



## No Money for Terror Conference 2022

**For Prelims:** No Money for Terror Conference

**For Mains:** Use of technology in terrorism, Initiatives to tackle terrorism, Challenges in tackling terrorism

### Why in News?

Recently, third ['No Money for Terror' \(NMFT\) Ministerial Conference on Counter-Terrorism Financing](#) was held in New Delhi, India.

- The Prime Minister of India has strongly asked for **avoiding any ambiguity in dealing with terrorism** and also warned against nations that **use terrorism as a tool of foreign policy**.

### What is No Money for Terror Conference?

- **About:**
  - The **"No Money for Terror"** conference was started in 2018, as an initiative of the **French government**, to specifically focus on **cooperation between countries to choke terror funding**.
    - In 2019, the conference was held in Australia.
    - It was to be held in India in 2020 but was postponed due to the [Covid-19 pandemic](#).
- **Significance:**
  - It offered a unique platform for participating nations and organisations to **deliberate on the effectiveness of the current international regime** on Counter Terrorism Financing and the steps required to address emerging challenges.
- **Conference 2022:**
  - It was attended by delegates from **72 countries and 15 international organisations**.
  - During the Conference, **deliberations were held in four sessions with focus on:**
    - Global Trends in Terrorism and Terrorist Financing.
    - Use of Formal and Informal Channels of Funds for Terrorism.
    - Emerging Technologies and Terrorist Financing.
    - International Co-operation to Address Challenges in Combating Terrorist Financing.

### What was India's Stand at NMFT Conference 2022?

- **Regime Change in Afghanistan:**
  - India urged the international community to take cognisance of **threats emerging from regime change in Afghanistan**, as the last one had **led to 9/11 attacks**.
  - The regime changes and the growing influence of **Al Qaeda & Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)** have emerged as a significant challenge to regional security.
- **Stress on Terrorist's Safe Havens:**
  - India stressed that the international community should never ignore **terrorists' safe havens or their resources**.

- It is important to expose the **double-speak of such elements who sponsor and support them.**
- It is important that this conference, the participating countries, and the organisations, should not take a **selective or complacent perspective of the challenges of this region.**
- **Threats from Emerging Technologies:**
  - Terrorists and terrorist groups understand the nuances of modern weapons and information technology such as [Dark Net](#) and [Cryptocurrency](#) very well.
    - This transformation of terrorism from dynamite to metaverse and AK-47 to virtual assets is definitely a matter of concern for the countries.
    - The infrastructure used for [cyber terrorism](#) and **online radicalisation** is distributed.
      - Each country can and must act against the part of the chain within reach.
- **Cost of Terrorism Supportive Countries:**
  - Certain countries support terrorism as part of their foreign policy. They offer **political, ideological and financial support** to them.
  - There must be a **cost imposed upon countries that support terrorism.** Organisations and individuals that try to create sympathy for terrorists must also be isolated.
- **Threats from Organised Crime:**
  - [Organised crime](#) should not be seen in isolation and these gangs often have deep links with terrorist outfits.
  - The money made in **gun-running, drugs and smuggling** is pumped into terrorism.
  - Even activities like [money laundering](#) and financial crimes have been known to help terror funding.

## What are the Initiatives to Counter Terrorism?

- **National:**
  - In January 2009, in the wake of the **26/11 terrorist attack**, the [National Investigation Agency](#) was established to deal with terrorist crimes.
  - In India, the [Unlawful Activities \(Prevention\) Amendment Act](#) is the primary anti-terrorism law.
  - To gather information related to security, the [National Intelligence Grid \(NATGRID\)](#) has been established.
  - An operational hub has been created for the [National Security Guard](#) to ensure a rapid response to terrorist attacks.
- **Global:**
  - [United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism \(UNOCT\)](#)
  - [Terrorism Prevention Branch \(TPB\) of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime \(UNODC\)](#)
  - [Financial Action Task Force \(FATF\)](#)
  - [India's Annual Resolution on Counter-Terror](#)

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

- Q.** Analyse the complexity and intensity of terrorism, its causes, linkages and obnoxious nexus. Also suggest measures required to be taken to eradicate the menace of terrorism. **(2021)**
- Q.** The banning of 'Jamaat-e-islami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize the influence of OGWs. **(2019)**
- Q.** "Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of several member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable examples. **(2016)**

[Source: IE](#)

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