Digital Fraud

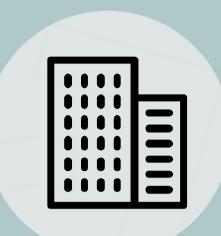
- WHAT IS DIGITAL FRAUD?

Any situation in which data, whether personal data or not, is misused to commit cyber crimes, causing harm to victims (whether consumers or companies).

- 2021 DATA



Brazil is the 3rd country in the world most affected by digital fraud



57% of the Brazilian companies are affected by digital fraud



Most affected sectors: financial institutions, marketplaces and e-commerces



BRL 5.8 billion in losses from fraud on e-commerce sites, direct sales, financial and telecommunications services



Only 39% of the companies consider digital security a priority

MOST COMMON TYPES OF FRAUD

- Phishing: Creating fake pages for data theft
- Ransomware: Data hijacking (e.g., encryption) with ransom charge

Malware: Malicious software

- Fake Banking Slips: Sending fake bank slips
- Breach invasion: System failures and loopholes become a risk
- Pix Fraud: Scams involving pix (instant payment system)
- Identity Fraud by Email and WhatsApp: Sending malicious links by email or WhatsApp
- Shadow IT and Equipment theft: Theft of equipment containing relevant data

- DIGITAL FRAUD INVOLVING COMPANIES

Internal Security Measures

Recognize your vulnerability to attacks

Create a security policy

Train employees

Data backup





Digital Fraud



Require the creation of strong passwords

Update your systems

Create different patterns for encrypted data

Keep your antivirus up to date

Background Check

Facial recognition systems for accessing systems

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FRAUD?

Determine the scope and severity of the incident

Take immediate action to contain the incident

Establish a Working Group Collect and maintain documents and information/ preserve evidence

Evaluation and lessons learned

Determine periodicity of reassessment of scenarios and risks

Define the communication strategy and report to authorities

Identify legal and contractual obligations

- WHAT IF FRAUD INVOLVES PERSONAL DATA?

Frauds involving the unauthorized, accidental or unlawful access to personal data that may cause risk to the rights and freedoms of the data subject may result in a data breach under the Brazilian General Data Protection Law ("LGPD"):



I Trigger company's incident response plan

II
Internal assessment
of The incident

III Communicate the DPO

IV
Communicate the data controller (for data processors)

Communicate ANPD and data subjects (in case of risk or relevant damage)

VI
Document the investigation, measures taken and risk analysis

