



Terrorism and confronting it through media and artificial intelligence

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Abstract

This study focuses on two concepts: media and terrorism, and how media messages may successfully oppose terrorism and terrorist activities through the growth of digital and transcontinental media, as well as time and location. Terrorist operations have also evolved simultaneously to infiltrate the world everywhere. It is clear that the media has become a weapon of communication for governments and countries to combat terrorism, especially in military conflicts. Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, used to repeat that news is a weapon of war and its purpose is to wage wars rather than to provide information. However, the role played by the media in combating terrorism may not have adequately addressed the problem of the growth of terrorism in light of new media (the Internet and social media). Today's media encompasses a variety of technologies, channels, information, and entertainment, and performs many crucial functions.

Keywords: Terrorism, confronting, media, artificial intelligence.

1. Introduction

However, most researchers agree that social media and mass media continue to play an important role in combating terrorism. Recent research has shown that these media can be effective without the use of physical force. New forms of social media (such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter) play a fundamental and significant role for entities that use them to disseminate propaganda and communicate (tulga A. y., 2020).

The media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of conflicts. Therefore, the way its activities are framed can convey a set of messages aimed at altering the image and expressing it in an ongoing battle. Consequently, terrorist groups recognize the importance of harnessing the power of the media. In addition to utilizing information wars, they serve as a substantial support force in the media landscape (psychological warfare and propaganda), whether by directly influencing acts of violence or by needing a larger audience (glozzard, 2021).

2. Research Problem

The relationship between media and terrorism appears to be one that carries numerous historical, temporal, and spatial implications. This research seeks to explore this relationship by examining the impact of media on societies and the effects of terrorism produced by acts of extremist violence. Both variables have been designed to influence society throughout history and over time. Media has provided a conducive environment in which terrorist forces have pushed to greater, wider, and more dangerous extents. The spread of public terror relies on the images conveyed by media reports, and it is evident that terrorist forces work to utilize channels to reach the widest possible audience and create the strongest possible impact on that audience.

3. Research Objective

The research aims to highlight the factors influencing counter-terrorism efforts through the use of media and artificial intelligence by demonstrating the impact of media evolution on influencing the public over time, especially following technological advancements, the internet, and social media, and their roles in combating terrorism and its concepts. Additionally, the research seeks to investigate the presumed role that countries and institutions have in understanding the needs and applications of artificial intelligence in the fight against terrorism.

4. Importance of the Research

The spread of public fear relies on the images conveyed by media reports. It is evident that terrorist forces utilize channels to reach the widest possible audience and create the strongest possible impact. At the same time, media should not be viewed solely as a tool to assist

terrorism; rather, it can be considered essential in combating the threats posed by terrorism. Media can help save lives by disseminating information of public interest, revealing the true face of terrorism, raising awareness about counter-terrorism efforts, and resisting the targets of terrorists.

5. Research Terms

5.1. Media

It is a general term that describes a collection of information and entertainment channels that include television, newspapers, radio, the internet, social media, and other forms of communication, such as films, literature, theater, music, and visual arts. Finally, artificial intelligence technologies in the use of communication channels provide a wide and large range of services, such as delivering information and monitoring institutions and individuals. In addition to professionalism in presenting various content through media institutions (elshim, 2018).

Technological developments have played an important and central role in transmitting news, learning, ideas, and events quickly over long distances in the era of mass communication and the invention of the telegraph and journalism, which became capable of transmitting messages from one place to another across the world. This has enabled millions of people to access information about any event almost as soon as it occurs (united nations on drugs and crime, 2018).

What is happening today is that the topic of terrorism has become newsworthy and common. Media outlets around the world dedicate resources, reports, headlines, and in-depth images to the activities of terrorist groups. The seriousness of the matter lies in the free coverage these terrorist groups receive due to the free media exposure backed by large companies. What increases people's anxiety is that fear becomes a rational function (jetter, 2017). The spread of terrorist and extremist content on the internet, especially on social media platforms, is one of the main issues where social media services are exploited by terrorist groups for propaganda, recruitment, and operational planning (Clifford, 2021).

5.2. Definition of Terrorism

It is one of the most commonly used terms in political discourse, despite the lack of agreement on its precise meaning. The debate has continued for more than half a century and has led to many differing opinions depending on each party's perspective. Various actions have been labeled as such, like the sabotage of underwater pipelines in the North Sea, which (Vladimir Putin) described as (international terrorism). Meanwhile, the storming of the U.S. Capitol in 2021 was labeled (domestic terrorism). Terrorism remains a controversial concept, as

illustrated by the famous saying that "a terrorist is a man fighting for freedom in the eyes of another man" (Schmid A. p., 2023).

In a survey sent by Schmidt to the media professionals in the 1980s, he asked them what type of political violence they usually describe as "terrorism." The answers were as follows (Schmid A. p., 2023):

Hostage-taking	80%
Assassination	75%
Random shooting	75%
Kidnapping	70%
Kidnapping for ransom	70%
Urban guerrilla warfare	65%
Vandalism	60%
striking	60%
Kidnapping for escape.	35%

Many forms of terrorism exist and their nature has changed over time and from one country to another. The pursuit of a general theory of terrorism and a comprehensive explanation of its roots is described as a "great project." Terrorism has changed, as have the terrorists, their motives, and their reasons (borum, 2004).

The term terrorism has become common in political discussions after September 11, and it has been used excessively and with different meanings. Terrorism is not a new phenomenon, although it has become more widespread in parts of the world. This word has been frequently used in recent years due to its broad interpretative problem. A disgruntled group believes it can only attract attention through violence by killing innocent civilians and destroying their property (hegay, 2006).

Terrorism is a means that any person or group can use for any purpose; it is nothing more than a thin veneer over a very deep pie and cannot be understood without referring to the specific political and social circumstances in which it occurs (neunann, 2008).

Despite the various opinions on identifying some key elements of terrorism, there is no unified definition of terrorism in the absence of an internationally agreed-upon description of terrorist acts. The High Commissioner for Human Rights calls on states to be guided by the essential elements for describing terrorist acts as outlined in Security Council Resolution 566 of 2004.

The definition chosen is: "Terrorism: the intimidation or coercion of people and governments through the threat of violence or its actual use, causing death or serious injury." (right, 2008). This clearly indicates the divergence in expressions of this concept, especially in light of events occurring around the world, including actions taken by states against one another. However, there are agreements and opinions in the media regarding a specific characterization that is primarily backed by political alliances. In 1996, a high-level committee established by the United Nations proposed a new definition, indicating that terrorism is considered a "war crime and a crime against humanity." The twelve United Nations conventions refer to terrorism as any act aimed at causing death or serious physical harm to civilians or non-combatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate the population or to compel a government or international organization to act or refrain from acting (media T. a., 2017). Terrorism is generally defined as a form of violence motivated by political objectives. Those who examine the theory of terrorism view it as a social phenomenon, utilizing a wide range of platforms for broadcasting and publishing across various communication channels. Amid concerns about the proliferation of anti-terrorism laws, three international rapporteurs concerned with freedom of expression—namely, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, the Representative of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on Freedom of the Media, and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression of the Organization of American States—issued a joint declaration in 2005, which states the following (white, 2020):

1. It may be legitimate to prohibit incitement to terrorism or acts of terrorism; however, states should not use ambiguous terms such as "glorification" or "denigration."
2. Incitement constitutes a direct call to engage in terrorism in a context where the call is directly responsible for increasing the likelihood of an actual terrorist act occurring.
3. It is the duty of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media to ensure the free flow of information, including information related to issues of terrorism.

6. Use of Media and Media Coverage of Terrorist Acts

Media is utilized by both sides, terrorist groups and nations fighting terrorism, creating a "media battlefield." It is a dynamic area for both state and non-state players (including terrorist organizations). This motivates us to emphasize the significance of media organizations, institutions, and journalists, given their potential to influence. In the thick of the fight, both sides race to control the media narrative in order to maintain the credibility of their stories (glozzard, 2021).

In this specific topic about media usage, the media can play a contributing role in amplifying negative effects and levels of collective fear. This is due to the way news stories are broadcast to as many people as possible, and journalists may contribute to this because of their various roles in shaping public opinion. The method and style of news framing and the reproduction of inaccurate information, or the sensational framing of terrorist incidents, can foster prejudices and reinforce stereotypes (white, 2020).

Journalists need to resist the urge to sensationalize events to attract attention and ears from viewers. Caution among journalists should be exercised in how they inform the public, especially on sensitive topics, as even inadvertently, the media can assist terrorism in spreading fear and panic. Many violent attacks that are witnessed are planned; they do not only target actual victims but also millions of shocked and frightened viewers around the world. The immense violence portrayed in the media, amplified by technology and money, creates ongoing confrontations that strongly tempt a focus on violence and sensationalism, to the extent that the media reaches a level of disseminating urgent information and rumors even before verification (media T. o., 2017).

When reporting on violent extremism and terrorism, the following principles should be adhered to:

1. Media coverage of violent extremism and terrorism should be balanced, and to what extent should the media allow space for the perpetrator and the influencing ideology while avoiding generalizations in news and article editing.
2. In the initial reports from the field, journalists will rely on confirmed facts, while opinions, viewpoints, and analyses of the event should occur at a later stage. This means that field reports should be kept separate from the analysis conducted by experts.
3. Journalists have the responsibility to use official and reliable sources of information, verify them, and protect their identities if necessary.
4. Information should be conveyed accurately and clearly to minimize areas of interpretation.

Some believe that the relationship between media and terrorism has existed for many years; media here allows individuals to quickly interpret and evaluate events. This may lead individuals to simplify and organize narratives related to terrorist attacks, enabling news frameworks to be effective when using media, and playing a role in shaping their expectations and ideas. For instance, media has the potential to shape people's perceptions of terrorism. Most academic studies addressing the events of September 11 indicate that it caused post-traumatic stress disorder and depression among civilians (tulga A. y., 2020).

Wilkinson believes that the relationship between media and terrorism is a symbiotic one, where videos, fake news, and attacks play significant roles in contemporary terrorism. He goes further by linking the increase in the popularity of terrorist organizations to the media (tulga A. y., 2020).

The shift of media towards capturing information from the internet and turning it into negative news brings us back to the actual need for how to deal with the negative news that terrorists produce. Prevention is not the solution, as this type of news can occur naturally; rather, the more challenging task is to limit the misuse of media by terrorists (Schmid A. p., 2023).

The Office of the Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe recommends that the media refrain from publishing images of terrorist operations that violate the victims' privacy and human dignity, that the media cover the event accurately and impartially, that they be cautious in their terminology selection, and that they avoid the race for sensational news and images (white, 2020).

Many of the ethical guidelines that journalists need play a crucial role in mitigating the negative impact that media coverage has on the public. This topic may require experts in shaping the type of coverage and using guidelines to positively influence audiences. If journalists can construct their stories to evoke empathy for the victims, it encourages them to resist and endure (white, 2020).

One challenge facing the public is the tendency of media coverage to sensationalize. Citizens expect the media to provide them with complete information without resorting to sensationalism or exaggeration (media T. a., 2017).

The second challenge is that the quality of media coverage depends on several factors, including (media T. o., 2017):

1. The degree of press freedom in any given country.
2. The economic resources available to the media.
3. Cultural factors.
4. Unique ethical concepts.
5. The social role of the media.

It is important to note that media coverage must be at a level higher than the threat of terrorism and must create the appropriate impact and influence on the audience. The difference in this approach determines the effectiveness of counter-terrorism perspectives in the media strategies of states, governments, and organizations.

The relative ease of access to a large, diverse global audience presents one of the challenges faced by the public, which is exposed daily to numerous harmful reports and violent attacks.

The world is confronting forces of terrorism that are equipped with weapons and technology, raising concerns about inciting fear, panic, and anxiety among people. The potential risks in various aspects of life for individuals, institutions, and governments are increasing. The dynamics of terrorist forces have evolved unprecedentedly, as their spread has torn through vast geographical areas surrounding various countries. With the multiplicity of types of terrorism, whether on land or at sea, within and outside communities, cyberattacks have also invaded the virtual world. This diversity in the themes of terrorism includes sources that are religious, national, or ethnic in nature.

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The relative ease of access to a large global audience, which is not a unified group, presents one of the challenges faced by the public, who are exposed daily to numerous harmful reports and violent attacks. The world is confronting the forces of terrorism, which are armed with weapons and technology, raising concerns about instilling fear, panic, and anxiety among people. The potential risks in various aspects of life increase for individuals, institutions, and governments. The dynamics of terrorist forces have evolved unprecedentedly; their spread has torn through vast geographical areas surrounding various countries worldwide. With the diversity of terrorism types, whether on land or at sea, within or outside communities, cyberattacks have also invaded the virtual world, regardless of whether their sources are religious, national, or ethnic.

7. Dynamics of Terrorism in Media Usage

Today, societies face the phenomenon of dealing with variables in confronting the diverse uses of the dynamics of terrorist forces, and their transitions to the social digital environment in an unprecedented manner. This represents a serious and evident challenge, especially in light of a massive media spread that terrorist forces resort to, through the excessive use of the effects of digital media technology and its implications. This occurs amidst demands for accurate information adopted by states, governments, and institutions, which transcend the geography of international surveillance and countermeasures, utilizing very substantial financial resources that contribute to their increasing impact on communities.

Since the emergence of what is called "international terrorism" in the early 1970s, terrorism has been dynamic and evolving, from hijacking airplanes and planting bombs in warehouses to enhancing digital innovation and using improvised explosive devices. Terrorism presents its

new methods that amplify destruction and chaos, and these risks have become one of the main contemporary global threats to societies (Hannes lamp, 2024).

A set of strategies adopted by terrorist groups relies on patterns of dynamics used that encourage the adoption of terrorism, which is somewhat related to the nature of the systems governing states, whether those are authoritarian or democratic. Both are linked to the political structures that manage the affairs of countries.

8. Practical Example

Understanding the strategy of (ISIS) reveals that the propaganda machine, through English-language videos produced from 2014 to 2017, demonstrates complete mastery of its operations. In its pursuit of ideological engagement with the global audience, it aimed to instill fear of its ideology and recruit sympathizers, creating a new dimension of digital terrorism by manipulating psychological, religious, and rhetorical elements in exercising influence. This linguistic diversity aimed to encompass various nationalities of the countries it sought to influence, as tactical strategies evolved alongside its media growth (oi, 2024).

About (90%) of terrorist groups do not last more than one year; nevertheless, they have succeeded in surviving and spreading over two decades. Some argue that the internet is a key factor in the continued existence of ISIS. One of the main reasons for terrorists is to attract attention; according to the term (terrorism), it is about creating fear, which can only be accomplished through propaganda of the terrorists' actions. Therefore, many terrorist organizations take media considerations into account when planning their operations. The power of media appears effective because the internet allows everyone the opportunity to publish without going through journalists, media professionals, or editors. Terrorists can easily and cheaply disseminate whatever they wish, even abandoning traditional media for websites. It is likely that nearly (90%) of terrorists now use social media (Archetti, 2015).

Terrorist groups invest significant resources in communications, considering influence to be a top priority, as media organizations and journalists are not merely reporters but hold power and influence (alastari, 2011).

The dominant figures in the media landscape are therefore fighting to control the narrative, which can involve the use of power, influence, and direct ownership. They seek to weaponize language and classify supporters and opponents based on it. The most famous comment made by Ayman al-Zawahiri, one of the leaders of Al-Qaeda, regarding Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, which he wrote in 2005, states, "We are in a battle, and more than half of this battle is taking place in the media battlefield."

9. Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Terrorism

David noted that the global war on terrorism has two dimensions: the first is the actual tactical battlefield where bullets fly and bombs explode, and the second is the virtual informational space where combatants compete with words and images to create more convincing strategic narratives than the opposing side. With a difference in analogy, the writer Clarisa Nleu, in her article, discusses the exploitation of generative artificial intelligence by terrorist groups during the Gaza war to leak various images online, such as injuries to youth and children in Gaza, portraying them as manipulated images (by Hamas) to create more chaos, manipulation, and to spread disturbing content. This is an example of how what is happening in Gaza, from the perspective of Karis Nleu, is that Hamas is a terrorist organization, and that Israel has been subjected to terrorism and artificial intelligence by Hamas (Nelu C. , 2024)!

The methods used by terrorist organizations in utilizing artificial intelligence and media can be summarized as follows:

First:

Interactive Recruitment: The transition from propaganda to interactive recruitment using generative artificial intelligence allows chatbots to engage with potential recruits. They are provided with tailored information based on their interests and beliefs, making messages from extremist groups seem more relevant to their concerns through communication and generating responses to their questions and inputs, thereby attracting potential victims in a more personal manner.

Second:

Social Media: The recruitment process is linked to the ability to exploit social media using artificial intelligence to amplify content and digital platforms for spreading propaganda and recruiting followers.

Third:

Warfare Applications: The cyberspace and vulnerable populations can be accessed through online channels, such as games, making them targets for terrorist content. Due to the naivety of children, they may be exposed to situations where they seek recognition of abuse and look for answers through online chat programs, which provides an opportunity for intervention and recruitment. Additionally, inappropriate content not suitable for their age, such as sexual or violent content, can be provided, or realistic pornographic images for adults can be developed.

Fourth:

Hallucination: Creating diverse strategies such as psychological warfare, disinformation operations, or propaganda to influence people's behavior. Here, hallucination refers to situations where the artificial intelligence system produces unexpected, unusual, or illogical

outputs, such as nonsensical data and sentences or contradictory images (hallucinatory) containing improbable groups like distorted objects or features intended to affect individuals. Technologies have begun to infiltrate the world of terrorist forces, adapting their methods to take advantage of these technologies and the emergence of terrorist power centers that spread globally. These forces utilize every technology at their disposal to expand their influence in the world, particularly through the production of content on the internet and the commission of various crimes, including fake news, psychological warfare, and the creation of multiple content streams on artificial intelligence channels. This is especially true in the applications of influence and inspiration employed by modern media technologies, aimed at garnering sympathy and other psychological effects (Nelu G. a., 2024).

The use of technology by terrorist groups is not a new topic; these groups have harnessed these technologies for the benefits offered by artificial intelligence. In this context, artificial intelligence serves as a double-edged sword in the fight against terrorism. While AI is utilized to combat terrorism, it is simultaneously exploited by terrorists to disseminate their propaganda in more innovative and covert ways. The legal framework governing artificial intelligence remains in its infancy (rosli, 2022).

Even if emerging AI technologies are somewhat neutral, this power can be wielded for good or evil. It can assist states and communities in staying ahead of cyber threats to infrastructure, while at the same time, terrorists use it for recruitment, mobilizing followers, and facilitating their operations in creating deep fakes or chat programs that are disseminated online to obtain sensitive personal or financial information (Lohmann).

To address risks, the organization (against terrorism) has produced an application to assess the risks posed by the exploitation of artificial intelligence by various actors. The process (Red Team) is used to identify risk vectors in order to create proactive policies and develop countermeasures (terrirst, 2023).

10. The Role of Media in Combating Cyber Terrorism

The media has drawn public attention to the seriousness of cyber terrorism and has topped the headlines of many media outlets regarding the reality of these threats. It appears to be a risk that cannot be taken lightly, as cyber terrorism seems to be an attractive option for contemporary terrorism, capable of concealing its identities while causing the greatest possible harm along with its psychological and media impacts (weimann, 2024).

The term cybercrime, coined by William Gibson in 1982, has become a common descriptor of the "mentally constructed virtual world," indicating the lack of security and risks on the internet, and describing the dangers of cybersecurity. Consequently, cyber terrorism

encompasses a wide range of political, military, commercial, and academic threats, with the media providing numerous predictions regarding lethal cyber-attacks carried out by terrorists (Artur, 2014).

Thus, the media's role in this matter serves as a major pillar in raising fears and constructing the actual discourse surrounding contemporary cyber threats, framing the threat and stirring fears associated with terrorism within society. In the online television risk program, viewers are informed that its content is not science fiction but rather "the science of truth." It utilizes its technological capabilities to develop something that is presented as more realistic in life (Conway, 2008).

The integration of artificial intelligence in media is not without challenges, as ethical considerations, algorithmic biases, and their potential consequences on industry employment require scrutiny. The synergy between them offers unprecedented prospects for innovation and efficiency, fundamentally transforming the creation, dissemination, and consumption of information. The outcomes of this ingenuity and media dynamics lead to the emergence of a transformative landscape characterized by unparalleled innovation (earafy, 2023).

If terrorism is interpreted as a social phenomenon, utilizing various platforms, whether traditional or modern media technologies, the role that media plays in promoting the goals of terrorism is also controversial and debatable due to the diversity of contributing factors.

Contemporary challenges today include the advent of artificial intelligence technologies, the accelerating pace of news, and digital advancement, all of which make it easy to see how terrorists can exploit this progress. Bryan Simmons notes that much of the literature regarding media coverage of terrorism is speculative in nature and is stated without substantial evidence (archetti, 2013).

Robert Picard mentions that the idea of media coverage of terrorism generates more of it in the absence of scientifically acceptable evidence. Journalists like David Baltius and John Unin argue that the literature tends to view media coverage as beneficial to terrorists, as it relies on the same incidents and anecdotal information. Here, communication is important not only because terrorism conveys a message or because terrorists disseminate their ideology online, but we must understand the significance of communication in shaping identities and how people engage with and rally around a particular cause. Communication is crucial at all times, not just during terrorist attacks (archetti, 2013).

11. Information Environment in the Digital Age

We assume a methodology directed at addressing the information environment in the digital age concerning counter-terrorism as follows:

1. The information space in the digital age is much simpler and broader than it actually is. Reports on combating online extremism call for the removal of extremist materials, with a strong focus on messages. This implies that fighting terrorists with a correct counter-message and removing their extremist message is an outdated approach to engaging in public media.
2. The hypodermic needle model that emerged after World War I was based on the assumption of audience passivity, suggesting that individuals tend to change their attitudes and behaviors similarly upon receiving the same media message or being injected with it. However, the reality of communication processes could not be more different (and the fact is that this model is simplistic). As we realize, (emotionally) we do not buy every product that the media tells us about. Subsequent communication theories have highlighted the active audience in selecting information; they do not consume all available information when interpreting texts.
3. The availability of jihadist content online does not necessarily equate to the extent of its reach, meaning actual access to and consumption of this message. (Among 6 billion hours of footage, only one hour is actually engaged with each month). This, in turn, does not imply any impact at all from the message intended to create the desired effect (i.e., making the viewer radicalized or terrified, depending on the target audience). In fact, watching a jihadist video may strengthen the resolve of anti-terrorism advocates to combat extremism, which is the opposite effect of what the original message producer intended.
4. The internet and media are widely blamed for the recruitment of ISIS among Western audiences. Such simplistic views on technological determinism inevitably produce certain effects, and the negative assessments of the role of the internet and social media are based on a lack of historical perspective and an unjustified focus on a narrow viewpoint. Therefore, it is essential to focus on the convergence between different platforms, whether they are new media or service-oriented, and how political actors (terrorists, citizens, and non-governmental organizations) utilize them to promote their own agendas.
5. One of the recent limitations of the current audience for strategic communication against extremism is the understanding of narratives as stories. If governments craft the "correct narrative" and extremists exploit it, terrorists will cease committing acts of terrorism. Here, narratives are much more than mere rhetorical tools; they have deep roots related to social practice.
6. Targeting extremists with the right message is a "waste of time." This does not mean that communicating with extremists is unhelpful or ineffective; receiving information does not always lead to some form of influence. We should not expect to eliminate extremism among extremists merely by sending messages to them. Therefore, the focus should not be on targeting

extremists, but rather on those surrounding them – meaning the non-extremist relational networks that connect to the extremists.

7. In the spread of content categorized as (violent extremism) and hate or deceptive messages, artificial intelligence is used to evaluate the content for the purpose of reporting it, reducing its priority, or removing it and banning the account. Here, the problem arises from the use of artificial intelligence in proactively managing content, which can lead to actions based on vague definitions. Consequently, this may result in the blocking of content that serves the public interest, highlighting the importance of the socio-technical context in which artificial intelligence is deployed (haa, 2020).

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

- Based on the capabilities of artificial intelligence in monitoring suspicious activities and social media, and training specialized teams to predict the devastating effects of terrorist actions, it is crucial to have a scientific and technical understanding of the proactive steps taken to reduce and mitigate these effects. Therefore, achieving the required technical consistency is essential for implementing community protection programs against terrorism.
- It is very important to formulate an ethical covenant that is endorsed by states and governments through high-level legal and media frameworks to engage the community in the confrontation. This can be achieved by adhering to a conscious system of procedures and steps that ensure a comprehensive public message to raise awareness about the dangers of engaging with suspicious websites.
- Additionally, work on establishing teams that focus on providing digital content with institutional scientific analyses capable of accommodating various social or political perspectives, as well as creating advanced cultural forums to discuss all changes in the content and methods of terrorism, particularly in dealing with the results of national research and its scientific outputs in warning and alerting, and always working proactively to address messages of terrorism and its various means.
- Also, work on gaining psychological and social support and building trust with citizens through promoting free access to available data and information, and benefiting from analytical expertise in educational and technical institutions as part of the national policy project to protect communities from the dangers of terrorist acts.
- Always utilize artificial intelligence applications to create a response line for predicting potential risks, analyzing data, and encouraging educational institutions to produce various programs to address different types of risks.

- Establish a crisis cell that includes competent scientific media experts to organize broadcasting policies and monitor virtual content, media bodies, and institutions, while activating the feature of building privacy and freedoms using existing laws related to modern changes in the fundamentals of modern media.
- Utilize scientific and practical approaches to platforms for broadcasting media messages that express the cohesion of cultural community identities and enhance compliance with appropriate regulations and laws to protect individuals and institutions.

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