United Nations and Terrorism

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Why this discussion on Terrorism

- The concept of ‘terrorism’ is of utmost significance, due to its contemporary nature and now it taken a novel dimension, and has intensified in degree, outreach as well as frequency.
- It becomes particularly important in light of the fact that new issues arise on a daily basis, which needs constant deliberation and solutions through counter-terrorism measures.
- Terrorism is a serious crime. It cannot and should not be associated with any nationality, religion or ethnicity.
- Although this discussion briefly touches upon the terrorism issues in the international scenario however, it mainly focuses on UN and terrorism.
- Today, every South Asian Nation has terror activities on its territory, and has affected the ‘inter-state relations’ between the countries

United Nations

- The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization was established on 24 October 1945 to promote international co-operation and prevent another Third World War. the UN was orginally established with h 51 member states and now 193.
- The United Nations Charter is the treaty which established the UN. It was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
- The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.
- Organizational Structure of the UN Six Principal organs of the UN: - the General Assembly - the Secretariat - the Security Council - the International Court of Justice - the Economic and Social Council - the Trusteeship Council

Objectives and Purposes of the UN

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person,, and
- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of IL, and
- to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Purposes of the United Nations

To maintain international peace and security

- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends

Principles of the UN

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all members
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering international peace, security and justice
- Members are to refrain from the threat or use of force against any other state
- They are to give the UN every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter
- Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state
- The **UN GA Resolution 2625**, "The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States" was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, during a commemorative session to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Mandate of UN

- The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe.
- Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the UN and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.
- The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations.

Mandate of the UN

- • Promoting the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism (i.e. 19 conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions)
- • Assisting with the incorporation of provisions of those instruments into national legislation
- • Building national capacity to more efficiently prevent and counter terrorism, including its newly emerging threats
- • Promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

Concept of Terrorism

- The use of terror as a means to achieve political ends is not a new phenomenon, but it has recently acquired a new intensity. In an interdependent world with fast connections of present-day communication techniques, state borders are no longer obstacles for international crime.
- 'Terrorism' generally considered a system of coercive intimidation brought about by the infliction of terror or fear. In other words, terror inspired by violence, containing an international element that is committed by individuals or groups against non-combatants, civilians, states or internationally protected persons or entities in order to achieve political ends.
- Terrorism provides a dramatic method of highlighting a cause through coercion regardless of the consequences of such coercion.
- The motto is: the end justifies the means! Evidently, the causes of terrorism have been many and varied.
- General agreement among states that acts of terrorism, regardless of their motive, are condemnable if they result in grave violations of human rights of innocent people.

Definition of Terrorism

- Major concern is of it's definition. For example, should attacks upon property as well as attacks upon persons be covered under the definition of terrorism?
- The core question remains whether one should distinguish purely criminal acts of terrorism from politically inspired attacks.
- 'International Terrorism' involves two fundamental factors.
- They are: (a) the commission of a terrorist act by a terrorist or terrorists; and (b) the International element involved in the act or acts in question, i.e. that the motivation for the commission of such act or acts or the eventual goal of the terrorist is inextricably linked with a country other than in which the act or acts committed.
- the UN Security Council, in its resolution 1566 (2004), uses three cumulative criteria to characterize terrorism: (i) intent; (ii) purpose; and (iii) specific conduct, consisting of the following:
- i. Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent of causing death or serious bodily injury, or the taking of hostages;
- .

Global Nature of Terrorism

- The transnational dimension of terrorism, a direct result of the increasing mobility of people and goods, is exacerbated by the increasing ease with which information circulates worldwide.
- In this increasingly interdependent world, no country can tackle terrorism effectively in isolation and cooperation among States to prevent and punish acts of terrorism is therefore of paramount importance.
- The ability of States to assist each other quickly and efficiently is no longer an optional bonus but an absolute necessity if they are to combat terrorism effectively.
- The international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols provide the essential legal tools and mechanisms for national authorities to carry out cross-border investigations and to eliminate safe havens for suspected terrorists. Given its transnational nature, terrorism can no longer be combated solely through bilateral or regional agreements.

UN and Terrorism

- the UN supporting a Global Counter Terrorism Strategy provides global membership to the strategy founding values.
- It encourage states to join the UN Nineteen Conventions on combatting terrorism, which was joined only by two members only before the eleventh of September attack on 2001, and obliges them to abide to the binding Security Council resolution in this regard.
- The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy provides directly and indirectly related Security Council resolutions on combatting Terrorism that are binding to Member States.
- The Member States are also requested to submit annual reports to the Counter Terrorism Committee that monitors the implementation of Resolution 1373, which was produced
- Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to obligate Member States to take a number of measures to prevent terrorist activities, criminalize various forms of terrorist actions, assist and promote cooperation among countries including adherence to international counter-terrorism instruments.

Terrorism and Global Cooperation

- By definition, international instruments provide all States parties with the legal foundations for judicial cooperation without geographical restrictions.
- These treaties focus on international cooperation with regard to criminal justice and are designed to facilitate investigation and prosecution when offences are of an international nature.
- This does not include additional forms of cooperation in the fight against terrorism, such as the exchange of information in the interests of national security, the identification of crime trends and the study of the scope and nature of terrorist organizations.
- Of the various forms of international cooperation in criminal matters that are recognized in States' national practice and doctrine, extradition and mutual legal assistance form the main focus of the treaties

Terrorism and international cooperation in criminal matters

- Several interdependent forms of international cooperation in criminal matters can be identified from an analysis of legal practice and doctrine:
- extradition
- mutual legal assistance
- transfer of criminal proceedings
- execution of foreign sentences
- recognition of foreign criminal judgements
- confiscation of the proceeds from crime
- collection and exchange of information between intelligence and law
- enforcement services
- regional and subregional legal forums
- access to justice.

UN and Terrorism

- The United Nations has consistently addressed the problem of terrorism, taking both legal and political steps.
- In the legal sphere, the U.N. and its specialized agencies have developed a network of international agreements that constitute the basic legal instruments against terrorism.
- In the political sphere, the General Assembly adopted in 1994 the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, which condemned "all acts and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever they were committed."
- The Assembly urged states to take measures at the national and international level to eliminate international terrorism
- The General Assembly of the United Nations set up a *ad hoc* committee on International Terrorism in 1972.
- In 1979 the Assembly adopted a Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

Legal Basis for Action Against International Terrorism

- The legal basis for action against international terrorism is provided by some of the fundamental principles of international law, namely, sovereign equality, prohibition of force, non-intervention, and respect for human rights.
- Every state has an "obligation not to allow knowingly its territory to be used for acts contrary to the rights of other states".
- The Friendly Relations Declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1970 specifically applies this rule in the contexts of the principles of prohibition of force and non-intervention, and proclaims the duty of every state to refrain from organizing, assisting, instigating, financing or participating in terrorist acts in another state.

State Responsibility

- Under IL States have legal responsibilities both towards states and individuals. If a state violates international law it is responsible to immediately cease the unlawful conduct, and offer appropriate guarantees that it will not repeat the illegal actions in the future.
- The state also has a responsibility to make full reparations for the injury caused, including both material and moral damages.
- Apart from these, individual's rights are also violated by some states and also by non state actors.
- So it is the responsibility of state under international law to protect or to take immediate attention to solve these problems.
- State Responsibility and Terrorism Activities of NGOs and Individuals

Duty of the State

- It is time that terrorism is Recognised as an offence of *Sui Generis* and it is not always international in nature and motivated by the political aims of the perpetrators In international law the duty of a state
- (a) to prevent perpetration of a terrorist act against another state, and
- (b) consequently, also to cooperate with other states in prevention of terrorism and punishment of terrorists.
- It is this aspect of the principle of international cooperation that has moved the international community to evolving legal instruments for the purpose of combating and punishment of the offences of terrorism in the interests of protection of territorial integrity of states and respect for human rights.
- In addition to a state's obligation in the matter of subversive activities against other states, a state also has a duty to do all it can to prevent and suppress attempts to commit common crimes against life or property, where such crimes are directed against other states, a state must not itself engage in or support international terrorist acts.

I.L. and International Terrorism

- The legal basis for action against international terrorism is provided by some of the fundamental principles of international law namely,
- sovereign equality, prohibition of force, non intervention and respect of human rights.
- In international law the duty of a state is to prevent within its borders terrorist activities directed against foreign states. Such a duty was expressed in
- the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States 1949 and
- Friendly Relations Declaration of 1970.

International legal instruments

- Prior to the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the international community had already promulgated 12 of the current 19 international counter-terrorism legal instruments.
- However, the rate of adherence to these conventions and protocols by United Nations Member States was low.
- As a result of the attention focused on countering terrorism since the events of 11 September 2001 and the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),
- which calls on States to become parties to these international instruments, the rate of adherence has increased: some two-thirds of UN Member States have either ratified or acceded to at least 10 of the 19 instruments,
- and there is no longer any country that has neither signed nor become a party to at least one of them.

International legal instruments

- During the past two decades, Member States completed work on three more counter-terrorism instruments covering specific types of terrorist activities:
- the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- The last of these was adopted in April 2005 and opened for signature on 14 September 2005, the first day of the General Assembly's World Summit.
- During that three-day high-level meeting, it was signed by 82 Member States.
- It is also within the framework of the Ad Hoc Committee that Member States have been negotiating a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism since 2000.

International Treaties to combat Terrorism

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft 1963
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including diplomatic Agents, (Diplomatic agents Convention), 1973
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (Hostages Convention), 1979
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Nuclear Materials Convention), 1979
- Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

Int. Treatis Conti..

- Montreal Protocol of 1988
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Maritime Convention), 1988
- Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005 .
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Fixed Platform Protocol), 1988
- Declarations: Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism; Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism; Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism; and Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

U.N. GA Resolutions & Declarations

- **U.N. Resolutions:** U.N. Counter-Terrorism Strategy; Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while countering terrorism; Measures to prevents terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction; Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism; Measures to eliminate international terrorism; Protection of human rights and fundamental freedom while countering terrorism; Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
- **Declarations:** Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism; Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism; Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism; and Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

The General Assembly

- Since 1963, the United Nations has elaborated 13 international instruments to counter terrorism and three additional protocols
- These have defined specific acts of terrorism and have provided a legal framework within which to address them.
- In September 2006, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a broad strategy to counter terrorism and identified five main areas for action:
- 1) addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism;
- 2) preventing and combating terrorism;
- 3) raising the capacity of states to counter terrorism;
- 4) strengthening the role of the United Nations in counterterrorism; and
- 5) ensuring respect for human rights when countering terrorism
- Given long-standing differences over the definition of terrorism, the adoption of the strategy by all 193 member-states was a remarkable show of unity and determination

GA and Terrorism

- The Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in the form of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and an annexed Plan of Action (A/RES/60/288) is composed of four pillars.
- The first, addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,
- the second pillar, measures to prevent and combat terrorism,
- the third pillar, measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard,
- the fourth pillar, measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.
- Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006

GA and Terrorism

- The GA oversees no administrative structure capable of implementing its decisions and it lacks resources needed to provide material rewards for good behavior or material punishment of bad behavior.
- The GA efforts to develop a normative framework have proceeded in the form of resolutions addressing terrorism as a general problem.
- GA Resolutions are broadly classified in to three categories.
- Measures to Prevent Terrorism
- Measure to Eliminate International Terrorism
- Human Rights and Terrorism
- It has encouraged UN specialized agencies with competence in fields likely to be affected by terrorist activity to address the issue. It has urged governments to perfect the international and domestic laws against terrorist activity and cooperate more closely with one another in suppressing terrorism.

Security Council resolutions on terrorist acts

- Terrorism-related Security Council resolutions that have been adopted under Chapter VII(Articles 39-51) of the Charter of the United Nations include 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001)and 1540 (2004)
- Measures that the Security Council can employ to give effect to its decisions may or maynot involve the use of force
- Security Council resolutions in the field of terrorism send a strong message to the international community: States are expected to comply with them by ensuring that all necessary mechanisms are in place to cooperate against terrorist acts. If they do not yet have such mechanisms, they are urged to put these in place.
- However, the methods and channels used for doing so are normally left up to individual States, as the counter-terrorism resolutions do not go into specific detail on procedural issues.

UN Security Council resolution 1373

- UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) imposes a legally binding obligation on all states to establish appropriate legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, including, to:
- Refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or individuals involved in terrorist acts;
- Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism;
- Suppress the recruitment of members of terrorist groups;
- Eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists;
- Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups;

UN Security Council resolution1373

- • Deny safe havens to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens;
- • Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice; and
- • Afford each other the greatest measure of mutual legal assistance in connection with criminal matters related to terrorism.
- UN Security Council resolution 1456 (2003) and subsequent resolutions oblige states to ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

Resolution 1373 implementation Requirements

- **Cross-cutting Issues**
- • International cooperation
- • Technical assistance
- • Human rights
- **Terrorist Financing**
- • Anti-money laundering/ combating the financing of terrorism
- • Financial Intelligence Units

Resolution 1373 implementation

- **Legal Practice and Law Enforcement**
- • Law enforcement cooperation
- • Mutual legal assistance
- • Extradition
- **Territorial Control**
- • Travel documents
- • Aviation security
- • Refugee status • Customs
- • Weapons supply • Maritime security

United Nations Bureaucracy

- There are four main bodies that deal with counterterrorism within the United Nations bureaucracy:
- 1) the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) helps to monitor the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) which obliges states to establish the legal means to take a range of counterterrorism measures;
- 2) the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team helps to oversee the sanctions regime established by Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999) against al-Qa`ida and the Taliban;
- 3) the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna (UNODC) provides training and assistance to states in the legal sphere; and
- 4) the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) helps to implement the global strategy adopted by the General Assembly in 2006.
- These four bodies cooperate closely and coordinate their work to provide member-states with a coherent picture of the international strategy to counter terrorism.

ICAO and Terrorism

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) took the initiative by providing for exercise of jurisdiction by different states in cases of common crimes committed on board aircraft in flight, by adopting the Tokyo Convention 1963.
- The spate of hijackings of a number of civilian aircraft particularly in1969 prompted the ICAO to initiate tow further treaties-the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970,and the Montreal Convention 1971.
- This did not, however, cover terrorist acts against airports, and hence the Montreal Protocol on Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988.
- the Montreal Convention on the marking of plastic explosives for the purpose of detection, 1991

The IMO and Terrorism

- The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and 2005 and the associated protocols on fixed platforms (the SUA Treaties) are four of the 16 instruments.
- The IMO Secretariat is an active participant in some of the work and activities conducted under the auspices of CTED related to the implementation of, compliance with, and enforcement of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and the security-related aspects of the FAL Convention through joint country assessment visits,
- capacity-building coordination and exchange of policy developments with other UN and partner entities involved in border management and law enforcement, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and INTERPOL

The ICC: a new tool against terrorism

- The International Criminal Court (ICC) was created through the Rome Statute,
- which came into force on 1 July 2002 and currently has 115 States parties. This first permanent international court is responsible for investigating the most serious crimes committed worldwide and for prosecuting and trying the perpetrators.
- Its jurisdiction is complementary to that of States: the ICC exercises jurisdiction only when a State is unwilling to do so or when it is genuinely unable to carry out the investigation or prosecution
- The jurisdiction provided in Article 5 would be limited to the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression.
- In theory, the ICC may deal with acts of terrorism if they present elements of one of the crimes listed above. With regard to war crimes, article 8 of the Rome Statute covers in particular “grave breaches of the Geneva conventions” as mentioned above..

Challenges

- As much as the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy has several opportunities, it is also confronted by various challenges.
- The first challenge, is fueled by the lack of unanimously agreed upon definition of terrorism. No international legal definition of terrorism has been agreed upon.
- The second challenge, is at that institutional level of the United Nations, as much more needs to be done. The role of the UN General Assembly is limited by its inability to pass binding resolutions. In fact the UN is a legislative body with no capacity to execute its legislations.
- The third challenge, is that the fourth pillar of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy emphasizes the respect for human rights for all, and the rule of law, as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.
- This pillar complements the first pillar of the Strategy that considers respect to human rights as a preventive measure. Yet, as the United Nations takes the lead on counterterrorism efforts, it faces challenges in this area

Challenges

- Fourth, monitoring and enforcement of commitments to UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy remains spotty, because some countries lack of political will, or governance capacity, particularly when dealing with non-state actors. Moreover, terrorists increasingly resort to informal methods of financial support that are more difficult to curtail.
- Fifth, there is a lack of capacity of the United Nations to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as mentioned in the first pillar of the strategy and the lack of capacity to resolve the unresolved conflicts,
- such as the Arab Israeli Conflict, since 1948, Afghanistan since 1978, Iraq since 2003, Turkish/Kurdish conflict since 1984, Somalia civil war since 1991, communal conflict in Nigeria since 1998, War in Sudan Darfur 2003, War in North West Pakistan since 2004, let alone new conflicts that developed in post 2010 in the Arab World, such as Syria, Libya, and Yemen

UN and Human Rights

- On human rights, the UN General Assembly, Security Council, and Human Rights Council have taken significant steps to emphasize the centrality of human rights protection to effective counterterrorism efforts.
- Increasingly, the UN approach to counterterrorism promotes a nonmilitary, rule of law–based model. The United Nations has played an important role in galvanizing states around this approach.
- Yet, concern remains that even now there are weaknesses in the United Nations' integration of human rights and counterterrorism activities and in the efforts by states to implement their UN-backed counterterrorism obligations.

Conclusion

- Over the past decade and a half, the international community has developed instruments and created new initiatives to address the threat of terrorist attacks. All these efforts, accumulated in the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.
- To further enhance the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy outcome, it is proposed that the UN would take various serious steps.
- First, to overcome the draw backs of the image of the United Nations, by speeding the implementation of UN needed reforms, to eliminate double standardization, be more representative, democratic and transparent, in order to enhance the organization capacity to attain its goal.
- Second, there is a need to reach unanimously agreed on definition of terrorism, with clear criteria. Unless this is attained, the Global Strategy will never be viewed as a legitimate strategy that is applicable on all nations.

Conclusion

- Fifth, raising public awareness among diplomats, stake holders, and those related to the field of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. Programs are to be implemented to further explain the holistic approach in the strategy, and how states can benefit from the third pillar of that focuses on building states capacity to combat terrorism.
- Sixth, the UN needs to better exploit its comparative advantages; the United Nations must take a more deliberate approach to measuring its own performance
- Finally, terrorism has various origins, and possess an overwhelming security threat. The UN Counter Terrorism Strategy, is a holistic approach to confront this threat. It is built on a solid international law approach, and has various opportunities as well as challenges rooted in it.

Conclusion

- Third, a number of concrete steps to address the challenges confronting the Strategy, including increased interaction between the Security Council and United Nations and other sources of human rights expertise and other human rights–promoting changes to the Security Council's approach to counterterrorism.
- Fourth, there is a commonly shared view that UN entities can accomplish far more by working together than any one of them could on its own. However, the Task Force can only succeed if Member States take full ownership of the Strategy and its implementation, at the national, regional and global levels.
- Lacking any resources from the UN regular budget the mechanism will lead to limiting the implementation of the strategy as , the CTITF relies on limited voluntary contributions from a few of Member States to support its work