Russia mobilized and transported forces and equipment to Syria under the guise of military exercises. The link between Russia’s arrival at the naval base at Tartus and its military exercises in the Eastern Mediterranean are clear, and the proximity in time of Russia’s deployment into Syria and its Center 2015 operation. On September 8, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev said Moscow was prepared to establish airbases in the former Soviet countries making up the Russia-led Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) alliance. On September 19, President Vladimir Putin signed a decree calling for Russia’s foreign and defense ministries to conduct negotiations with Minsk to establish a Russian air base in Belarus. Two new ground force bases are in development near Russia’s border with government-controlled northeastern Ukraine, suggesting that Russia will maintain its aggressive military posture toward Ukraine in the coming years. Russia’s activities in Syria appear to be part of a larger strategy aimed at bolstering its security, political and economic interests from the eastern Mediterranean to Central Asia.

ISIS pursued its regional and global objectives through multiple large-scale attacks during its Ramadan campaign from June 5 to July 5 despite continued losses in its core terrain in Iraq and Syria. ISIS surged activity during the last week of Ramadan, including attacks in Istanbul, Baghdad, Dhaka, and across Saudi Arabia. ISIS has expanded its global reach since its Ramadan campaign last year, which was the last time it executed a global wave of attacks of similar magnitude. ISIS-linked arrests in Tunisia, Kuwait, Iran, and India over Ramadan highlight the group’s growing support network and capabilities outside of its wilayats. ISIS also continued efforts to expand the borders of its caliphate to the edges of the non-Muslim world through increased activity in South and Southeast Asia. It received pledges of allegiance from groups in the Philippines on June 21 and carried out its first complex attack in Bangladesh on July 1. ISIS will likely declare wilayats in both countries in the short term. ISIS executed its strategy of destabilizing regional power centers that threaten its core terrain through coordinated attacks in Turkey on June 28 and Saudi Arabia on July 4. It also inspired attacks in the western world, including an unprecedented mass casualty attack in Orlando, Florida on June 12 and a stabbing outside Paris, France on June 13. ISIS will continue pursuing attacks against the western world in order to destabilize the West and incite a global apocalyptic war. These lines of effort are separate from its objective to retain territorial control in Iraq and Syria, and ISIS will continue expanding globally unless also contained outside of its core terrain.