

## Analyzing Foreign Policy: the Dynamics of U.S., Türkiye, and Israel's Engagement in Syria

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### ABSTRACT

This paper examines the foreign policy strategies and motivations of the United States, Turkey, and Israel in relation to Syria, providing a nuanced comprehension of the intricate geopolitical landscape. The research employs a qualitative-descriptive methodology to analyze the strategic objectives and actions of these nations, relying on secondary data from scholastic articles and reports. The analysis encompasses the Syrian conflict from 2011 to the present, emphasizing critical variables including national security interests, geopolitical ambitions, and humanitarian considerations. Significant implications for international relations and regional stability are revealed by the findings, which indicate that policy objectives are distinct yet overlapping.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The geopolitical landscape of Syria has been molded by a complex web of regional and international interests, resulting in a prolonged and devastating conflict. Due to its strategic location in the Middle East, Syria serves as the central point for regional and global power conflicts. The nation is geographically next to Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and Iraq, which establishes it as a significant participant in regional interactions. Syria's geopolitical situation is complicated by its ethnic and religious variety, with a largely Arab population, a sizable Kurdish sector, and other major minority groups (Martin, 2023).

In 2011, tensions in Syria were sparked by massive protests against the authoritarian leadership of President Bashar al-Assad. This led to a brutal crackdown by the regime, which later escalated into a civil war. Opposition forces, consisting of various rebel groups and factions, have struggled to present a united front, allowing the regime to maintain control over key areas. In addition, the emergence of extremist groups, particularly the Islamic State (ISIS), has further complicated the conflict and attracted international intervention (Cemgil, 2019).

Daoudy (2020) stated that the conflict in Syria has triggered the participation of various regional and international entities, reinforcing its importance from a geopolitical point of view. As one of the biggest backers of the Assad regime, Iran provides military aid as well as financial support. In turn, Russia has also affirmed its support for the Syrian government, engaging militarily since 2015 to solidify the regime's position. Meanwhile, Turkey, with its main focus on reducing Kurdish influence in the region around its borders, provides support to the belligerents and pursues its strategic interests. In the midst of the conflict in Syria, the United States and several European countries play a significant role in supporting groups opposed to the current regime in Syria and engaging in counter-terrorism initiatives targeting ISIS. The presence of international actors with diverse and often conflicting interests has created a complicated geopolitical landscape, where proxy conflicts and competing interests exacerbate the situation of violence and instability in Syria.

Presently, the Assad regime has successfully regained authority over the majority of Syria, with the assistance of Russia and Iran, including crucial urban regions. Nevertheless, multiple opposition and radical elements continue to operate aggressively, so contributing to the protraction of the conflict (Phillips, 2016). The humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate, with millions of people displaced both inside and outside the country, fueling tensions in neighboring countries and causing deep suffering. On the other hand, rebuilding efforts are faced with a number of political and economic obstacles that hinder the national recovery process.

The ongoing confrontation in Syria is caused by a geopolitical environment characterized by complex international and regional interests. Syria, with its strategic location and diversity of ethnicities and beliefs, has become a pivotal point in geopolitics. The country's civil war, which began with anti-President Bashar al-Assad demonstrations in 2011, has expanded with the

involvement of countries such as Iran, Russia, Turkey, the United States, and other European powers, turning the region into a center of proxy conflicts and competing geopolitical agendas.

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the policy approaches of the United States, Turkey, and Israel towards Syria. It aims to offer a detailed comprehension of the strategies and reasoning behind these policies. This research aims to expand the analysis in foreign policy studies by incorporating components from international relations and diverse regional dynamics, thus introducing more comprehensive and complex features.

The objective of this study is to analyze and contrast the strategic goals and measures implemented by the United States, Turkey, and Israel in Syria, with a focus on determining their compatibility or contradictions. It also aims to examine the broader influence of their participation on regional stability and the dynamics of international relations. This study aims to identify patterns and trends in their policies, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of current geopolitical agendas in areas of conflict. The situation in Syria is deteriorating as the Assad regime is reclaiming control over significant urban areas. However, the opposition and extremist factions persist in resisting, perpetuating the ongoing cycle of carnage. Therefore, this study is extremely pertinent and pressing, offering novel perspectives on a conflict that continues to be a significant concern in global politics.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### ***National Interest***

National interest can be defined as 'what a state regards as a desirable goal' (Stolberg, 2007). National interest is a concept that refers to the primary interests of a state or nation. It encompasses various aspects of a state's life, including security, economy, politics, culture and the environment. The concept recognizes that states have certain needs, goals and priorities that must be defended and fought for the survival and well-being of the nation. Views on national interest vary depending on a country's historical, political and cultural context (Lebow, 2020). Hans Morgenthau's concept of national interest emphasizes the importance of power and national interests in global politics. According to him, states are the main actors in the international system and must act to protect and fight for their national interests. Morgenthau considers national interest as the main factor influencing foreign policy and sees it as a tool to achieve national security and survival.

### ***Decision Making Theory***

There are three models of decision-making theory offered by Graham Allison, namely the rational actor model, the organizational process model, and the bureaucratic political model.

#### ***(1) Rational actor model***

Allison calls it a classical approach that refers to the classical realism approach of Hans Morgenthau, Arnold Wolfers, Raymond Aron, Stanley Hoffman, Thomas Schelling, and others who underline the premise that the

state is a rational actor, in the sense that the state pursues gains and avoids losses.

There are four elements to consider in this model:

- First, goals or interests. It must first be identified what interests the actor (state) wants to achieve.
- Second, alternatives or choices. The policy options on the table must be examined to respond to a particular issue. It must be understood that every problem always generates multiple options for action.
- Third, the consequences of the policy. It must be understood what things might happen if a policy option is taken.
- Fourth, policy choices. In the last stage, it must be identified which policy choices were made by the actors, then postulate that these policy choices, however illogical, are the result of rational calculations.

*(2) Organizational process model*

This model treats foreign policy very rigidly and formalistically. That is, it only focuses on the workings of government institutions related to the policies taken. For example, if one examines Indonesia's foreign policy in the South China Sea, then the focus of analysis is the institutions related to the issue, such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, or the Ministry of Defense. So we only see what kind of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) adopted by these institutions.

*(3) Bureaucratic political model*

This model views foreign policy differently, as the product of a bargaining process between domestic actors. Each actor has its own interests and tries hard to fight for them on the political stage. When using this explanatory model, it should be able to reveal the dynamics of domestic politics, by looking at how these actors fight for their interests. The focus is not the competition or conflict between the actors, but how they work together to reach a compromise. This shows that foreign policy can be highly political, not reflecting national interests.

	<b>RATIONAL ACTORS</b>	<b>ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS</b>	<b>BUREAUCRATIC POLITICS</b>
<b>UNIT OF ANALYSIS</b>	Country	Government institutions	Domestic actors
<b>KEY VARIABLES</b>	National interest	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	Sectoral interests
<b>NATURE OF POLICY MAKING</b>	Rational	Formal	Politics

**Graham Allison's three decision-making models**

Source: Kusumawardhana, 2021

## METHODOLOGY

This paper uses a qualitative-descriptive research method to examine the defense diplomacy for capacity building conducted by the Philippines amid the competition between the two great powers of the United States and China in the Asia-Pacific region. The research is based on secondary data including scholarly articles, research papers, journals, reports, websites and reputable international information sources. The concepts of strategy, defense diplomacy and capacity building form the basis of how a country takes a stand in international relations for its national interests and existence. This research has significant implications in the effort to understand and analyze the Philippines' defense diplomacy strategy amidst the competition of two major world powers.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *US, Turkey and Israel's involvement in Syria*

The geopolitical condition of Syria has attracted the attention of several state actors, one of which is the United States. The United States' engagement in Syria and subsequent choice to withdraw are shaped by a multitude of factors, such as geopolitical objectives, changing dynamics of the conflict, and domestic considerations. In 2014, the United States intervened in Syria due to the emergence of the Islamic State (ISIS) and the threat it posed to the security of the area. The organization successfully seized significant territories in Syria and Iraq and declared the formation of an autonomous caliphate (Blanchard et al., 2022). The US-led coalition initiated airstrikes on IS targets in Syria and offered support to local rebel factions, such as the largely Kurdish Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), in response to the escalating danger.

According to Lesch (2019) geopolitics plays a decisive role in the United States' involvement in Syria. First, the main objective of the US is to counteract the influence of radical groups such as ISIS, which are considered a serious threat to its national security. Concerns over terrorist attacks in America and the potential radicalization of international fighters focus the attention of US policymakers. Then America seeks to reduce the dominance of Iran in the region, which is a key supporter of the Syrian regime. Through support for rebel and opposition groups, the US aims to dampen Iran's influence and curb its ambitions in the region. In addition, the United States is taking steps to support its allies in the region, including Turkey, and seeks to avoid destabilizing surrounding countries due to the conflict. Concerns over secondary impacts, such as the refugee crisis and the rise of extremism, have received serious attention from policymakers in the US (Lesch, 2019). As the conflict continued to develop, the United States began to review its level of engagement in Syria. As a result, priorities shifted, with the focus shifting to defeating IS and tackling terrorism. In October 2017, the SDF with support from the US recaptured Raqqa, which was declared the capital by the self-declared caliphate. As IS declines control of territory, the United States is considering reducing its military presence on Syrian soil. The move to withdraw from Syria is considered controversial. Several elements played a role in the decision. For starters, the US leadership under President Donald Trump announced its intention to cut military engagement at

the international level and prioritize domestic interests. This "America First" policy was an important factor in reducing the US military presence in Syria.

Another factor influencing the decision to withdraw is the complex and multifaceted nature of the conflict. The Syrian civil war involves multiple actors with conflicting interests, including the Syrian government, rebel groups, extremist organizations and regional powers. The United States found it difficult to develop a unified plan of action that met its national interests while managing a complex global conflict. The absence of well-defined objectives and the participation of many proxies made things even more difficult. Furthermore, the decision to withdraw by the US raises concerns about its impact on stability in the region and the possible re-emergence of extreme factions. Critics argue that a premature withdrawal could potentially create a leadership vacuum that could be exploited by various parties, including radical groups and surrounding countries (Sharp, 2010).

The decision to withdraw troops has been widely criticized at home and abroad. Many have argued that the United States should take responsibility for supporting stabilization efforts, advancing political solutions, and avoiding increased human suffering. Others have expressed concern over the abandonment of American allies, particularly the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) which have played a key role in the fight against ISIS. Questions about the United States' long-term commitment to the region and trust as a partner have been raised as a result of the withdrawal (Sorenson, 2013).

### *Türkiye's involvement*

Turkey's presence in Syria is multifaceted and fueled by a combination of security issues, geopolitical interests, and domestic considerations. The Turkish government has been proactive in taking part in the Syrian conflict through actions such as military operations, supporting rebel groups, and confronting its national security challenges. According to Ilgıt (2013), this presence can be traced back to the early stages of the conflict in 2011. In the initial phase, Turkey opted for a strategy of supporting opposition forces by providing sanctuary to Syrian refugees and hosting the Syrian National Coalition, a major political opposition group. However, as the conflict escalated, Türkiye became increasingly concerned about the rise of Kurdish groups, particularly the Democratic Union Party (PYD) and its armed wing, the People's Protection Units (YPG), which have historical links to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which is a designated terrorist organization in Türkiye.

One of Turkey's main motivations in Syria is to counter the perceived threat posed by Kurdish groups along its borders. It views the PYD/YPG as an extension of the PKK and fears that the establishment of an autonomous Kurdish region in Syria could strengthen the Kurdish separatist movement within its own borders. Referring to Hale (2020), Turkey has engaged in military operations in Syria to address these concerns, such as Operation Euphrates Shield in 2016 and Operation Olive Branch in 2018, with the aim of pushing back Kurdish forces and establishing a buffer zone along its border.

Another important factor driving Turkey's involvement in Syria is its desire to prevent the emergence of a Kurdish-controlled corridor stretching from Iraq to

the Mediterranean Sea. This corridor, commonly referred to as the "Kurdish belt" or "Rojava", would have strategic implications for Türkiye, potentially giving Kurdish groups a contiguous sphere of influence and disrupting Türkiye's regional power dynamics. Türkiye has vocally opposed any form of Kurdish self-rule in Syria and has sought to assert its influence in northern Syria through military operations and support for Syrian rebel groups (Özkan, 2019).

Turkey's geopolitical influence over Syria stems from the larger interests it holds in the region. As one of the key regional players, Turkey seeks to control and shape the resolution of the Syrian conflict to benefit its position. It has taken steps by providing support to rebel groups and by expressing opposition to the Assad regime's policies. These actions are taken with the aim of reducing the power of the Syrian government which is an important ally of its regional opponents, including Iran and Russia. Türkiye has actively criticized the Assad regime's crackdown and supported initiatives to find a political solution that could end Bashar al-Assad's rule. The country is also deeply affected by the humanitarian impact of the Syrian conflict. Türkiye hosts millions of Syrian refugees, which poses severe economic, social and political pressures. The presence of these refugees, as well as the possibility of more arriving, has heightened security-related anxieties in Türkiye and reinforced its commitment to developing stability in northern Syria, as well as creating conditions that facilitate the safe return of Syrian refugees to their homeland.

Turkey's involvement in Syria has significant implications for regional dynamics and the Syrian conflict as a whole. The support of insurgent factions by military operations has increased the complexity and fragmentation of the conflict, with various entities pursuing non-aligned goals and fighting for influence. Türkiye's involvement, in this regard, has led to strained relations with other regional powers, particularly Iran and Russia, which support the Assad government. Turkey's presence in this arena has also raised concerns over human rights violations and the impact on civilians. Military offensives, particularly those targeting Kurdish areas, have led to mass displacement and civilian casualties, drawing condemnation from human rights organizations and the international community (Secen, 2020).

### *Israel's involvement*

Israel's presence in the Syrian situation is complex, characterized by security, strategic and regional considerations. While Israel has adopted a policy of non-interference in the Syrian conflict, it remains active in pursuing its security interests and responding to threats from its northern neighbors.

National security is the main reason for Israel to get involved in the situation in Syria. The crisis in Syria has presented a series of security challenges for Israel, with the presence of hostile entities, such as Iran and its proxy, Hezbollah, on its northern border. Iran's rising influence in the Syrian region is seen by Israel as a real threat. This is due to Iran's efforts to establish permanent military bases and flow advanced weapons to Hezbollah. From Israel's perspective, Hezbollah is considered a very serious security threat, given its extensive missile arsenal and long track record of conflict (Inbar, 2011). In

response to the threat it faces, Israel has carried out various airstrikes in the Syrian territory. The targets of these strikes are strategic Iranian positions, weapons shipments, and infrastructure used by Hezbollah. The main objective of these strikes is to minimize Iran's military capacity and prevent the delivery of advanced weapons to Hezbollah (Shalev, 2019). Israel also targeted Syrian air defense systems used to shoot down Israeli aircraft, in order to protect its own military assets.

Moreover, Israel's involvement in Syria is driven by its desire to maintain its qualitative military edge in the region. Israel has been wary of the transfer of advanced weapons systems, especially those that could threaten its air superiority or jeopardize its technological edge. This includes countering Iran's efforts to establish precision-guided missile production facilities in Syria, which could pose a direct threat to Israeli population centers. Israel's involvement in Syria also has strategic implications. It aims to prevent the consolidation of Iranian influence and the establishment of a land corridor from Iran to the Mediterranean (Jones & Markusen, 2018). Israel sees this as a threat to its regional power dynamics and a potential encirclement scenario. Therefore, proactive measures have been taken to disrupt and limit Iranian activities in Syria.

Israel has played an active role in providing humanitarian support to the Syrian population suffering from the conflict. Tens of thousands of injured Syrians have received medical treatment in Israeli health facilities, and the country has facilitated the distribution of aid and supplies to areas adjacent to its borders. These humanitarian actions are aimed at alleviating suffering and demonstrating a positive attitude towards Syrians, while securing Israel's strategic interest in keeping the region calm. Israel's military presence in Syria has an impact on the dynamics of the region. It can exacerbate tensions between Israel, Iran, Hezbollah and the Syrian government. The response of Iran and Hezbollah to these attacks often leads to border clashes (Marcus, 2018). These events underscore the possibility of a larger conflict and point to the need for careful management in the face of an escalating situation.

In addition, Israel's actions have raised concerns about international law and sovereignty. It has been argued by some that Israel's airstrikes against Syria constitute a violation of the country's sovereignty, causing damage to infrastructure and threatening national security. However, others argue that Israel's actions can be considered reasonable as a response to a real security threat and the right to self-defense. Israel's participation in the Syrian conflict raises the issue of its larger impact at the regional level. This situation has led to the breakdown and increased complexity of the conflict through the addition of new players and interests. The interaction of Israel's interests with those of other regional states such as Iran, Russia, Turkey and the United States has complicated geopolitical conditions in the area.

### ***Analysis of each country's foreign policy toward Syria***

#### ***US to Syria***

The discussion of the United States' approach in the context of international relations with Syria has dominated geopolitical discussions over the past few years. The crisis in Syria since 2011 has triggered far-reaching consequences, both



regionally and globally. As a superpower, the United States plays an important role in shaping its foreign policy strategy towards Syria. Initially, it should be noted that this approach has changed in line with the development of the situation. The United States has supported opposition groups opposed to the government of President Bashar al-Assad, providing them with aid (CSR, 2024). However, with the emergence of al-Qaeda-linked militant groups and the Islamic State (ISIS), the US strategy has changed to adapt to the new conditions.

Second, the main focus of the United States' diplomatic strategy in dealing with the situation in Syria lies in developing a political solution and advancing the peace process. The US government has actively sought to gain the support of the international community to end the war in Syria through diplomatic methods that involve all relevant parties, including the Assad government and opposition factions. Although the expected results have not been achieved in their entirety, the United States remains committed to the negotiation process taking place in both Geneva and Astana. Third, the United States has played a crucial role in providing humanitarian support to Syrians affected by the conflict. As a major donor, the United States has contributed significantly to humanitarian assistance, which includes food, healthcare, and education for millions of Syrian refugees (Waage & Huse, 2019). The aim of this support is to alleviate the misery faced by the Syrian people and reduce the burden on neighboring countries that accommodate millions of refugees.

Fourth, the United States' approach in its foreign policy towards Syria includes efforts to safeguard regional and global stability. The country views Syria as a risk factor to regional stability and potentially a fertile ground for the spread of extremism and terrorism. In response, the United States has launched a number of airstrikes against ISIS in Syria and worked with an international coalition to combat the terrorist group. The US has also provided support to moderate rebel groups in the fight against the Assad regime.

However, US foreign policy towards Syria has also faced some criticism. Some observers argue that US support for rebel groups has prolonged the conflict and worsened the humanitarian situation. Moreover, the US policy of focusing on overthrowing Assad has also been a source of tension with Russia and Iran, who are the regime's main supporters. According to Weiss and Ng (2019), in recent years, US foreign policy towards Syria has shifted. The US has announced the withdrawal of most of its troops from Syria and shifted its focus to eliminating the IS group. While the US remains committed to a political solution, there are doubts about the level of US involvement in the process in the future.

#### *Türkiye to Syria*

In recent years, Turkey's diplomatic actions regarding Syria have received widespread attention. Syria, as Turkey's neighbor, and the ongoing fighting in the country since 2011, have deeply affected Turkey's interests and national security. As a first step, Turkey's diplomatic strategy towards Syria includes providing assistance to rebel factions aiming to topple the government of President Bashar al-Assad (Gawwad & Mostafa, 2018). Turkey considers the

Assad government to be the main perpetrator of the violence and human rights violations taking place in Syria. In response, Türkiye provides political, logistical, and military support to various opposition groups in Syria, as well as facilitating temporary shelter for refugees from Syria.

Secondly, Türkiye's policy towards Syria is also linked to their national security issues. The ongoing conflict in Syria has caused the country to become a sanctuary for militant groups such as the PKK and YPG, which are considered terrorist organizations by Türkiye. Turkey has taken military action in the border region to counter the presence and expansion of these groups, including military operations in Afrin and sending troops to Idlib. Third, Turkey's foreign policy towards Syria also includes a humanitarian dimension. According to Batalla and Tolay (2018) Turkey has hosted millions of Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict, becoming the country with the largest number of refugees in the world. Turkey has provided humanitarian aid, shelter and access to basic services such as healthcare and education for Syrian refugees. However, the large number of refugees has also created a significant economic and social burden for Türkiye.

Fourth, Turkey's policy towards Syria also includes regional power and geopolitical dimensions. Turkey has tried to play an active role in shaping Syria's future and has been a key player in regional peace efforts and diplomacy. It has sought to influence political developments in Syria through participation in negotiations in Geneva and Astana, as well as through relations with other regional actors, such as Russia and Iran. Criticism and challenges have characterized Türkiye's policy towards Syria. Türkiye's military intervention in Syrian territory has been a source of controversy, raising tensions with regional and international parties. Moreover, Türkiye's attitude towards Kurdish groups in Syria, particularly the YPG, has worsened relations with the United States, which sees the YPG as a key ally in the fight against IS (Kösebalaban, 2020).

#### *Israel to Syria*

Israel, which borders Syria, holds important security and strategic interests in relation to the situation developing in Syria. First, the basis of Israel's foreign policy towards Syria is the principles of national security and protection from threats that could arise from surrounding countries. In recent decades, Syria has become a hub for militant groups such as Hezbollah, which are considered a significant threat to Israel's security. In retaliation, Israel has launched multiple airstrikes against militant outposts in Syria and damaged weapons shipments addressed to the group (Waage & Huse, 2019).

Second, the actions taken by Israel regarding Syria are linked to their strategic objectives in maintaining regional stability. Syria is seen by Israel as an important element in the power dynamics in the Middle East region. Syria's involvement in various regional conflicts, including its support for Hezbollah and its close relationship with Iran, is a major point of concern for Israel. In this regard, Israel has tried to influence the situation in Syria through various methods, including collaboration with other countries at the regional and global levels that have similar goals.

Thirdly, Israel's approach to its foreign policy in relation to Syria focuses on monitoring demographic change and securing its borders. The crisis in Syria has triggered a large influx of refugees, including Syrians seeking asylum in Israel's border areas. According to Jones and Markusen (2018) in an effort to maintain border stability, Israel has provided limited humanitarian assistance to refugees in need. However, concerns about terrorist infiltration or hostile acts from Syrian refugees are also a serious concern for them.

Fourth, Israel's foreign policy strategy towards Syria includes maintaining stability in the Golan Heights, which it has controlled since the Six-Day War in 1967. Israel has established a civilian government in the region and dominates the Golan Heights de facto. Faced with the dynamics in Syria, which include internal conflict and the presence of militant groups, Israel seeks to increase security and control in the region to ensure the protection of its national interests.

Israel's foreign policy towards Syria is met with intricate issues and far-reaching implications. Israel aims to exert influence over the dynamics of Syria, but it has definite limitations when it comes to addressing political instability and transformation in the neighboring country. Moreover, Israel's strategy towards Syria has generated unease and heightened tensions with neighboring entities like Iran and Russia, both of which assert their own interests in Syria.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Upon analyzing the foreign policy approaches of the United States, Turkey, and Israel towards the Syrian issue, it was discovered that each country employed distinct tactics in addressing the conflict. The United States, a prominent global power, prioritizes political settlement, provides backing to opposition groups, and aims to eliminate terrorist organizations like ISIS. The US government has endeavored to garner international backing and offer humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees. Nevertheless, the United States policy encounters obstacles and disapprovals in its efforts to exert influence over the situation in Syria.

Turkey, which has a border with Syria, has become more deeply involved in the regional crisis by offering support to several rebel groups aiming to overthrow the Assad administration. The nation has had significant domestic security difficulties as a result of the existence of Syrian extremist factions, such as the PKK and YPG. As a reaction, Turkey has initiated several military campaigns in border regions and offered shelter to millions of Syrian refugees. However, Turkey's actions have frequently sparked controversy and heightened tensions with certain regional and international entities.

Israel's participation in the Syrian crisis was prompted by its national security concerns and the presence of militant groups like Hezbollah, which posed a threat. Israel seeks to eradicate the strongholds of these armed factions and uphold stability in its border region, encompassing the Golan Heights, by means of recurrent bombings. Nevertheless, their actions have resulted in heightened tensions with nations like Iran and Russia, both of whom have their own strategic objectives in Syria.

In general, each of these three countries have a distinct strategy and objective. The United States places a more importance on finding a political resolution and offers assistance to opposition factions, whilst Turkey takes proactive measures to support the rebels while also protecting its own security concerns. Conversely, Israel is dedicated to upholding regional stability and security. Although the three countries employ distinct approaches, they share a common worry regarding extremism and terrorism in Syria. Additionally, they collaborate in their endeavors to offer humanitarian assistance to Syrians who are enduring the consequences of the crisis.

The international policies of these three nations have faced opposition and received criticism. The global involvement in Syria has intensified the conflict and worsened the humanitarian situation. The pursuit of a durable political solution is further complicated by conflicting regional and international interests. The future trajectory of US, Turkish, and Israeli foreign policy towards Syria will be shaped by evolving internal dynamics and geopolitical factors in the region.

#### **FURTHER STUDY**

Every research is subject to limitations; thus, in the future, researchers will be able to discuss the current situation by looking at other components or debating the dynamics that will continue to emerge as a result of the security conditions that exist both domestically and in the region.

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