### PARTIAL ASSESSMENT OF ISIS’S RAMADAN CAMPAIGNS*

#### ISIS Ramadan Campaign Successes
(key events in the 3 weeks before Ramadan and throughout the holy month)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ramadan Dates</th>
<th>Effects</th>
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</table>
| 2012 | Jul 19 - Aug 18 | • Demonstrated the inability of the Iraqi Security Forces to protect Iraq.  
• Induced Iraqi Government to violently suppress an ongoing protest movement among Iraqi Sunni.  
• Regenerated the AQI/ISI fighting force through a series of prison breaks.  
• Degraded Iraqi Security Forces, thereby setting conditions for AQI/ISI to resurge. |
| 2013 | Jul 8 - Aug 7 | • Further degraded the Iraqi Security Forces.  
• Intimidated and punished local populations of Iraqi Sunni.  
• Set conditions to seize control of physical terrain in Iraq. |
| 2014 | Jun 28 - Jul 28 | • Established the ISIS Caliphate and began its expansion.  
• Psychologically intimidated opponents in Iraq and Syria in order to sustain its military momentum.  
• Demonstrated to supporters that ISIS is an organization with global objectives.  
• Drove anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe that fueled radicalization and polarization. |

#### Strategic Inflections
- **2013**: Jul 29: ISIS Spokesman Abu Muhammad al-Adnani announced “Soldier’s Harvest” in Iraq
- **2014**: Jun 29: Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi declared the establishment of the ISIS Caliphate

### Major Attacks in New Countries
- **2014**: May 24: Shooting at Jewish Museum of Belgium

#### Relevant ISW Publications:
- “Al-Qaeda in Iraq Resurgent,” September 2013
- “AQI’s ‘Soldiers’ Harvest’ Campaign,” October 2013
### 2015 RAMADAN DATES  
**JUN 17**  
**JUL 17**

#### Major Attacks in New Countries
- Jun 26: SVEST at Shi’a mosque in Kuwait

#### Other Major Attacks
- Jun 26: Tunisia: Complex attack against Westerners at a beach resort in Tunisia
- Jun 26: Decapitation and truck attack in Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, France
- Jun 25-26: Complex attacks on Kobani, Syria

#### Effects
- Targeted Shi’a worshippers in stable countries to drive polarization across the Muslim world.
- Drove anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe that fueled radicalization and polarization.
- Intimidated U.S.-Led Coalition and Kurds in Syria by demonstrating ability to attack behind frontlines.

### Relevant ISW Publications:

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### 2016 RAMADAN DATES  
**JUN 5**  
**JUL 5**

#### Major Attacks in New Countries
- Jun 28: Grenade attack on a bar in Malaysia

#### Other Major Attacks:
- Jul 1-2: Complex attack on a café in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Jun 12: Mass shooting targeting a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida
- Jun 28: Complex attack on Ataturk Airport in Turkey
- Jul 4: Four SVEST attacks in three locations in Saudi Arabia
- Jul 3: Major SVBIED targeting civilians in Karrada, Baghdad

#### Effects
- Expanded ISIS global attacks to offset losses in Iraq and Syria and maintain image as the predominant terrorist group.
- Attacked regional power centers to challenge them for leadership of the Muslim world.
- Punish Western nations for participating in the U.S.-Led Coalition.
- Provoked sectarianism among civilians in core terrain in order to bolster its resilience against anti-ISIS operations.

### Relevant ISW Publications:
- “ISIS Forecast: Ramadan 2016,” May 2016
- “ISIS’s Regional Campaign: Ramadan 2016,” July 2016
### ISIS Ramadan Campaign Successes

( key events in the 3 weeks before Ramadan and throughout the holy month )

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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 26 - Jun 24</td>
<td>• Jun 7: Complex attacks in Tehran, Iran</td>
<td>• May 23-27: Seizure of Marawi, Philippines</td>
<td>• Drove anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe that fueled radicalization and polarization.</td>
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<td>• Jun 3: Vehicular ramming and stabbing attack on London Bridge</td>
<td>• May 22: SVEST attack targeting concert in Manchester, Britain</td>
<td>• Expanded the caliphate abroad in order to decrease the reliance on terrain in Iraq and Syria to legitimize the Caliphate.</td>
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<td>• Jun 23: SVEST attack targeting concert in Manchester, Britain</td>
<td>• Vehicular ramming and stabbing attack on London Bridge</td>
<td>• Punished Iran for its anti-ISIS operations.</td>
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<td>• May 22: SVEST attack targeting concert in Manchester, Britain</td>
<td>• Drove sectarianism in the Middle East.</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>May 15 - Jun 14</td>
<td>• May 13-14 Coordinated attacks on churches in Indonesia</td>
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<td>• Expanded ISIS global attacks to offset losses in Iraq and Syria and maintain image as the predominant terrorist group.</td>
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<td>• May 14: Coordinated attacks on churches in Indonesia</td>
<td>• Targeted Christian (minority) churches in order to drive global anti-Muslim sentiment and polarization in the West.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*This chart does not assess attacks that ISIS attempted and failed to conduct as part of its Ramadan campaigns*