5. **English Abstract**

This report investigates the different counter-strategies that have been adopted by the governments in Indonesia, Algeria and Saudi Arabia. The report provides in-depth analysis of the background, history and current application of counter-terrorism policies in these countries. The main conclusions are that not only are counter-terrorism measures highly specific to local political circumstances, but they are also determined by local cultural and religious definitions of terrorism. This has made it difficult to draw broad comparisons between the three cases with regard to the effectiveness of the different policy measures, let alone to make evaluations of counter-terrorism measures in the three countries.

The report does argue that the rule of law is a precondition for a more open and transparent counter-terrorism policy. The value of the report lies mostly in the separate country reports, which have focused on the specific counter-terrorism measures and their history in these countries. This means that in the case of Indonesia, the report looks into the combination of police, military and ideological measures and strategies that the Indonesian state and civil society have developed to counter terrorism. In the case of Algeria, the researchers have delved mainly into the ways in which counter-terrorism has evolved over the past two decades against the background of the civil war, and how the Algerian government has tried to find a political solution to violence against the state and innocent victims. And finally, in the case of Saudi Arabia, the report has focused on the religious background of the Saudi government’s counter-terrorism measures, and how the Saudi state tries to develop a religious discourse to suppress religious sanctioned violence.