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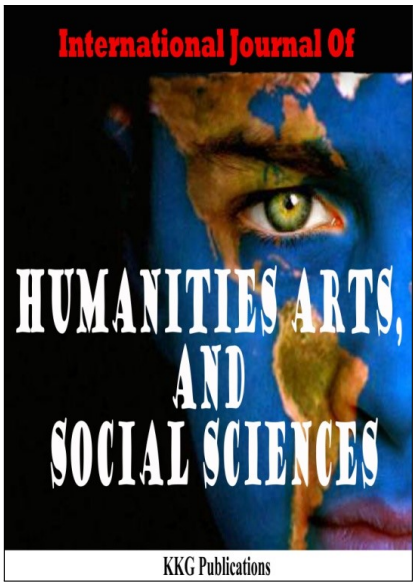

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ROLE OF US LED-COALITION IN KEEPING IRAQ AND SYRIA STABLE

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Abstract. The objective of this research is finding the role of US Led-Coalition in keeping Iraq and Syria stable. The method of research used is qualitative descriptive research. Technique of data collecting is library research. Qualitative analysis is used in analyzing the data, and Deductive as the technique of writing. The research would like to prove that existence of Islamic State in Iraq and Syria became global threat of international scale. The motive of the Islamic State in spreading terror has led international coalition to engage in several engagements to demolish the terrorist group and keep Iraq and Syria stable through US Led-Coalition contribution. Engagement in military and other supporting mechanisms has been conducted showing some obstacles in keeping Iraq and Syria stable by eliminating IS power throughout 2014 until 2015. The engagement also showed the interest of several important dominant actors in US Led-Coalition in counter-terrorism form within political and economic interests. Moreover, tough challenges are still faced by US Led-Coalition like the power of IS in getting foreign fighters around the world while the interest of various actors still exists towards Iraq and Syria. Those matters led into separated focus on combating IS with the result that US Led-Coalition is not able to keep Iraq and Syria stable.

INTRODUCTION

According to Hans J. Morgenthau, interest theory or self-interest is the important pillar of realist international politics. This approaching was very famous and became one of the dominant paradigms in international politics studies after World War II. For further explanation, Morgenthau thoughts based on premise of diplomacy strategy must be in line with national interest and not based on morality reasons, legal and ideology which are really utopian and very dangerous. This thing is really engaged with the idea of pursuing hegemony, which is anything state can do to create and maintain a control towards another state. The relation between hegemony and this control system can be created by coercion or cooperation since the nature of state always prioritizes security matter based on the national interest (Hayati & Yani, 2011).

This thought created six principles well-known as Six Principles of Political Realism which are: (a) politics as a part of social phenomenon influenced by human nature; (b) interest is dependent on power; (c) state interests are diverse based on cultural and political context; (d) moral has important role as a pioneer but it is not universal; (e) state has no authority to make morality principle as a universal value; and (f) political approach basically is different with law and moral approach (Ashari, 2015).

Abstract concept built by Morgenthau is hard to define such as power and interest as tool and goal in running international politics behavior. According to Morgenthau, "national interest is a minimum capability of state to protect and maintain physical identity, politics, and culture from other states' disturbance". Based on this approach, every single state leader tries to create specific policy towards other states whether through cooperation or conflict. On the other hand, we can define national interest as vital matter and very important for every state as a basic strategy to react in decision making process as well as the way to face problems individually as a state or collectively with other states through cooperation to achieve one similar goal (Plano & Olton, 1999).

Transnational crime is considered as a serious matter for global security since these complex criminal actions led international cooperation collectively in order to respond to the threat. Transnational crime activities became one global phenomenon because: (1) they are organized by more than one country; (2) preparation, planning, instruction and supervision are organized in other state; (3) include organized criminal group to connect the criminal action from one state to another state; and (4) create serious impact for other states as a whole. And these characteristics can be found in terrorism action as global threat for more than 7 decades since after World War II and is already stated as being global threat for the world until now.

Talking about terrorism will create various definitions related to this international criminal action based on the impact as well

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as characteristic of this issue. But internationally, the definition of terrorism universally can be found in United Nations perspective: "Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reason, whereby-in contrast to assassination-the direct targets of attacks are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat- and violence-based communication processes between terrorist (organization), (imperiled) victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the main target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sough" (Winarno, 2014).

To make it more specific, United Nations Security Council also released the terrorism definition according to Resolution 1566 on 2014 which is: "Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organisation to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism" (Human Rights in Ireland, 2011).

Indonesia as one of the targeted states of terrorist attacks also has its own definition about terrorism based on constitutional article 6 number 15 in 2013 which is:

"Everyone who deliberates use of violence or violence threat creating terror situation or fear to society globally or creating victim massively, by robbing the freedom or killing people and erasing treasure of people or creating explosion of strategic vital objects or environment or public facility or international facility" (Satu Nusa News, 2015).

Based on those definitions, we can see the similarity of terrorism activity definition in form of threat such as violence, intimidation or the spreading of fear among citizens through different purposes and methods. Bali bombing (August 2003), 9/11 tragedy (September 2001), Madrid bombing (March 2004), and London bombing (July 2005) Mansbach and Rafferty (2012) became the examples of rapid improvement of terrorist group action in spreading threat to international security across the globe. This threat needs international cooperation in order to combat terrorist threat based on United Nations Security Council Resolution Number 1368 in 2001 as a platform of international cooperation to combat terrorist group, which is:

"calls on all states to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and stresses that those responsible for aiding, supporting or harbouring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these acts will be held accountable" (Security Council, 2001).

Unsafety of world system caused by terrorism syndicate cannot be finished by one state only since every single state needs to cooperate hand in hand in order to face this global threat. The mobility of terrorist group can be stopped in every single boundary through states commitment in cooperation approaching. The effort to encourage cooperation whether in regional or international level shall be increased and shall be applied to handle this complex global threat that led us to welcome the new era of war on terrorism. This moment automatically changed international politics' orientation as a whole in order to tackle the issue of terrorism globally since 9/11 tragedy and the commitment of international society to face Al-Qaeda.

The rise of Al-Qaeda as the biggest terrorist group in the world became global concern in the past 12 years. Almost for 7 decades, United States provided global security for in land, sea, air, as well as outer space based on the capability to maintain the global security after 9/11 tragedy. Several efforts done by United States include providing special army, adding military budget, systematic military operation, and never-ending military services (Carter, 2014). But the United States' power faced biggest challenge in time of war on terrorism era since all of the efforts followed by civil war between Sunni and Shia in Iraq made the situation worst over there. Other state, Indonesia also faced the same problem and had cooperation with United States through Densus 88 operation in order to fight Al-Qaeda operation through Jama'ah Islamiyah. The fact is Pentagon has already invested a lot amount of money to show the response to terrorism threat in Middle East and Asia through "Joint Emergent Operation" by using modern technology. Those efforts were done to create stability in the states that are potentially targeted by terrorism group or being home for terrorism group. Those efforts show us the commitment of several actors in combating terrorist group.

Nowadays, international society faces new dangerous terrorism issue which is the rise of Islamic State (IS) as reemergence of Al-Qaeda and was becoming Al-Qaeda branch until they were separated and IS being independent. We did not expect United States invasion to Iraq and the result of civil war in Syria during Arab Spring produced new revolution of strong terrorism networking around the world and made Iraq become basecamp of terrorism group to practice and expand their territory by recruiting foreign fighters around the globe. The rise of IS warned us about their intention to rebuild Caliphate that fought for Syria Law and brought back the golden age of Islam. On

the other word, IS wants the real Islamic state and really hates current state system. This intention led IS to expand its networking through violence way as well as spreading fear globally to threaten world peace and world security. The fact is, IS was able to create new history of newly dangerous terrorist organisation in the world targetting Iraq and Syria as a homeland. IS became a real threat for international society same as Al-Qaeda in the past, even worst. Furthermore, this problem is already put by United Nations on the priority agenda and warns all states to fight this terrorist organisation. One of the strong statements stated by the United Nations is about IS position as one of the most dangerous terrorist organisations for global society as well as the statement of condemning every single party in helping this terrorist group in form of financial assistance or sending foreign fighters. This matter can be found at resolution 2199 of United Nations Security Council in 2015 that stated:

"Noting with concern, the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat" (Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2199, 2015).

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2170 on 2014 stated: "Condemns any engagement in direct or indirect trade involving ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reiterates that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) ('the Committee') and may lead to further listings by the Committee" (Security Council, 2014).

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 on 2014 stated: "Expressing concern over the establishment of international terrorist network, the Council underscored the particular and urgent need to prevent the travel and support for foreign terrorist fighters associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL), Al-Nusra Front (ANL), and other affiliates or splinter groups of Al-Qaida" (Security Council, 2014).

These resolutions above must be adopted by all United Nations member states since United Nations Security Council is a "standing committee" which in every resolution should be accepted by all member states. On the other hand, all resolutions are "legally binding" based on the theory of United Nations Security as a place to coordinate all international responses towards global threat.

As country that is really sensitive to security issue, United States strongly stated war on terrorism and took an important role in tackling IS through initiating the international coalition establishment with 60 countries as well as the involvement of European Union, Arab League and NATO well known as US Led-Coalition in order to keep Iraq and Syria stable by combating IS. This international coalition is formed based on collective interest in order to fight terrorism syndicate globally based on security interest especially in Iraq and Syria and for international level as a whole.

The interest is clear to maintain the security globally because of the rise of IS started by keeping Iraq and Syria stable since the threat is not only focused on Iraq and Syria, but for all states as a whole, especially for those countries that possibly become the next target. Another interest is to prevent their citizens from joining this terrorist organization as foreign terrorist fighters in Iraq and Syria under IS commander. Those reasons became the background of international coalition to cooperate hand in hand to demolish IS globally especially in Iraq and Syria through US Led Coalition. National interest force state is to respond to international problem which basically became the core of global security that goes to national security in combating terrorist group such as IS. This matter makes every state need to maintain national security in order to keep the security by joining international coalition based on mutual benefit in maintaining security globally as an implementation of collective security.

Collective security is the theory about global security problem that needs collective action for responding to it. On the other word, collective security is about universal responsibility of responding to security problem globally. The form of collective security is very diverse. One of them is security coalition where states are united in one coalition in order to respond to specific external problem such as the establishment of US Led-Coalition to stabilize Iraq and Syria by combating IS. Collective security can be explained through military power merging into cooperation of several states in order to face security threat globally.

Based on this theory, creating international coalition such as US Led-Coalition might be the solution to deal with current complex problem in Iraq and Syria caused by IS. This international coalition establishment is one of the collective security implementations for temporary period until the goal can be achieved as a strong reason of creating this international coalition. Collective security concept will be used in this research to analyze the interest of several important actors of US Led-Coalition in order to stabilize Iraq and Syria security as well as the effort to keep Iraq and Syria stable through the implementation of collective security theory as a basic reason to involve in keeping Iraq and Syria stable.

International regime theory shall be considered to be used in this research in order to support further explanation of international coalition effort to unite global power in keeping Iraq and Syria stable by combating IS through US Led-Coalition. This second concept will explain international coalition as a starting point

for all states to cooperate based on the idea of collective security under the name of international system in order to respond to global phenomenon through the establishment of international coalition such as US Led-Coalition. In security issue, we acknowledge two kinds of issues which are traditional security and non-traditional security. The difference of these matters already appeared since the end of Cold War in 1990s. We see the traditional security approach tending to go for realism tradition and neorealism tradition that is specifically in line with the anarchy situation of world nowadays and indirectly has a connection with the issue of military capability improvement of state for security purpose in sovereignty. But on the other hand, non-traditional security also took massive development during globalization era in the beginning of 1990's, which is trying to reach same level of state role in focusing on military aspect by introducing other non-military aspects such as economic, health, environment as well as human rights issue. As time is running, international issue orientation has changed in this globalization era. But state still has to deal with traditional security issue that could force state to keep focusing on security defense of sovereignty from external threat that possibly distracts domestic stability of particular state. Even though in reality, non-traditional security issue was able to get equal position as traditional security issue, but the validity of special attention toward traditional security issue cannot be left behind since the threat of traditional threat still appears in this era. We can say the traditional threat has become one of the security dilemmas nowadays such as IS in Iraq and Syria.

At the end, terrorism issue in Middle East especially for IS case study in Iraq and Syria is important for international relations students due to the urgency of this transnational crime involving law enforcement to control every single state in giving such an impact globally and massively. United Nations as an international organisation noted that the IS threat needs states assistance because the nature of transnational crime is involving more than one state at one moment and creating dangerous impact massively. This threat is not only about the effort of IS to take control of Iraq and Syria, but also in process of spreading radicalism around the world through ideology in form of foreign terrorist fighters coming from all states around the globe.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Iraq and Syria have been plagued by instability especially since the Islamic States (IS) rising in 2013. Iraq and Syria faced the same problem in order to fight IS during sectarian violence as well as instability from political aspect for several years. The rising of IS by expanding the threat toward international security especially in Iraq and Syria needs collective response immediately. Because the situation in Iraq and Syria has serious implications for its neighbours and for non-regional actors, IS has slowly become the best funded and most militarily capable terrorist group in the world. IS has been slowly extending its zone of control over Iraq and Syria while international community has tried to counter them. The increasing of military and nonmilitary supports around the world to fight IS seem to show the effort of fighting IS and the way to keep Iraq and Syria stability still ongoing. The rise of IS took place in Iraq before Syrian conflict appeared under the name of Tanzhimu ad-Daulah al-Islamiyah fi al-Iraq. This group merged with majority Sunni group in Mosul after United States invasion of Iraq in 2013. In the time of Syrian conflict between Assad and opposition group with majority Sunni, IS helped them by joining war and taking control of some regions in Syria. As a result, IS were being able to control Iraq and Syria at the same time under the new name of Tanzhimu ad-Daulah al-Islamiyah fi al-Iraq wa asy-Syam (Stern & Berger, 2015). IS was established by Abu Mushab az-Zarqawi who was operating in Iraq since 2004 after United States invasion. His career started by leading Al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) and his ambition to be a leader led him to separate from Al-Qaeda and declare his independence through the establishment of IS until the next power went to Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi who was trying to expand his power into Syria by merging with Al-Nusra Front after Civil War in Syria during Arab Spring. Under al-Baghdadi leadership, he was being able to collect 800 until 1000 fighters in very short time after United States sending its troops back home in 2011 (Stern & Berger, 2015). The situation was getting worst in Iraq after the political transition into Prime Minister al-Maliki which created huge gap between Shia and Sunni since al-Maliki preferred Shia and used to marginalize Sunni. More than 100,000 army with Sunni majority were fired from system and they were being jobless as well as feeling disappointed. Most of them preferred to join IS in order to take a revenge from al-Maliki. IS in Syria was started by al-Baghdadi by coordinating with Jabhat al-Nusra who was leading al-Nusra Front. As time was running, their relation was not going well since Jabhat al-Nusra preferred to choose Al-Qaeda rather than IS. This problem made al-Baghdadi declare himself as a Caliph under the name of IS and separated from Al-Qaeda (Oktarino, 2015). Al-Baghdadi tried to expand his power by recruiting plenty of foreign fighters around the globe. In a very short time, he was able to take control of important region in both Iraq and Syria.

The rise of IS in expanding territory as well as spreading fear around the globe created unstable condition in Iraq and Syria. This situation is not only about Iraq's and Syria's stability

but heading to neighboring country and affects international security as a whole. Responding to this situation, United States as a country that really concerns about terrorism initiated to establish international coalition in cooperating with 60 states including NATO, Arab League and European Union namely US Led-Coalition. This coalition aims to keep Iraq and Syria stable by combating IS in both Iraq and Syria through military operation, capacity building and training as well as humanitarian assistances (McInnis, 2015).

This coalition started based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 2170 under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter. Secondly, through NATO summit in Brussels to cooperate hand in hand in combating IS. Thirdly, through Arab League meeting by recommending to take action in combating IS. Fourthly, through agreement of ten Arab countries that support action against IS such as Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

US Led-Coalition contribution:

- United States, F-22 Raptor and F-18 Super Hornet Jets as well as drones and missiles to help Iraq and Kurdistan. United States is also sending 1,600 until 4,850 troops to Iraq in order to train Iraqi Army and Kurdistan Army as well as giving humanitarian assistance to civilians;
- United Kingdom provided 6 RAF Tornados from Cyprus to attack IS in Iraq as well as sent troops to Iraq for attacking oil base occupied by IS. United Kingdom also gave weapon assistance to Kurdish as well as humanitarian assistance to Yazidi in Sinjar Mountain through C-130;
- Saudi Arabia sent 305 aircrafts into Syria as well as trained Free Syrian Army;
- United Arab Emirates sent 201 combat aircrafts in Syria along with Dubai as well as trained Free Syrian Army in Syria. United Arab Emirates and Qatar also became center point for US Led-Coalition for attacking IS;
- Jordan sent 85 aircrafts into Syria as well as had important role in killing Zarqawi;
- Qatar sent 18 units aircraft to attack Syria along with United Arab Emirates to attack IS;
- Bahrain supports US Led-Coalition by sending army to train Free Syrian Army as well as sent military facilities;
- Iraq allowed US Led-Coalition to attack IS and tried to strengthen the Iraqi army;
- Turkey gave 1.5 million humanitarian assistance toward Northern Iraq as well as built refugees camp for 20,000 civilians. Turkey also contributed to give training to Kurdish Peshmerga;
- Germany sent 40 experts to train Kurdish as well as weapon assistance. Germany also sent 16,000 attack troops, hundreds of anti-tank weapons and helmets. Germany provided military hospital to handle injuries of army during attacking IS;
- France sent 75o personnels through 2 jets and 59 cargo to Iraq;
- Canada sent 70 operational army to train Kurdish in Northern areas as well as provided 5 to 8 CF-18 fighter aircraft. Canada also gave $10 million non-military and $5 million humanitarian;
- Australia gave airstrike through 8 units of F/A-18 Hornet jet fighters and 2 jets as well as 600 troops to train local troops;
- Italy sent ammunitions and military equipments to help Iraq and Syria especially Kurdish troops. Italy also gave $1.5 million for weapon, rocket, and humanitarian assistance;
- Czech Republic provided eko 500 ton ammunition for Iraqi Army as well as 8 million weapons and 10 million AK-47, 8 million weapons, 5,000 grenades; 1 million humanitarian assistance;
- Netherlands sent 6 units fighter jets F-16 to Iraq, 130 military expertise to support Iraqi and Kurdish, 1,000 helmets and 1,000 bullets. Netherlands also contributed about 4.5 million for humanitarian assistance;
- Estonia sent machine weapon and hercules to Iraq as well as $60,000 for homeless victims;
- Hungary sent 7 million bullets as well as 15 types of ammunitions including 4.1 million M43 with AK-4 type to help Kurdish in Iraq;
- Belgium sent 6 units F-16 jets and some cargo C-130 as well as 120 supporting staffs including 8 pilots;
- Albania sent 22 million weapons AK47, 15,000 grenades and 32,000 troops to help Kurdish troops;
- Israel gave assistance through intelligence;
- Denmark sent 7 unit fighter jets F-16, 4 units operational plane as well as supporting staffs for 12 months. Denmark also sent military advisors to train Kurdish troops in Northern Iraq;
- Greece sent humanitarian assistance as well as sent ammunitions to support Kurdish troops;
- Georgia sent humanitarian assistances;
- Romania sent logistic assistances and operational assistances;
- Poland supports US Led-Coalition but did not involve in attacking IS;
- Hungary sent 7 million ammunitions and bullets as well as 60,000 package assistance to Christian in Irbil;
- Norwegia sent 40,000 blankets, 10,000 kitchen sets and

18,000 tarpaulins for UNESCO. Norwegia also sent 20 army to train Iraqi Troops;

- New Zealand gave 800,000 for Iraq and Syria. New Zealand also sent 143 military personnels to train Iraqi Security Army as well as $500,000 for refugees through UNHCR;
- Slovakia gave 15,000 for Kurdish Army di Iraq;
- Luxembourg sent donation through United Nations;
- Sweden sent 10 million humanitarian assistance for Iraq as well as refugees camp for Iraq and Syria civilians;
- Kuwait sent 6 million for Iraq;
- Switzerland sent 6 million for Iraq;
- Japan sent 6 million for Iraq;
- Austria sent 0.8 million for Iraq;
- Republic of Korea sent 600,000 for Iraq and Syria;
- Ireland sent 1 million for Iraq and Syria;
- Spain sent 400,000 for Iraq and Syria;
- Croatia sent weapons and military equipments to support Kurdish;
- Portugal in corporate with Spain sent 300 advisers to train Iraqi Army as well as Kurdish Peshmerga Army in South Iraq;

Moreover another participation based on supporting statement to US Led-Coalition such as: Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Kosovo, Oman, Singapore, Taiwan, Andorra, Bosnia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Tunisia and Ukraine including Arab League, NATO and European Union through 15 million commission for humanitarian assistance. European Union also gave 17 million Euro toward Kurdish (HAARETZ, 2017).

METHODOLOGY

Research type of this research is qualitative descriptive type. This research method will explain about the role of US Led-Coalition in keeping Iraq and Syria stable in cooperating with 60 states as well as European Union, Arab League, and NATO. This method will help author to explain the role of US Led-Coalition in combating IS which created instability in both Iraq and Syria. Author also will analyze the interest of several important actors of US Led-Coalition into Iraq and Syria security stability as well as the role of US Led-Coalition in creating and keeping Iraq and Syria stable. During this research, author used library research method to collect the data. Library research is a method to collect the data from several literatures such as books, journals, documents, newspapers, sites, academic papers, or any reports related to problem. Data that will be used in this research are secondary data. Secondary data are data from several literatures that are related to this research object. That data will be received from any sources such as books, journals, newspapers, news portal, official sites and academic papers related to the object. This research used qualitative method and descriptive analytic system to explain "the role of US Led-Coalition in keeping Iraq and Syria stable".

RESULTS

The Interest of several important actors in US Led-Coalition into Iraq and Syria Security Stability

United States

United States reminds of 9/11 tragedy that became the historical background of United States to combat IS based on security interest of this state after getting report from Foreign Affairs Ministry stating there are dozens of Americans joining IS and probably the number keeps increasing. Another interest of United States is to maintain the hegemony in Middle East especially in Iraq as well as in Syria by negotiating Assad transition into democratic way to unite Syria since Assad failed to maintain Syria's stability since Syria Civil War during Arab Spring. In Iraq, United States always supported al-Maliki to combat IS who has occupied important base of oil in Iraq. United States also has economic interest in Iraq related to natural resources (oil and gas) and it is important for United States to keep Iraq and Syria stable in order to achieve its goals (Azhar, 2015).

United Kingdom

United Kingdom has always been targeted by terrorist group through suicide bombing in the past. Iraq and Syria instability disturbed United Kingdom's national security related to refugees issue coming from Iraq and Syria then heading to United Kingdom. Under the security interest, United Kingdom joined US Led-Coalition to create stability in both Iraq and Syria. United Kingdom also has political interest by negotiating Assad transition through supporting Free Syrian Army and bringing democracy value to Syria along with United States and France in order to maintain West hegemony in Middle East since Syria stability can not be achieved if Assad still holds his power in Syria and will be hard for West to spread the hegemony in Syria. In Iraq, United Kingdom has economic interest in terms of natural resources (oil and gas). This is important for United Kingdom to keep Iraq stable by taking back oil base occupied by IS into government to achieve its goal.

France

France concerns about Iraq's and Syria's stability since IS impact goes to neighboring countries and increases the refugees crisis issue to Europe especially France as one of the refugees destinations after leaving Iraq and Syria. This reason shall be considered by France through joining US Led-Coalition based

on national security interest of France. Political interest of France goes to Assad transition since Assad did not pro to West countries especially when Assad had rejected France's request to cooperate with gas market. By toppling down Assad in cooperating with Free Syrian Army and replacing him with the new one, France believes the relation between France and Syria will be better as well as natural resources agreement would be easy to begin since France doesn't want to dependent to Russian Federation anymore. As a closest alliance of United States and United Kingdom, maintaining west hegemony in Middle East is still there. By keeping Iraq and Syria stable, France will achieve its interest in both Iraq and Syria as well as United States and United Kingdom interest.

Turkey

Turkey needs to deal with refugees since Iraq's and Syria's stability gave impact on Turkey as the closest neighbor of Iraq and Syria. IS attacks through Turkey in the border crossing of Syria and Turkey led instability getting worst. This situation threatened Turkey national security and through US Led Coalition, Turkey tried to keep stability in both Iraq and Syria to end the conflict and chaos. Other interest is based on political interest of Turkey to support opposition group in Syria in order to topple down Assad regime since Assad did not pro toward Sunni and conflict in Syria created by Assad which led Syria into instability situation and affected neighboring countries especially Turkey. Turkey also has economic interest in Iraq since Turkey and Iraq have good bilateral relations in energy and investment agreement. By helping Iraq to combat IS and taking back oil base from them, it will give benefit to Turkey as well in continuing its energy partnership with Iraq.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has to deal with instability of Iraq and Syria created by IS. As one of the countries that are being targeted for foreign fighters recruitment, IS has recruited thousands of Saudi Arabians to join IS and this situation threatened Gulf States' security especially Saudi Arabia. Instability of Iraq and Syria also gave impact on Saudi Arabia by showing its hegemony in Middle East. Beside security interest, Saudi Arabia also has political interest by pursuing hegemony against Iran which is really close to Assad. This condition automatically threatened Saudi Arabia power in Middle East. By joining US Led-Coalition, beside combating IS, Saudi Arabia also wants to topple down Assad by supporting opposition group.

The Role of US Led-Coalition in Creating and Keeping Iraq and Syria Stability

The role of US Led-Coalition in creating and keeping Iraq and Syria stability through military approach is not really giving good result. Attacking IS with air strikes makes them become stronger and get plenty of foreign fighters across the globe. IS power in increasing chaos and conflict created worst instability in both Iraq and Syria. IS succeeded in weakening Iraq and Syria government. Even though US Led-Coalition was backing up local army, it seems like IS still succeeds to expand their territory. Instability also supported by several interests of US Led-Coalition members will always create bad situation since domestic situations in both Iraq and Syria are not stable at very first time. Other interest among US Led-Coalition important actors led this coalition to not being focused on keeping Iraq and Syria stable by combating IS but this coalition prefers to topple down Assad regime. In other words, US Led-Coalition has same enemy with IS and this situation gives benefit to IS. The result is, IS has become stronger and stability can not be achieved since US Led-Coalition and Free Syrian Army focus on attacking Assad regime while Assad regime focuses on attacking opposition side and no one would ever focus on IS. The role of US Led-Coalition in keeping Iraq and Syria stable through military approach was ending not so good at all since civilians also became victim of airstrikes. This situation is absolutely disturbing the stability in both Iraq and Syria since US Led-Coalition is not being able to accomplish their mission to keep Iraq and Syria stable through war on IS while the fact is IS has succeeded in expanding their territory in both Iraq and Syria.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The strength of this research is the combination between international relations theory and the international issue which created deep analysis about role of international coalition as an implementation of collective action to respond to global phenomenon. The theory and concept of this research are relevant with the issue in order to explain the result of research. Practical level of this research will determine the evaluation of international coalition based on its role in keeping Iraq and Syria stable through military approach. Limitation for further research shall be considered into specific actors as well as specific contribution. The direction of this research shall be comprehensive in specific interest mapping among actors which give such a big influence towards international coalition commitment.

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or Islamic State of Iraq and al Sham (ISIS) or today known as Islamic State (IS) is a dangerous terrorist organization established by willingness to build Islamic State based on Sharia Law and against current law. After separated from Al-Qaeda, IS got independent in order to spread fear across the globe to invite sympathizers to

involve in war against West. The existence of IS in Iraq and Syria comes to the issue of expansion for further region across neighboring countries. This situation not only affects Iraq's and Syria's stability but also creates instability for global security as a whole.

In order to stabilize Iraq and Syria through demolishing IS, US Led-Coalition as international coalition has contributed since 2014 through giving air strikes in order to weaken IS power in both Iraq and Syria. Furthermore, US Led-Coalition gave training to local army of Iraq and Syria such as Iraqi National Army, Kurdish Peshmerga and Free Syrian Army. Collective military approach was initiated by US Led-Coalition to take back important region occupied by IS. Interest of important actors in US Led-Coalition consists of security interest in countering terrorism, political interest in increasing hegemony by weakening Assad regime and economic interest in order to get access of natural resources in both Iraq and Syria especially oil and gas. The role of US Led-Coalition in keeping Iraq and Syria stable is far from success since military approach initiated by this coalition made IS become offensive to gain more supporters across the globe through social media propaganda as well as try to expand the territory massively and the stability of Iraq and Syria can not be achieved since IS has become stronger. The stability of Iraq and Syria is getting worst since the victims always increased because of the war between IS and US Led-Coalition through military approach.

Lastly is about interest issue among US Led-Coalition members which created unfocused situation whether US Led-Coalition wants to combat IS or wants to topple down Assad regime. This condition gave benefit to IS since US Led-Coalition had same enemy as IS, Assad regime. As a result, the role of US Led-Coalition in creating and keeping Iraq and Syria stability by combating IS gave no result.

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