

FINTECH AND MONEY LAUNDERING IN NIGERIA

MODERATING EFFECT OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

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DEFINITIONS

FINTECH – use of a digital platform for payment and settlement as against the traditional use of cash. The retail digital platforms include Mobile-based, Web-Based, ATM-Based, and POS.

MONEY LAUNDERING – the practice of making money generated by an illegal activity, such as drug trafficking, fraud, terrorist funding, appear to have come from a legitimate source.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS – a form of regulation or supervision, which subjects financial institutions to certain requirements, restrictions, and guidelines, to maintain the stability and integrity of the financial system.

FINANCIAL LITERACY – the confident understanding of financial concepts including saving, insurance, money transfer services and loans that leads to an overall sense of financial well-being and self-trust.

NIGERIA – an African country on the Gulf of Guinea. A good case study for understanding the FinTech – money laundering paradox, because massive development of FinTech in the payment system architecture and increasing trend of money laundering in the country.

BACKGROUND

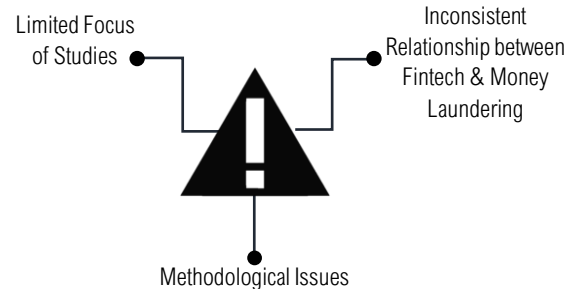
Money laundering has become a global concern with implication to financial system stability and integrity of cross border capital mobility

Money laundering has increasing attention from researchers. Research on these issues are still quite limited in relation to their scope and focus.

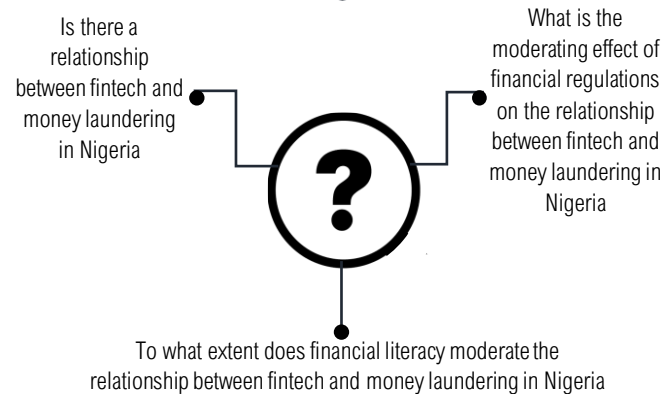
Research on FinTech & Money Laundering conducted in developed nations like UK, US and France (Shillito 2016, Stewart & Jurjens 2017, Huang, Yang & Loo 2020). No much studies in developing countries especially Nigeria which ranks among the top 20 countries in the world with higher incidence of money laundering (IMF, 2021).

RESEARCH PROGRAM

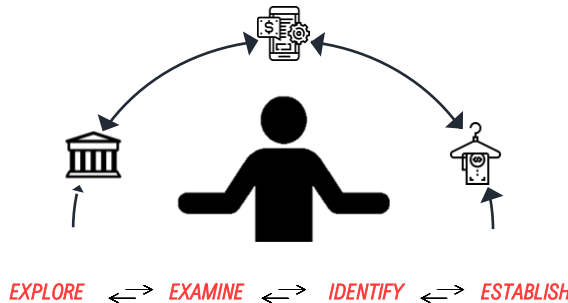
PROBLEM STATEMENT



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

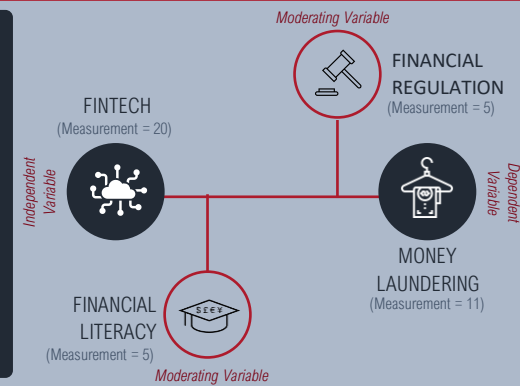


RESEARCH AIM & OBJECTIVES



LITERATURE REVIEW

THE THEORY MODEL



H1

Financial technology has significant positive effect on money laundering in Nigeria.

H2

Regulations moderate the relationship between Fintech and money laundering in Nigeria

H3

Financial literacy moderates the relationship between Fintech and money laundering in Nigeria

THE HYPOTHESIS

METHODOLOGY

Research Design
Quantitative methodology, survey research design and cross-sectional approach

Unit of Analysis
Individual Respondent: Users of fintech

Instrument
Questionnaire

Type of Data
Primary Data

Population
32,363,047
User of fintech in Nigeria

Sample
Cluster sampling technique - Kreigle and Morgan (1970)

Descriptive Statistics (SPSS)

Regression Analyses

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

CONTRIBUTIONS

Policies

Theory

Practice

Methodological

The findings of the study will serve in contributing towards designing policies to promote the stability and sustainability of the Financial System in Nigeria. Contribute to practice such as regulatory quality of FinTech and Reaffirm the importance of Technology determinism theory.

CONCLUSION