

FIGHTING AGAINST FINANCING OF TERRORISM

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Abstract: Terrorism and its funding are interdependent actions one from another. However, there is a mutual relation to terrorism and the financing of terrorism. The financing affects the development of terrorism and encourages the bearers of terrorism to encourage the successful financing of their illegal activities. The financing of terrorism has an impact on the development of terrorism and the backbone. The impact of the development of terrorism leads to the strengthening of existing and finding new sources of funding. Financing terrorism is a specific form of financial crime. In essence, terrorist financing involves seeking, collecting or securing funds intended to be used to fund terrorist activities or a terrorist organization. Terrorism is a global problem that can be financed through legitimate sources such as fundraising activities and business profits, as well as through illegitimate sources such as drug trafficking and fraud. The fight against terrorism means taking defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of people and funds from terrorist activities and not to permit the creation of conditions for financing those activities. This paper will show some of the measures for detecting, defining and fighting against financing terroristic activities.

Keywords: financing, funding, global, crime, terrorism.

Introduction

Financing terrorism is a specific form of financial crime. In essence, terrorist financing involves seeking, collecting or securing funds intended to be used to fund terrorist activities or a terrorist organization. Terrorism is a global problem that can be financed through legitimate sources such as fundraising activities and business profits, as well as through illegitimate sources such as drug trafficking and fraud. Financing terrorism does not care about the source of the funds, but the main focus is on what these funds will be used, what is the main difference between financing terrorism and money laundering, where money obtained from criminal activities should be made to look legitimate for reintegration into the financial system.

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Understanding Terrorism

The organizational structure of a terrorist group determines its strengths and weaknesses. There are two general categories of organization:

- hierarchical and
- network.

The age of the organization is one of the determinants indicating whether the organization will accept a network or hierarchical structure. The newer groups tend to organize or adapt to the possibilities inherent in the network model. Ideology may have an effect on the internal organization, which aspire to a centralized control and hierarchical structure. In larger structures, almost all groups use variants of mobile organizations at a tactical level to increase security and to organize tasks according to operations.

Terrorist groups that are related to political activity or organization often need a hierarchical structure in order to coordinate violence with political activity. It may also become necessary for a

politically affiliated group to follow "ceasefire" or to avoid specific goals to support political lens. This would be difficult to apply to network organizations.

Terrorist groups can be at different stages of development in terms of opportunities and sophistication. Newer groups with less resources will usually be less capable, and will act in more vulnerable areas or under the tutelage of more professional organizations to develop their way of acting. Also, groups that preach or are related to ethnic or national motives and limit their operations to one state or to a local region usually require fewer abilities. Groups can be grouped from smaller organizations, or split up by larger ones.

The terrorist groups by their nature can be:

– **Separatist**

Separatist groups are those who aim to separate from existing entities through gaining independence, political autonomy, or religious freedom and domination. Ideologies that the separatists accept include social justice and equality, anti-imperialism, and resistance to conquest or occupation by a foreign force.

– **Ethnocentric**

Groups with this belief accept race as the only defining characteristic of a society, and thus as a basis for cohesion. There is usually the view that a particular group is superior to its inherent racial characteristics.

– **Nationalist**

Loyalty and commitment to a nation, and national consciousness derived from setting the culture and interests of a nation over the culture and interests of other nations and groups. These things can come to the fore in the creation of a new nation, or when separating from an existing state for the purpose of merging with another country whose inhabitants divide the "national" identity

– **Revolutionary**

Committed to rejecting an already established order and replacing it with a new political or social structure. Although often associated with communist political ideologies, this is not the rule, and other political movements can propagate revolutionary methods to achieve their goals.

– **Political**

Political ideologies deal with the structure and organization of the forms of governments and societies. While observers can point out differences in the political ideology of various political terrorist organizations, the activities of groups that are diametrically opposed to the political spectrum in practice are quite similar to one another.

– **Religious**

Religiously-inspired terrorism has become fashionably more recent, with an increase of 43% of all international terrorist organizations that underlined religious violence between 1980 and 1995. While Islamic terrorists and organizations are most active, and are the biggest threat to the United States, there are extremists in all major world religions who have opted for violence in order to realize their intended religious goals. Religiously motivated terrorists perceive their goals as sacred vows, and they are infallible and not subject to negotiation.

– **Social**

Frequently certain social policies or issues are so controversial that they cause extremist behavior or terrorism. Usually this is termed terrorism as a "single issue" or "special interest". Some issues that caused terrorism in the United States and other countries include animal rights, abortion, ecology / environment and minority rights.

– **Domestic**

These terrorists are domestic and act inside and against their own homeland. They are often associated with extreme social or political factions in a particular society, and focus specifically on the socio-political arena of their nation.

– **International or transnational**

Often describing the support and action range of a group, these terms are often loosely defined, and can be widely applied to various actions. International groups usually operate in many countries, but retain the geographical focus of their activities. Hezbollah has cells all over the world, and has carried out operations in many countries, but mainly focuses on events in Lebanon and Israel. Transnational groups act internationally, but are not tied to a particular country, not even for a particular region. Al Qaeda is a transnational, composed of many nationalities, stationed in several countries at the same time, and operates all over the world. Their goals are affected by a number of states with different political systems, religions, ethnicities and national interests.

Terrorist groups may also have a functional approach to an organization that covers the activities of groups that relate to:

- Financing,
- Training,
- Logistic support,
- Perform operations, and
- Intelligence that is the discovery of the objects on which to act.

Financing Terrorism

Financing terrorism does not care about the source of the funds, but the main focus is on what these funds will be used, what is the main difference between financing terrorism and money laundering, where money obtained from criminal activities should be made to look legitimate for reintegration into the financial system. Although the motives of the terrorists may be different, their activities follow a standard path where terrorist incidents have various forms: air hijacking, kidnapping people, assassinations, threats, bombings, and suicide attacks.

How is the financing of terrorism done?

- Smuggling large amounts of cash and reintegrating through businesses that operate mostly with cash (cash).
- Transferring funds through new online payment systems.
- Transfer of cash through unregistered monetary business services, including underground banking or havalas, and through international ATM transactions.
- Charitable and non-profit organizations and other legal entities at a glance, the obvious legal source of such funding may mean that there are few, if any, indicators that would point out an individual financial transaction or series of transactions related to terrorist activities.

What are the sources of financing terrorism?

Though terrorist groups have similar qualities, their sources of money may vary. Terrorist organizations receive money from a number of legitimate and illegitimate sources such as:

Illegal activities: terrorists receive money from illegal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, kidnapping and extortion. Drug trafficking is particularly tempting for terrorists. In Latin America, "narco-terrorists" receive most of their money from drug trafficking.

Rich Sponsors: Terrorists can receive funds from wealthy individuals or sponsors who can support their terrorist activities.

Charitable and religious institutions: legitimate charitable and religious institutions can be a source of funding for terrorists. They are ideal intermediaries because they are very loosely regulated and do not need to provide a trade justification for their activities.

Trade companies: terrorist organizations can run or own legitimate trading companies to generate profits and to launder money from illegal funds. These include jewelry businesses, trading companies, consumer goods stores, real estate sales and investment firms.

State sponsors: a number of outcast countries are known to provide assistance, financial support and shelter to terrorist organizations. The biggest example of this was Afghanistan under the Taliban regime.

Since much of the financing of terrorist activities comes from legitimate sources, the financing of terrorism is sometimes presented as opposed to traditional money laundering. Instead of selling illegal money to become legal, financing of terrorism often involves the task of filtering legitimate money into the hands of terrorists.

Transferring orders - The methods that terrorists use to move money are almost the same as the methods they use and other criminals such as:

Traditional financial institutions: often personal accounts are opened and smaller deposits and withdrawals of money of less than AUS 10,000 are made to avoid the obligation to declare the Australian anti-money laundering and terrorist financing legislation.

Alternative remittance systems: unregulated remittance systems such as "havala" and "hundi" are widely used to transfer funds without any documentation.

Currency Transfers: The cache is smuggled across borders, especially through land crossings and sea shipments.

Trade financing: with the growth of commercial companies owned by terrorists, trade finance is increasingly being used.

Terrorist organizations in order to operate can provide and transfer financial resources in different ways. In the world of terrorism, pure money has only been in the imaginations of terrorists. To secure money, terrorists use different methods used in different places to finance terrorism.

How to Prevent Financing of Terrorism

The fight against the terrorism is practice, tactics, techniques, and strategies that governments, armies, police, and corporations take to protect and reset terrorist threats and / or acts.

The concept of counterterrorism is coming from a fundamental examination of the concept of terrorism, as well as from the attempt to understand and present what terrorism actually is. The fight against the terrorism refers to an offensive strategy designed to prevent the successful conduct of terrorism. Operations involving offensive measures taken to protect, deflect and preventive response to terrorism are actually a set of techniques to disallow an opponent's use of terrorist tactics.

Anti-terrorist forces aim to help identify the operational, legal and structural aspects of co-operation against crime and terrorism, to build ties and trust among investigators.

The preparation of a counter-terrorism plan includes all segments of a society and many government agencies. In dealing with foreign terrorists, leadership responsibility is usually at national level. Since the essence of terrorism is to use the propaganda and indoctrination to achieve the goals, there must be an understanding of their profile and functions of terrorism. It is precisely by increasing the ability for a more effective norm of terrorism.

The fight against terrorism must include diplomacy, intelligence, security and police forces, customs and immigration organizations, transport, justice and financial expertise. All these activities must work together to:

- Identify and arrest terrorists;
- Running their operations;
- Protect and defend people, societies and economies from terrorist attacks; and
- Mitigate the effects of any attack.

All domestic and international efforts must be well-organized and governed by laws. Against terrorist measures must be in accordance with international law, in particular human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law.

Conclusion

Terror and terrorism are forms of violence applied by a small group. The notion of terror binds to a group that is in power and which, by fear and other violent methods, wants to retain power, while the notion of terrorism binds itself to a group that aims to change power, whether it is democratic or extreme undemocratic. In both cases, civilian victims are victims.

Although today almost all international terrorism uses so-called classical threats, it would be dangerous and reckless if threats with nuclear, biological or chemical weapons are neglected. The fortunes for achieving these threats are regularly called weapons of mass destruction.

The strategy of the terrorists is to commit acts of violence to attract the attention of the local population, the government, and the whole world for their cause. Terrorists plan their attacks to get as much publicity as possible, choosing goals that symbolize what they oppose most. The effectiveness of the terrorist act is not in the act itself, but is reflected through the reaction of the public or the government to that act.

The financing of terrorism by individual states is the taking of covert actions from one country to another or a non-state entity. Such financing of terrorism is terminally referred to as sponsoring this brutal violence.

Money laundering is a process of concealing money or property that has been acquired illegally or criminally. When the property is acquired by committing a criminal offense, the enforcement agent seeks a way to use the acquired money without attracting attention to the competent authorities.

Starting from the real threat of organized crime and its international character and its role in financing terrorism, the international community has developed a strategy for a general fight against the most dangerous types of crime such as trafficking in narcotic drugs, weapons, white slaves, and money laundering.

The international community's efforts to curb and punish the financing of terrorism are part of the overall effort and fight against all aspects of terrorism.

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