balance of power in the region and the change in the nature of security threats to Israel (Softic 2014). In addition, Israel has benefited from the IS and the fact that there is a reality that refers to the possible disintegration of Iraq and the creation of several smaller, weaker militarily sensitive and influential state. One of those states would probably be Kurdistan. The Israeli attitude toward the Kurds has the characteristics of "friendship" for several reasons. The fact that Israel and the Kurdish community have a common enemy - Turkey - and that over two hundred thousand Jews from Kurdistan lives in Israel is in favor of the previous claims. Israel buys significant amount of oil from Kurdistan. In addition, Israel is in favor of weakening pro-Iranian regime in Baghdad. This situation corresponds to Israeli interests because they can easily affect the destabilization of Turkey and secession of Kurds.

Analyzing the possible causes from the perspective of the interests of the regional powers, it is impossible to bypass Turkey, a country that is a bridge between Europe and Asia and has a significant impact on the security situation in the region. When it comes to Turkey's interests in the region, it is necessary to start from a few facts. Through Turkey pass important pipelines which transport oil from Iraq and Syria to Turkey and further to European countries. Through these pipelines, according to available information, transports oil exploiting by the IS and sell to Turkey at significantly lower prices than on the market (Kyriakou 2015). Part of the pipeline was built during the conflicts in Iraq and Syria by members of the IS, and their route runs mostly through Kurdistan. According to a former member of the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and now a member of the Senate for Foreign Relations John Kyriakou, an autonomous area of Kurdistan allowed the construction of an oil pipeline across

their territories, with appropriate “tax”. According to his data, IS annually earns more than five hundred million dollars from the trade of oil transported by secret pipelines. It is not difficult to conclude that there is a significant financial benefit for both Kurdistan and Turkey (Israel 2014). In this case, we can glimpse the complexity of the security situation in the Middle East. Kurdistan and Turkey, although not in good terms because of the problems of Kurds in Turkey, the economic calculation is still ahead of all other interests. Bearing in mind the tensions with the Kurdish minority and the fact that it was the Kurds who are one of the most prominent opponents to IS on the field, it is direct Turkey's interest for IS to exist and function.

In a view of these facts indicates that IS “cooperates” with Kurdistan in one hand, while in the other wage war against Kurdish units in the field, the question is what is the role of the regional government of Kurdistan. According to Mr. Softic, IS has come to the government of Kurdistan as a salvation. During the conflict in Iraq, the Kurdish military formations, known as Peshmerga came into possession of significant territory around the city of Kirkuk, which Kurds do not intend to return to the regime in Baghdad (in this region is 1/3 of the Iraqi oil reserves). In addition, this development is supported by the undertaking the activities of Kurdish leaders aimed at the idea of forming their own state on the territory of Iraq. One of the Turkish interest for the development and further action of IS on the ground can be a migrant crisis caused by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. Over the territory of Turkey goes the main corridor through which migrants move to Europe. Since the beginning of the migrant crisis in parts of Turkey where they focused reception centers, increased the prices of food, housing, transportation and clothing. It is estimated that Turkey because of these microeconomic changes caused by a migration crisis on a daily basis earns a significant amount of money. In addition, Turkey from the European Union received about four billion Euros for solving problems with immigrants. According to estimates, only one quarter of the amount was spent for this purpose. Given the above, it can be concluded that Turkey, directly or indirectly could influence the onset, development and operation of the Islamic state.

The third level of problem analysis refers to studying the possible impact of global forces on the formation and development of Islamic countries, principally the United States.

The United States faced big problems in engaging in Iraq. The main problem lies in the fact that they failed to solve the crisis only with military force. Under pressure from domestic public and possible strategies to avoid falling into even greater problems, the US has withdrawn from Iraq, leaving the regime of Prime Minister Maliki to independently lead the country. The newly formed Iraqi government, despite the fact that it came to power thanks to the US, refused to sign the agreement which provided for the retention of significant US military resources in Iraq. Some analysts see in this fact one of the reasons why the US administration rather quietly reacted to the emergence and development of the Islamic state. US policy which favored Shiite population had a negative impact on the relations between Shiites and Sunni, so that a significant percentage of the Sunni population greeted IS as liberators. One of the interests that the United States could have on the Middle East, the disintegration of Iraq and the establishment of several smaller countries. There is possible strategy of a US for the partition of Iraq in the area of Baghdad, Mosul and Basra as it was during the Ottoman Empire (Softic 2014). Assuming this is true, the United States had a motive to facilitate the formation and development of the IS. One of the significant factors that contributed to the strengthening of IS has been some kind of erroneous calculations of the

US when it comes to the functioning of these organizations against the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria. In the initial period of conflict, IS was one of the greatest enemies of the Assad regime, and in this development corresponded to the interests of the United States. Strengthening the IS and incompatibility of interests with the Syrian opposition caused the complexity of the situation. The Islamic State began conflict in Syria for their goals without taking into account the interests of the opposition. At the same time there was an unusual situation that the US and the official Syrian authorities have a common enemy who occupies an important role in a conflict that has become a concrete threat to those who have sought to take advantage of its geopolitical goals (Radosavljevic 2014). An important aspect of the study of possible causes of the emergence and development of Islamic State is one of the most severe consequences of the conflict in the Middle East. That is a huge exodus of people and their departure in European Union countries, especially to Germany. Even before conflicts in Syria and Iraq, there were wars in the Middle East and various crises, but never before did not happened a similar situation with the departure of the population from these areas to Europe in such numbers. Whether it was coincidence or not, time will tell, but here is set forth a hypothetical reference to this problem trying to connect to the problematic questions of this study. The European Union from the beginning of the migrant crisis was facing a number of problems and lack of efficiency and collective decision-making. The impossibility of defining a common policy and a joint approach, European Union got a derisive nickname “economic giant and a political dwarf”. Regarding the security, came out disunity, unwillingness and inadequacy of the European Union to tackle the problem of upcoming migrants. United States, regardless of their partnership with the European Union, see it as one of the main competitors when it comes to economic dominance in the world. Individually, the countries of the European Union, except to some extent Germany, can hardly compete with the US on any issue, but strong and united European Union is certainly a player to be respected. Germany, in the long term may face security challenges which bring migrants, principally terrorism. This situation might potentially weak Germany. Is it, in this case, that United States needed in the Middle East force capable to mobilize millions of people and direct them to Europe, principally to Germany? If so, then this can also be considered as one of the possible causes that led to the creation of the Islamic state.

When examining the possible interests of the United States for the creation and existence of IS it is important to note the fact that Russia and Syria have signed a contract worth more than four billion dollars in the defense industry, which aims to further modernize the Syrian army (Jagodić. 2014).

CONCLUSION

This article could not detect or reach to all the secret paths that indicate the possible causes and development of the Islamic state. It certainly was not possible, but the essence lies in the fact that it gives to the reader some of the possible lines of thinking when it comes to this issue. It can be concluded that the IS marks the beginning of 21st century in the Middle East with its organization and territory it controls. Many experts in the field of security agree in the statement that the organization has exceeded, by the methods of operation and unscrupulousness, all known terrorist organizations in human history. They are classed as a terrorist, but at the moment are they really only that? Undoubtedly, they use terrorism as a

method of action, but we must not neglect the fact that the IS "established" some kind of form of statehood on the territories they conquer. Those areas are not negligible, and what is more important from the security point of view, perhaps not even the final. Islamic states became regional, and one might say, and global reality which significantly affects the creation of the security situation in the region and beyond. Features presented in the article indicate the overall complexity of the security realities of the Middle East, which is reflected in the large number of actors, both at local, regional and global level. If we look upon contents of this work, it can be concluded that the IS was created and develop thanks to the patchwork of interests of most countries in the region, but also the major powers. The Islamic State is formed at the intersection of those interests. How complex is the situation with regard to the causes of the emergence and development of the Islamic State testifies statement of Igor Pankretanka, Chief Editor of "Modern Iran" which provides the names of the founders of the Islamic state, or as it follows: Jeffrey Feltman, a former US ambassador to Lebanon, Prince Bander bin Sultan, former head of the Saudi Arabia intelligence service, the Emir of Qatar, senior officials of the Turkish, British and French intelligence services. In this article the names are not important, but what is important is to point out the possible directions that can provide answers to questions relating to the causes of the Islamic state.

Analyzing the causes of the emergence and development of the IS, a number of situations that are seemingly paradoxical and contradictory can be found. The Islamic State now relies on a situation in which most of the regional powers and the United States corresponds to its existence. What may be worrying is the fact that the IS itself created conditions that not only as tool for achieving one's goals, but becomes an entity that defines its own interests. This begs the question of how the world and the region will react in the future on this and whether it will allow threats to their interests which, until yesterday, were supported activities of the Islamic state. There are many causes that influenced foundation and the existence of the Islamic state. For now, IS skillfully exploits the lack of 'critical mass' that would be able to start cutting down the roots of its existence. If this does not happen, IS could turn the organization into a true national system with problematic ideology which may adversely affect the security situation in the region and globally.

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