

Terrorism In Financial Crime by Money Laundering

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Abstract: *Terrorism is a global trouble that has far - reaching consequences on society and governments. One of the most significant aspects of fiscal crime in terrorism is money laundering. It enables terrorist associations to fund their operations, novitiate members, and acquire munitions and other coffers while maintaining secretiveness and escaping law enforcement authorities. The impact of terrorism in fiscal crime by money laundering is immense, both financially and socially, leading to an increase in terrorist conditioning, performing in loss of life and property. Still, governments and fiscal institutions have taken several measures to combat this trouble, including the perpetration of anti - money laundering regulations, know - your - client conditions, suspicious sale reporting, enhanced due industriousness, and transnational cooperation. Using doctrinal legal research method and by assaying the impact of terrorism in fiscal crime by money laundering and the measures taken to combat it, this composition sheds light on the pivotal need to help the inflow of finances to terrorist associations and maintain global security. In moment's world, the fight against terrorism in fiscal crime by money laundering is essential to securing the well - being of societies and icing a stable and prosperous future for all. Recently, money laundering has come under increased international scrutiny as a means of financing terrorists. The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between financial crime, terrorism, and money laundering. The study will examine the methods used by terrorist organizations to launder money and how financial institutions may prevent such behaviour. This study aims to analyse the current trends and patterns of money laundering used to finance terrorism, assess the effectiveness of the current legal frameworks, and offer suggestions for improving the prevention of this type of crime.*

Keywords: Money Laundering, Terrorism, Finances, Anti - Money Laundering, Institutions, Crime, Financial Intelligence Unit

1. Introduction

One can conceal lawless gains by colourful means similar as moving cash abroad, acquiring businesses to conduct fiscal deals, copping fluently transmittable means, using" underground banks, "[Levi, M., & Reuter, P., "Money Laundering: Crime and Justice" JSTOR 289–375 (2006) and engaging in transfer pricing. Governments and law enforcement agencies have enforced decreasingly global, prominent, and formalized measures to combat the inflow of illegal earnings through the fiscal system since the mid - 1980s. still, the impact of this system on money laundering practices and felonious exertion remains largely anecdotal and uncertain. Available data only suggest a weak correlation between anti - money laundering (AML) [Anti - Money Laundering, available at: <https://www.imf.org/external/np/leg/amlcft/eng/aml1.htm> (Visited on April 17, 2023)] regulations and reduced felonious exertion.

While it's true that governance can prop in the disquisition and execution of culprits who might else shirk justice, the impact is frequently less significant than attorneys who endorse for" follow the money" strategies might anticipate. Anti - money laundering (AML) regulations do allow for easier recovery of finances from the primary malefactors and interposers involved in fiscal crimes. Still, the quantum of finances recovered is generally small when compared to the overall gains gained from illegal conditioning. Although these regulations also aim to target the backing of terrorist conditioning, it's worth noting that ultramodern - day terrorists bear small totalities of money to carry out their operations. AML controls may not be effective in cutting off their backing entirely, but they can give precious intelligence. also, the perpetration of money - laundering controls places a significant burden on businesses and society, which requires thorough evaluation to determine their effectiveness, both in terms of their positive and negative impact.

Every time, huge quantities of finances are attained by illegal conditioning similar as medicines, wrongdoing, hijacking, gambling, earning women and children, smuggling and fortified thievery. These immorally attained finances need a procedure, known as laundering, to appear lawfully attained and fit for use.

Money laundering allows culprits to enjoy the proceeds of their lawless conditioning without revealing their source. There are several styles used to censor money, including placing it in a bank, transferring it through multiple deals, and blending it with licit finances to conceal its origin and power. These ways are generally appertained to as "placement, " " layering, " and" integration. "

Money laundering is an international problem that has significant counteraccusations for the frugality. It has a systemic impact on the fiscal system and can lead to oscillations in demand and insecurity. Also, there are important countermeasures in place to combat this issue. Money laundering revolves around the proceeds of criminally deduced property rather than property itself. Money laundering is an essential element of any profit generating crime, because without the laundering, crime would not pay. During 1980s sustained transnational sweats in money laundering and confiscation of proceeds of crime primarily in the environment of medicine related offences was seen specially. Numerous supports the view that "going after the money" is the stylish way to attack systematized felonious conditioning. The first explanation is that to discipline culprits expropriating their incitement is one. Alternate explanation is that widely, important culprits in frequently encounter the lawless goods similar as medicines, while they do encounter proceeds of crime, which frequently give a paper trail or rather substantiation which points to pivotal connection with a violation of law. A third explanation is that by expropriating the proceeds of crime, would make law enforcement pay for itself. The primary object behind the money laundering process is to produce a

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robe of legal cleanliness around the object. This robe allows the object's disassociation with unlawful activity from being traced and linked, but also enables the subject to be used in the legal frugality with obscurity and without fear of felonious, civil, or legal permission.

Using any organization's power beyond its limits often refer as an abuse of power, using it for personal use is a corrupt practice. It defeats democracy as well as rule of law because it sets a bad example in front of the general people causing them to lose trust in a public organization. It destabilizes the economy and inhibits both domestic and foreign investment hence disturbing the interior and international markets. [Pallav Shukla, "Money Laundering & Terrorism Financing: The National & International Legal Control." *Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research*]

Money Laundering is one such corrupt practice that means disguising the source of unlawfully obtained funds by passing them through multiple transactions or accounts to make them appear legitimate. This can include acts like changing cash into other types of assets, shifting money through various bank accounts or jurisdictions, and employing sophisticated financial transactions to conceal the source of the funds. [Prevention of Money Laundering Act, S.3]

Terrorist organizations frequently require financing to carry out their objectives, which include planning and carrying out terrorist attacks. These organizations can use money laundering to conceal the origin of funds obtained through unlawful means, like trafficking of drugs, extortion, or fraud, and then use the laundered funds to finance their operations, such as the purchase of weapons, the recruitment of operatives, and the planning of attacks. [Dr. Sanghamitra Sharma, "Financial Action Task Force: An Indian Perspective" *Indian Council of World Affairs* (2016)]

The purpose behind choosing this topic is to understand the connection between Terrorism Funding by using money laundering techniques and how it comes under the ambit of financial crime, this topic is a serious one as it poses a significant threat to the uprightness of the financial system, it can also have serious social, economic, and security consequences. It is a criminal act that is subject to strict laws and regulations in many countries, and governments, financial institutions, and law implementation agencies make strategies together to combat it through anti - money laundering (AML) measures and counter - terrorism financing (CTF) efforts. All such measures include rigorous customer due diligence, reporting suspicious transactions, freezing and seizure of assets, and cooperation across the globe among law enforcement agencies to disrupt the financing of terrorism through money laundering.

1.1 Background

The origins of the term "money laundering" [Sargül, Haşmet, "Money Laundering and Abuse of the Financial System" RSG 288 (2012)] can be traced back to the 1920s in the United States, when organized felonious groups sought to give a putatively licit explanation for the large totalities of money they were making from their illegal conditioning.

They did this for a variety of reasons, including concealing their wealth from loose law enforcement officers who would demand protection money, avoiding drawing attention from rival gangs, and more lately, to avoid the possibility of being charged with duty elusion, which was discovered in the early 1930s to be a potent armament against else untouchable culprits.

Throughout history, culprits have sought ways to conceal the origin of money attained through illegal conditioning like medicine haggling, thievery, gambling, smuggling, counterfeiting, duty elusion, and embezzlement of public finances. While some of these conditioning may be legal, the performing income is frequently kept hidden from duty authorities and may not meet applicable duties. This type of income is appertained to as "Grey Money [Grey Money, available at: [https://qrius.com/future - demonetization/](https://qrius.com/future-demonetization/) (Visited on April 17, 2023).], " which is a felonious offense in utmost countries.

On the other hand, "Black Money" [Black Money, available at: [https://qrius.com/future - demonetization/](https://qrius.com/future-demonetization/) (Visited on April 17, 2023)] is a different matter altogether. It's illicitly earned income that exists in an underground frugality and is frequently tied to systematized crime, similar as medicine trafficking, arms smuggling, and white - collar crime [White Collar Crime, available at: [https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs/what - is - white - collar - crime - and - how - is - the - fbi - combating - it](https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs/what-is-white-collar-crime-and-how-is-the-fbi-combating-it) (Visited on April 17, 2023)]. This kind of wealth is attained through immoral means and is inharmonious with licit fiscal systems. Grey money is frequently kept hidden from authorities, while black money needs to be made to appear as if it was legitimately attained to be useful. To achieve this, the process of money laundering is employed. This process involves concealing the proceeds of crime or making them appear as if they were attained from a licit source. Its ultimate thing is to convert illegal finances into a lower - dubitation form, hide the original source, and produce the appearance of licit wealth.

1.2 Research Methodology

The research work is chiefly doctrinal in nature. The exploration methodology used for this composition involved a comprehensive literature review of academic papers, exploration papers, and applicable legal documents related to terrorism backing through money laundering. The primary sources of data for the study were online databases similar as JSTOR, Sodh Ganga and Google Scholar, and sanctioned websites of government associations similar as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The hunt terms used for the literature review included "terrorism backing", "money laundering, " "Prevention of money Laundering Act, " "nonsupervisory oversight, ""transnational cooperation, " "capacity structure, " and "technology. " The data attained from the literature review were anatomized using a qualitative approach to identify crucial themes and trends related to terrorism backing through money laundering in India. The findings were also used to develop the recommendations and conclusions presented in the composition. The limitations of the study include the reliance on secondary sources of data and the implicit bias in the selection of sources. Still, sweats were

made to alleviate these limitations by using estimable sources and icing the addition of multiple perspectives on the content.

1.3 Statement of Problem

The money launderers don't choose governance grounded on the return the lawless finances could cost, but rather chose less regulated authorities. The transnational drive against laundering has led to pressure for homogenization of substantial felonious law and enforcement mechanisms as between countries, and in doing so it helped remake relationship that was between nation - countries. Sovereignty has no part for culprits, as they use borders to their advantage, knowing completely well that following the money trail is harder when further countries are involved. Even though felonious canons differ in colourful countries, it's important to find a common description of money laundering.

1.3.1 Research Gap

Despite the significant attention paid to terrorism backing money laundering, several exploration gaps still live in the field. First, there's a lack of empirical studies that examine the extent of the problem of terrorism in India. Second, there's a need for further in - depth exploration that investigates the factors that contribute to the success of money laundering conditioning by terrorist associations in India. Third, there's a dearth of studies that examine the impact of technological advancements on terrorism backing through money laundering and how they can be abused to combat this issue. Eventually, there's a need for further exploration that evaluates the effectiveness of current nonsupervisory and legal fabrics in precluding terrorism backing through money laundering and identifies areas for enhancement.

1.4 Research Objectives

- 1) To examine the measures taken by governments and financial institutions to combat terrorism backing through money laundering.
- 2) To estimate the effectiveness of anti - money laundering regulations and their impact on precluding terrorism
- 3) To probe the part of financial institutions in relating and reporting suspicious deals related to terrorism.
- 4) To identify the specific money laundering ways used by terrorist organizations and how they adapt to the changing global financial geography.
- 5) To determine the present trends and patterns of money laundering used to finance terrorism.
- 6) To put up suggestions to enhance the fight against money laundering's role in terrorism financing.

1.5 Why Money Laundering is considered a formulated felony?

Money laundering is intricately linked with systematized crime, as money launderers frequently induce significant gains through conditioning similar as medicine trafficking, international fraud, and arms dealing. The use of cash deals facilitates the concealment of the true source and power of the money. The vast gains generated through illegal means, when cleaned, have the eventuality to lose and weaken the

structure of the state, leading to wide corruption. Felonious associations are decreasingly espousing business - suchlike practices, similar as specialization, growth, expansion into international requests, and forming connections with other enterprises. This constant pursuit of gains and expansion into new areas of felonious exertion is eased by money laundering, which allows for diversification of income sources and expansion of their operations. The social peril of money laundering lies in the capability of felonious associations to gain access to the licit frugality, enabling them to further increase their profitability. In developed societies, felonious conditioning are getting less profitable, egging the holders of immorally attained capital to dodge significant costs to legitimize its use.

1.6 Stages of Money Laundering [Sarigül, Haşmet, "Money Laundering and Abuse of the Financial System" RSG 288 (2012)]

Money laundering is a complex process that involves three primary steps, which are as follows:

- **Placement** [Placement, available at <https://www.hyperverge.co/blog/stages-of-money-laundering> (Visited on April 17, 2023).]: This initial step involves disposing of the illegal cash proceeds physically. The primary objective of this step is to remove the cash from the position of accession to avoid detection by the authorities.
- **Integration**: The second step is to reintroduce the cleaned proceeds back into the economy, making them appear like normal business finances. Typically, launderers set up unknown institutions in countries where secrecy is guaranteed to facilitate integration.
- **Layering** [Layering, available at <https://www.dowjones.com/professional/risk/glossary/anti-money-laundering/layering/> (Visited on April 17, 2023)]: The third and final step is layering, which involves creating complex layers of financial transactions to conceal the inspection trail and provide obscurity. This method separates lawless proceeds from their source.

1.7 Impact of this malpractice on development

Following are some effects of money laundering on development:

- 1) An uptick in crime and corruption: Profitable money laundering makes criminal activity possible. Money laundering leads to increased crime and corruption in a nation. It also makes using bribes more effective. A damaged reputation and international repercussions: A nation's development may suffer tremendously if it is recognised as a centre for money laundering or the financing of terrorism. Foreign Institutions (FII) have the option of limiting their business contacts with organisations in countries that serve as havens for money laundering. Scutiny from other international bodies is increased. [Ltd, A. A. (2022, July 27). *Effectiveness of anti - money laundering regulations on indian banks*. UKDiss.com. Retrieved April 20, 2023]
- 2) Financial Institutions with Limitations: Money laundering and terrorism funding have a negative influence on the stability of the nation's financial system overall and on the individual financial institutions

themselves in a variety of ways.

- 3) A compromised economy and private sector: Money launderers typically use "front companies," which are businesses that seem real and operate legally but are actually managed by crooks. These front companies mix illicit and legitimate funds in order to disguise the proceeds of crime. Money launderers pose a challenge to the efforts of many nations to transform their economies through privatisation, which results in damaged privatisation attempts. These criminal groups have the ability to outbid genuine buyers of former state-owned companies. [TaxmannTaxmann Publications has a dedicated in-house Research & Editorial Team. This team consists of a team of Chartered Accountants. (2022, August 6). *Guide to prevention of money laundering act: PMLA*. Taxmann Blog. Retrieved April 20, 2023]

1.8 Position in different countries

India

The act of disguising illicit activity's proceeds by making them seem respectable is known as money laundering. In order to conceal the ownership and source of the cash, this entails a number of intricate transactions. Money laundering is a severe offence since it enables criminals to profit from their illicit operations while avoiding the detection of law enforcement. The providing of money or other forms of assistance to people or organisations engaged in terrorist activity is referred to as "financing of terrorism." Along with the supply of tangible support like tools or equipment, this may entail the transfer of funds or other assets. The ability to carry out attacks and spread terrorism's ideology is made possible by the funding of terrorism, which poses a serious danger to national security. Both money laundering and supporting terrorism are forbidden and subject to harsh punishments. To stop and combat these crimes, governments all around the world have put laws and rules into place. Two significant pieces of legislation that address these offences are the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) in India. India is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental organisation that establishes global standards for fighting money laundering and terrorism funding. [Saurabh Malhotra, "Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism: An Indian Perspective" 24 *Forex* (2013)]

United State of America

Through the implementation of laws like the USA PATRIOT Act and the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), the United States has made a substantial contribution to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. Financial institutions are required by the BSA to keep track of certain transactions and report any suspicious behaviour to FinCEN, which is in charge of vetting financial transactions for indications of criminal activity. The government's ability to look into and prosecute instances involving money laundering and terrorist funding has improved because to the USA PATRIOT Act [USA PATRIOT Act, 2001, s.311, 312.], which was implemented in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks. The U. S. government participates in international initiatives like the FATF to stop money

laundering and terrorist funding in addition to these rules To safeguard both national security and the soundness of the financial system, the U. S. government and financial institutions must remain vigilant in their efforts to prevent and identify these acts. Despite these efforts, money laundering and terrorism financing remain significant global concerns.

Germany

Germany, a significant financial center in Europe, views the battle against money laundering and terrorism funding as a top priority. The government has put in place a number of laws, including the Money Laundering Act (GwG) and the Terrorism Financing Prevention Act (GwB), to stop and detect these actions. These rules call for financial institutions to identify and confirm customer identities, keep an eye on transactions, and alert the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the German Federal Criminal Police Office to any questionable conduct. Financing terrorism is a crime, and disobeying the GwB has penalties. [The FATF Recommendations, 2012] Germany participates in the global Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which develops regulations to stop these illegal practices. To exchange information and coordinate efforts to prevent money laundering and terrorism funding, the German government works closely with other nations and organizations. [Bank Secrecy Act (1970)]

German financial institutions have, however, occasionally been linked to controversies involving money laundering recently. As an illustration, in 2018 Deutsche Bank was penalised €13.5 million for having insufficient safeguards against money laundering, and in 2020 the German payment processor Wirecard failed due to accusations of fraud and money laundering.

These incidents demonstrate the need for ongoing vigilance in the battle against money laundering and terrorist funding, as well as the necessity for financial institutions to put in place effective procedures to stop and identify these behaviours. ["Germany's measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing", Mutual Evaluations Report (August 2022)] To protect the stability of its financial system and ensure national security, the German government is committed to stepping up its counter-terrorism funding and anti-money laundering initiatives.

1.9 Judicial Approach

Mohd. Afzal Guru v. State of NCT of Delhi (2003) [Mohd. Afzal Guru v. State of NCT of Delhi (2003) 2003 SCC]:

The Supreme Court of India held that the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) are indigenous and don't violate the abecedarian rights of individualities. This judgment paved the way for effective perpetration of the PMLA in combating terrorism backing through money laundering.

Zahoor Ahmad Shah Wataliv. Enforcement Directorate (2018) [Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali v. Enforcement Directorate (2018) SC 1734]

The Delhi High Court upheld the order of the Enforcement

Directorate to attach the parcels of a Kashmiri businessman, Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali, under the vittles of the PMLA. This judgment corroborated the effectiveness of the PMLA in bridling terrorism backing through money laundering.

Abdul Karim Telgiv. State of Karnataka (2006) [Abdul Karim Telgi v. State of Karnataka (2006)].

The Supreme Court of India held that the conviction of Abdul Karim Telgi, the headman of amulti - crore fake stamp paper fiddle, under the PMLA was justified. This judgment established the connection of the PMLA in cases of fiscal crime with links to terrorism.

State of Maharashtra v. Dr. Rahin Fathima (2019) [State of Maharashtra v. Dr. Rahin Fathima (2019) 194539/2019]:

The Bombay High Court upheld the order of the PMLA Appellate Tribunal to release Dr. Rahin Fathima, a medical guru, from detention under the PMLA. The judgment stressed the need for a careful consideration of substantiation and adherence to legal procedures while enforcing the PMLA.

Hasan Ali Khan v. Union of India (2011) [Hasan Ali Khan v. Union of India (2011)]:

The Supreme Court of India ordered the conformation of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to probe the case of Hasan Ali Khan, a Pune - grounded businessman indicted of money laundering. This judgment emphasized the significance of thorough examinations and cooperation between law enforcement authorities in combating terrorism backing through money laundering.

Famous case law of terrorism funding via hawala money laundering [Niranjan Man Singh and P. Sandhya, "Hawala Financing: An Aid to Terrorism"]

Hawala is an unofficial financial transfer technique that permits money to be moved from one person to another without actual money movement. It is a straightforward operation that requires no documentation and hence operates as an anonymous money transfer method. [Colin Fernandes, "Hawala: A Parallel Economy" *Blog Ipleaders* (2019)] In the case of the **Jain Hawala Scandal** while investigating a case involving "funding of Jammu and Kashmir militants," the Indian Central Bureau of Investigation raided a house in Delhi, seizing account books associating India's richest and most influential people, including then - Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, in getting funds through India's illegal Hawala. Twenty - four lawmakers were eventually charged with accepting bribes and gifts worth 64 million rupees from businesspeople. This instance demonstrates how the phase of economic, financial, and political development of a country be considered while developing regulatory measures, predominantly about arrangements like the Hawala, which are so deeply ingrained in that country's financial and political life. Criminal groups already abusing Hawala transactions in a developing country like India have a solid motivation to penetrate the political construction to secure their existence, and they can find willing partners among Indian politicians who have not seen huge money. Furthermore, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) [Home>Countries>India available at: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/countries/detail/India.html> (last visited on April

20, 2023)] proposals that rely significantly on a robust criminal justice structure to implement licensing requirements are handicapped in India, where high - ranking Indians can avoid punishment. In truth, Narasimha Rao survived "numerous corruption scandals in government," the worst of which was a bribe to avoid punishment.

2. Analysis

Terrorism financing through money laundering is a significant concern globally, including in India. While the Prevention of money Laundering Act provides a legal frame, there are challenges in perpetration, including lack of collaboration between agencies, weak nonsupervisory oversight, and limited technical training. To combat this issue, India should enhance its legal frame, nonsupervisory oversight, transnational cooperation, mindfulness, and capacity structure programs, and influence technology. By enforcing effective measures, India can contribute to the global trouble to combat terrorism and guard its fiscal system against money laundering.

3. Recommendations

Strengthen the being legal framework: India should take way to strengthen its legal framework to combat terrorism backing through money laundering. This includes enhancing the compass and effectiveness of the Prevention of money Laundering Act (PMLA) [Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (Act 15 of 2003)], perfecting collaboration between law enforcement agencies, and furnishing technical training to investigators and prosecutors.

- Enhance nonsupervisory oversight: India should enhance nonsupervisory oversight of fiscal institutions to ensure compliance with anti - money laundering regulations. This includes adding the penalties for non - compliance and perfecting the effectiveness of the reporting mechanisms for suspicious deals.
- Promote transnational cooperation: India should strengthen its cooperation with transnational associations and other countries to combat terrorism backing through money laundering. This includes swapping information and stylish practices, furnishing collective legal backing, and sharing in transnational sweats to combat terrorism backing. Improve awareness and capacity structure India should ameliorate mindfulness and capacity structure programs for the public and private sectors to help terrorism backing through money laundering. This includes furnishing technical training to fiscal institutions, developing public mindfulness juggernauts, and establishing a devoted fiscal intelligence unit to grease the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and fiscal institutions.
- Leverage technology: India should utilise technology to combat terrorism backing through money laundering. This includes exploring the use of block chain technology to ameliorate transnucency and traceability of fiscal deals, developing advanced analytics tools to identify suspicious deals, and enforcing robust cybersecurity measures to help cyber - attacks targeting fiscal institutions.
- It would also be advisable to periodically assess systems to ensure that they are running properly and are effective.

- In order to impose restrictions on terrorist financing and money laundering, steps should be made not only at the national level but also at the local level through strengthened collaboration.
- It would be ideal if states and the centre shared information more effectively regarding risks and national risk assessments.
- Financial information is also required in order to identify dishonest businesses and people who engage in money laundering.
- By establishing a strong system of checks, balances, and monitoring, the real estate sector can help prevent money laundering. For compliance with the KYC standard, strict compliance is necessary.

4. Conclusion

Money Laundering is a crime across the globe, it's a process of laundering money, which means hiding the source from where the money is coming, to make the money look legitimate.

Such money is almost earned from unlawful activities and in many cases further used to promote unlawful activities, various terrorist organizations need money to finance their terrorist attacks and to buy arms. They get that money via committing other crimes such as fraud, extortion, drug trafficking, etc. In India, Money laundering has been declared a crime under the prevention of money laundering act, of 2002. It has been done so that we could combat this process of laundering of money and hence also stop the dual objective which is running in parallel i. e., funding of terrorism. By Combating Money Laundering which is a financial crime under section 3 of PMLA, 2002 through various anti - money laundering (AML) measures and counter - terrorism financing (CTF) efforts, the government's goal is to stop the flow of illegal money being used by these terrorist organizations to make themselves stronger. Terrorism funding is directly proportional to money laundering as if there would be no illegal flow of money, these organizations won't be having any funds to further use it in buying arms and remunerations and hence they won't be able to plan big terror attacks, and will be able to protect National Security. At present, we have a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Enforcement Directorate in force to deal with these matters in particular and to enforce the various rules and regulations which help put a restriction on such activities.

Terrorism backing through plutocrat laundering is a significant global issue that poses a trouble to the stability of the fiscal system and the security of nations. India, like numerous other countries, faces multitudinous challenges in combating terrorism backing through plutocrat laundering, including weak nonsupervisory oversight and lack of collaboration between agencies. Still, by enforcing effective measures similar as enhancing the legal frame, nonsupervisory oversight, transnational cooperation, mindfulness, and capacity structure programs, and using technology, India can contribute to the global trouble to combat terrorism backing through plutocrat laundering and guard its fiscal system against the trouble of plutocrat laundering.

Also, addressing the exploration gaps in the field can give perceptivity into the nature and extent of the issue and help develop more effective measures to combat terrorism backing through plutocrat laundering. By taking this way, India can strengthen its fiscal system, alleviate the pitfalls of terrorism backing through plutocrat laundering, and contribute to the global trouble to combat terrorism.

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