

# Fintech and Cyber Security: A Vital Partnership

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The rapid rise of Fintech has revolutionized financial services, but it has also brought new cybersecurity challenges. This presentation explores the interplay between Fintech and Cyber Security, outlining the unique risks, threats, and protective measures that must be considered in this evolving landscape.



# Risks and Vulnerabilities in Fintech

## Data Breaches

Fintech companies handle sensitive personal and financial data. Breaches expose customers to identity theft, fraud, and financial losses.

## System Outages

Disruptions to critical infrastructure can cause significant downtime, impacting transactions, customer service, and overall operations.

## Fraud and Scams

Fintech platforms are vulnerable to sophisticated scams, including phishing, social engineering, and unauthorized transactions.

## Regulatory Compliance

Navigating complex regulations and ensuring compliance with data privacy laws is crucial for Fintech companies to operate responsibly.

# Cybersecurity Threats Facing Fintech



## Ransomware Attacks

Ransomware encrypts critical data, demanding payment for its release. This can cripple businesses and lead to significant financial losses.



## Malware and Viruses

Malicious software can steal data, disrupt operations, and compromise system integrity.



## Phishing and Social Engineering

Attackers use deceptive tactics to trick users into divulging sensitive information or granting unauthorized access.



### Ransomware

Ransomware is considered the most worrying threat at the moment, with cybercriminals using increasingly sophisticated extortion techniques.



### Malware

Includes viruses, worms, Trojan horses and spyware. After the drop in use associated with Covid-19, malware is on the rise again.



### Social engineering threats

Exploiting human error or behaviour to extract information, which includes techniques such as phishing (via email) and smishing (via text message).

# Protecting Fintech Platforms and Data

1

## Multi-Factor Authentication

Adding extra layers of security, such as SMS codes or biometrics, makes it more difficult for unauthorized users to access accounts.

2

## Data Encryption

Encrypting sensitive data makes it unreadable without the correct decryption key, protecting it from unauthorized access.

3

## Regular Security Audits

Regularly reviewing security practices and systems helps identify vulnerabilities and implement necessary safeguards.

4

## Employee Training and Awareness

Educating employees about cybersecurity threats and best practices helps prevent human error and reduce the risk of attacks.

