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Algeria's Fintech Landscape: Challenges, Opportunities, and Current Reality

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Abstract:

Implementing Fintech techniques into the economy has become increasingly crucial, offering unparalleled opportunities for growth, efficiency, and inclusivity. Therefore, this research seeks to investigate the opportunities of applying Fintech techniques in the real economy, with a specific focus on the Algerian context, examining the current state of Fintech adoption in Algeria, and identifying its main challenges; also, discussing the relevant global best practices. Based on descriptive and analytical approaches. The study concludes that the application of Fintech can lead to the improvement of the efficiency and speed of financial and banking operations, saving time and effort for customers and financial institutions. Regarding Algeria, the application of financial technology is still in the early stages of implementation and adoption, which argues more attention to the actual application of all measures that help to accelerate Fintech techniques implementations to speed up the operations of financial inclusion in Algeria.

Keywords: Financial Technology; Fintech, Techniques; Challenges; Algeria

Jel Classification Codes: G21; G23.

1. Introduction

Financial and banking institutions face numerous challenges due to the rapid development in various fields, especially in the financial and technological sectors. These institutions strive to modernize and develop their systems to achieve greater flexibility that aligns with their activities, particularly in the era of digital transformation. Thus, financial technology (Fintech)is considered the driving and motivating force that contributes to change the way financial and banking operations are executed, achieving a qualitative leap in service delivery and fostering innovation. As, Fintech can enable better access

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to financial services, more efficient transactions, and improved risk control by utilizing innovations like digital lending, blockchain, and mobile payments. Therefore, the implementation of Fintech could be the potential factor that increase financial inclusion in Algeria, as despite the growing use of digital payments, only 16% of Algerian adults and 11% of women use digital payments (Monetique, 2025), which is lower than in other developing countries as Tunisia for instance. Thus, the use of Fintech methods in Algeria may be crucial to closing the gap in financial inclusion, promoting economic growth, and raising the general level of economic competitiveness in Algeria.

Research Problem: Despite the growing importance of financial technology (Fintech) globally, Algeria's Fintech sector remains underdeveloped, with limited adoption and implementation of digital financial services. This is attributed to various challenges; therefore, the problematic of this research paper is:

What is the current state of Fintech in Algeria, and what are the key challenges hindering its development?

Hypotheses: based on the above problematic, we put the following hypotheses:

- The implementation of fintech solutions in Algeria's banking sector will significantly reduce transaction costs, leading to increased formal financial participation among previously unbanked populations;
- The widespread adoption of Fintech in Algeria is significantly hampered by the country's inadequate infrastructure and technological capabilities ;
- The development of a specialized regulatory ecosystem for fintech in Algeria will accelerate innovation while maintaining financial system stability more effectively than traditional regulatory approaches.

Study objectives: The aims of the study are:

- To evaluate the current Fintech state in Algeria, including its adoption, implementation, and impact on the financial sector;
- To examine the regulatory framework governing Fintech in Algeria and its impact on the sector's development;

- To identify difficulties and barriers hindering the development and growth of Fintech in Algeria;
- To investigate the role of infrastructure in supporting the growth of Fintech in Algeria.

Literature of Previous Studies:

Many studies in different countries and various fields have addressed the role of Fintech in achieving financial growth. A summary of some of these studies are presented below, focusing on their research objectives, methodologies, geographic scope, and principal findings. Each study contributes to our understanding of how Fintech techniques function in various economic contexts:

- (Frost, 2020), a study based on cross-country analysis to determine economic forces driving fintech adoption across different countries, which identified macroeconomic and structural factors explaining variation in fintech adoption rates internationally, as younger age groups are more likely to trust and adopt fintech services, especially mobile payements. However, these developing countries witness an angoing failure in their financial services, even though their services are based on new forms.
- (Zhou & Zheng, 2021) employs an evaluation model based on FinTech technique to assess the growth of the actual economy that FinTech has benefited from. It determined the weight coefficient of each index and the correlation between each element influencing development level and evaluated development level. The research offers a framework for calculating how much fintech contributes to actual economic growth.
- (Ya Bu & Li, 2022), a study based on Nonlinear impact analysis to examine the relationship between the real economy and digital finance in China. It established evidence of cointegration between digital finance development and real economic outcomes in China ; in contrast with (Liu, Zheng, & Shum, 2024), a cointegration analysis study, which discovered proof of notable nonlinear effects of fintech development on the economic growth of China, suggesting complex relationship patterns.
- (Sharma, Mohan, Johri, & Asif, 2024) uses Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology extension model, aims to identify determinants of fintech adoption in agrarian economies of developing countries, The study identifies key factors influencing FinTech

adoption in agrarian economies, providing insights for developing economies.

Research Gap: The above-summarized researches present valuable insights into how Fintech reshapes several economies, demonstrating the impact of Fintech adoption in financial services through different economies and showing the integration of digital techniques into the real economy. However, we note a clear research gap concerning the regulatory aspect that cover the process of Fintech adoption in those economies, especially in low-income countries; even though Sharma et al. (2024) have discussed its adoption in developing agrarian economies there is no mention of the regulatory aspect of these operations. Also, they do not discuss the challenges that face its implementation, especially with the increasing fear of the transfer and theft of accounts and data. Furthermore, the cultural background and information proficiency of those dealing with these, mainly since these innovations are closely linked to computers and smartphones. From this standpoint, this study came to investigate the most important legal, regulatory and technical challenges facing Algeria as a developing country to improve its financial services and achieve financial inclusion, trying to escape the dependence on hydrocarbons.

Methodology: This study relies on descriptive and analytical approaches. The descriptive approach is used to describe the financial technology and its importance, as well as to describe the opportunities of Algeria's adoption of Fintech techniques. The analytical approach is used to analyze the reality of Fintech implementation in Algeria and the challenges of its applications, especially with the inevitability of its adoption, as it is no longer an option but has become inevitable with the emergence of new technologies nowadays.

The basic structure of this article is as follow: first section introduces general basics of financial technology. Second section notes the state of Fintech adoption in Algeria. Third section comes with the challenges of fintech implementation in Algeria.

2. Basics of Financial Technology

Modern technologies, such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, big data, the Internet of Things, robo-advisors, machine learning have been applied in the field of financial services, allowing for the development and emergence of new financial products and services that meet customer needs and desires, providing easy and quick

solutions at the lowest costs. These solutions are offered by fintech companies, banks, and some large technology companies

2.1. Definition of financial technology

The term "fintech" describes goods and services that use technology to enhance the caliber and nature of conventional financial services. The speed and affordability of this technology make it available to a greater number of people. These services and goods are typically created by startups (Hadjer, Hadjab, & Merabti, 2024, p. 4)

Also, Fintech is defined by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) as financial innovations that use technology to develop new business models, applications, processes, or products that have a noticeable and substantial influence on financial institutions, markets, and the delivery of financial services (Berriche, 2023, p. 50).

2.2. The Importance of Fintech

Fintech is currently gaining significant importance due to the benefits it offers, which can be summarized as follow (Kheira, 2018):

- Expansion in financial services, as Fintech makes it possible for non-financial businesses to join the financial services industry by utilising cutting-edge banking methods and technologies;

- Automation of operations: Financial technology enables the automation of many banking operations, increasing their efficiency and reducing the time and effort expended;

- Development of financial market infrastructure: Financial technology contributes to supporting and improving the infrastructure of financial markets, which enhances financial stability and helps diversify economic activity;

- Creating opportunities and facilitating services: Financial technology enables the reduction of costs borne by customers and decision-makers, provides instant financial services and more options, and facilitates access to financing for individuals and owners of small and medium enterprises who lack traditional banking services;

- Improving government operations: Governments can use digital platforms supported by financial technology to enhance the efficiency of revenue collection and payment processes, and banks can use

technology to strengthen risk management and compliance with systems and regulations;

- Enhancing foreign trade: Financial technology contributes to facilitating foreign trade and money transfers in effective and efficient ways, which boosts economic growth and helps enhance financial stability.

2.3. Fintech Techniques

Financial technology has undergone developments that resulted in several new technologies different from what they used to be, and among these technologies, we mention the following (Ayman & Nouran, 2020) (labadi, 2024):

- **Big data analytics:** Financial Services Institutions are becoming more aggressive in their efforts to better understand their clients by utilizing big data analytics in fintech;

- **Artificial intelligence (AI**): advanced computer systems that can simulate human capabilities, such as analysis, based on a predetermined set of rules. AI supports learning, decision-making, and the provision of practical predictive analytics for organizations, including fraud detection, usage-based insurance, credit scoring, market and customer analysis, and data-driven trading;

- **Augmented reality (AR**): with the addition of music, visuals, or other sensory inputs, augmented reality (AR) creates a more realistic representation of the real environment. AR offers strong data visualization that facilitates prompt decision-making; it assists FSIs in deciphering complex data streams;

- **Biometrics**: The study of quantifiable biological traits like the face, fingerprints, retina, and iris is known as biometrics. Biometrics use quantifiable bodily traits that may be automatically verified for authentication. The use of biometrics in financial transactions aids in the prevention of identity theft and fraud;

- **Internet of things (IoT):** is a network of linked devices that transmits and receives data via the internet without the need for human-to-human or human-to-computer communication. Cell phones, coffee makers, washing machines, headphones, lights,

wearable technology, and machine parts are all examples of this, but they're not the only ones;

- **Cloud computing**: the method of providing IT services where resources (data, apps) are processed, managed, and kept on distant servers hosted over the Internet as opposed to a local server or desktop computer. Software and data files are kept on distant servers in safe data centres. As long as an electronic device has internet access, cloud computing makes this information available, enabling employees to work from a distance.

- **Blockchain**: forms of distributed ledger in which details of transactions are held in the ledger in the form of blocks of information. A block of new information is attached into the chain of preexisting blocks via a computerized process by which transactions are validated.

2.4. Fintech implementation Requirements

The implementation of such technologies at any country requires specific bases to regulate their execution in order to avoid any illegal activities as follow (COSOB, 2021):

- **Regulations and laws:** The implementation of Fintech techniques requires the enactment of legislations and laws that regulate their operational mechanisms. Therefore, each government must provide a regulatory and legal framework that organize and enhance the Fintech ecosystem, thereby facilitating the entry of startups into the world of finance and business.
- **IT and cloud infrastructure:** refers to all the elements, hardware, and software necessary to enable data processing and storage. It includes computing power (servers), networks, and storage, as well as an interface for users to access their virtual resources. This allows organizations to avoid the need for a single central provider, as they can instead rely on a distributed network of computers that are not under the control of any specific company.
- **Qualified human resources:** Dealing with financial services based on Fintech techniques require trained and qualified human resources, who can handle complex and large amounts of data, in addition to providing continuous support for business incubators and accelerators. Incubators focus on early-stage startups in the

product development phase, providing them with a business model that helps them develop their products. In contrast, accelerators focus on accelerating the growth of established companies.

3. The state of Fintech adoption in Algeria

FinTech plays an important role in financing development operations and revitalizing financial markets in many countries, especially after the transformation that the financial sector underwent due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Many countries have adopted FinTech techniques, particularly blockchain, which has forced them to shift from traditional economies to digital economies. Algeria, as one of these countries, is obliged to seek alternative financing tools outside the hydrocarbons sector to keep pace with these developments and changes, and try to benefit from their advantages to develop its financial sector. Therefore, this section highlights the potential application of FinTech technologies in Algeria, taking into account the key mechanisms that support these applications. Here, we provide the different devices that shape the road map of Algerian Fintech adoption:

3.1. The role of the Bank of Algeria in Embracing Fintech

To leverage financial technology effectively, it is essential to create an appropriate environment through the establishment of a gross settlement system and the promotion of electronic money usage. This is a goal that the Bank of Algeria intends to achieve (Hassiba, kassehi, & Nacer, 2022):

- **Using the Real-Time Gross Settlement System for large amounts:** It is a centralized electronic system that started operating in 2006, processing payment orders between banks to transfer amounts equal to or exceeding one million Algerian dinars and urgent payments;
- **Settlement of amounts through electronic clearing**: This system began with the clearing of checks, and other means were gradually introduced. The following entities are involved in its management: the Bank of Algeria, Algeria Post, commercial banks, and the public treasury;
- **Establishment of the Automated Clearing House and Automatic Interbank Relations:** It was established on March 25, 1995, and is responsible for the issuance of checks and bank cards of various types,

whether national or international, and for providing ATM machines and electronic payment devices, as well as ensuring the maintenance of these devices;

- **Automated Clearing House**: This system was established in June 2014 and is responsible for ensuring the relationship between banks in the monetary system and its compatibility with local or international payment networks.

2.2. FinLab, The financial technology lab in Algeria:

Algeria has adopted a roadmap to implement Fintech since 2021, even though it had banned cryptocurrency transaction according to the 2018 Finance Law, which explicitly prohibits the purchase, sale, use, and possession of virtual currency (Exchange, 2025). However, since 2020, it had adopted a road map to implement in order to generate the new technologies in its banking and insurance sectors, based on blockchain applications. The Commission for the Organization and Supervision of Stock Exchange Operations (COSOB) and the Algerian Union of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies signed a contract for the first financial laboratory (FinLab) in Algiers, aiming to enable Fintech startups to modernize banking and insurance services (Mohamed, 2021, p. 395). The Algerian Financial Lab, an Economic Interest Group (EIG), aims to promote technological innovation and adapt regulations in the banking and insurance sectors. It aims to enhance the financial system by eliminating physical aspects, digitizing procedures, and exploring blockchain, AI, and IoT. The lab is founded by the Commission for the Organization of Stock Exchange Operations, Central Reinsurance Company, and Algerian Insurance Company (labadi, 2024).

3.3. Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Small Enterprises, and Startups:

The existence of the Ministry of Startups provides a significant support, especially for startups in the field of financial technology. Although there is no specific law regulating financial technology companies in Algeria, decrees have been issued to establish national committees to grant the startup label, business incubator, and innovative project (Mohamed, 2021).

3.4. Fintech companies in Algeria:

There are some Fintech companies in Algeria that strive to provide innovative and effective financial solutions and inclusion, the most important of which are (Elbahi & Slimani, 2023):

- **AeBS Company:** Algeria Electronic Banking Services Company was established in 2004, offering a range of services that include:

✓ Integration and utilization of remote banking solutions;

✓ Developing remote banking software platforms;

✓ Technical support and maintenance of remote banking platforms;

✓ Providing consulting services and contributing to the training process.

- **Esref_pay Company:** It is a commercial company operating in the field of online business and represents the first electronic wallet in Algeria with instant integration. It offers non-cash payment methods for e-commerce websites, online shopping, and home delivery of parcels and orders.

- **Ubex_pay Company:** It is a startup specialized in the field of electronic payment and e-commerce, offering its services in the form of an innovative and unique electronic bank in Algeria. It manages funds reliably and securely while maintaining data confidentiality. It also provides an advanced electronic wallet that uses the latest financial technology services to manage electronic funds.

- **TELETEC_Company:** Established in 2010, it provides innovative solutions for the telecommunications and banking sectors such as electronic payment, transaction security, electronic payment data management, mobile phone top-ups, software license sales, and bill payment.

3.5. Financial technology sectors in Algeria

- **Digital payments sector:** The payments sector was one of the first fields in the world and in Algeria to use financial technology, and since then it has seen a boom in the application of financial technology techniques to several other fields. According to World Bank experts, despite the high prevalence of mobile phones and in comparison, to other countries in the Middle East and North Africa region, Algeria's financial technology is still lacking. In 2017, only 43% of adults had a bank account, and this percentage was significantly lower for women (29%). In the region, 23% of adults and 18% of women use digital payments, while only 16% of adults and

11% of women do the same (Monetique, 2025). In other hand, digital payment usage has been increasing quickly over the past several years, despite the fact that it is still relatively low. In the first 10 months of 2020, over 486,000 online transactions were conducted, which is more than twice as many as were made in the entire year of 2019. (Monetique, 2025).

- **Online payment activity:** Currently, there are 510 merchants participating in the bank's electronic payment system, and since the launch of online payments, approximately 77,356,540 transactions have been made, as shown in table 1 below:

Table 1. Online Payment Activity

year	The total number of transactions	The total amount (DZD)
2016	7366	15.009.842,02
2017	107844	267.993.423,40
2018	176982	332.592.583,28
2019	202480	503.870.361,61
2020	4593960	5.423.727.074,80
2021	7821346	11.176.475.535,68
2022	9048125	18.151.104.423,96
2023	15351354	32.196.672.024,03
2024 February	911440	2.731.025.550,91
March 2024	1275788	3.608.383.466,57

Source : (Monetique, 2025)

Table 1 represents the online payment activities in Algeria from 2016 to March 2024, online payment activity has been continuously growing from 15 million DZD in 2016 as a total amount to exceeding 5 billion DZD in 2020. This is due to the health situation caused by Corona pandemic and the quarantine measures that required and encouraged the use of financial technology tools. This growth

continued significantly, breaking national records, surpassing the 10 billion DZD in 2021, and reaching to 32 billion DZD in 2023.

- **ATM withdrawal activity:** This activity pertains to ATM withdrawals as shown in table 2. ATM withdrawals are very low, but they have increased in recent years.
-

Table 2. ATM withdrawal Activities

Year	Withdrawal transactions number	Withdrawal transactions amount (DZD)
2016	6868031	98.822.524.500,00
2017	8310170	126.398.291.000,00
2018	8833913	136.233.452.000,00
2019	9929652	164.116.233.000,00
2020	58428933	1.073.004.953.000,00
2021	87722789	1.728.937.064.000,00
2022	128035361	2.182.896.695.000,00
2023	174415895	3.262.245.367.500,00
March 2024	45906610	859.490.097.500,00

Source : (Monetique, 2025)

Digital transactions and payments in Algeria are extremely limited compared to the volume of traditional cash transactions; therefore, it is necessary to increase the adoption of this type of payment in order to achieve electronic goals and facilitate various economic and commercial activities that have become characterized by speed and smoothness, which requires quick digital payments.

- **Payment activity at the electronic payment station (ATM):** Online payment via bank card has been available in Algeria since October 2016 as shown in table 3. In the first phase, the service was available to large institutions that issue invoices, water, energy, gas, electricity, landline and mobile phone distribution companies,

insurance companies, airlines, and some public administrative bodies (Monetique, 2025).

Table3. Payment activity at the Electronic Payment Station (ATM)

Year	Payment transactions total number	Payment transactions total amount(dzd)
2016	65501	444.508.902,40
2017	122694	861.775.368,90
2018	190898	1.335.334.130,76
2019	274624	1.916.994.721,11
2020	711777	4.733.820.043,01
2021	2150529	15.113.249.499,92
2022	2712848	19.343.056.538,17
2023	3997165	31.518.739.249,37
March 2024	1316002	10.389.435.447,27

Source : (Monetique, 2025)

Electronic payment devices (TPE) provided by card-issuing institutions, which are purchased by merchants and offered to their customers to provide multiple payment methods that meet the demands of various segments of Algerian society, have reached a total of 53,756 devices across all regions of Algeria. This has encouraged users to engage with them more, with approximately 3.9 million transactions amounting to a total of 31 billion DZD in 2023.

4. Challenges of Implementing Fintech in Algeria

Despite the numerous advantages of using financial technology and its modern applications in financial institutions, as well as the different efforts and establishment that are taken by the Algerian government related to Fintech adoption in order to provide secure financial services at low costs and the ease of procedures related to financial transactions without the need for intermediaries and aiming to reach a

real financial inclusion, several challenges hinder this adoption of mainly at the level of contract and transaction settlement, which cannot be ignored. Therefore, this part highlights the regulatory challenges, cyber risks, and technological infrastructure challenges that stand in the way of implementing such modern technologies:

4.1. Regulatory challenges:

In general, no form of financial services can be issued without the approval of the regulatory bodies overseeing them, and the same applies to banking and insurance services; one of the main reasons for the regulatory bodies' supervision of financial services is to ensure the protection of investors and the regulation of the activities of the financial market as a whole, whether the money market or the capital market, in an acceptable and ethical manner (Khelil & Labadi, 2021, p. 12). Considering to that, all financial services listed or structured through Fintech techniques are services whose owners are exposed to the possibility of data breaches, which affects the privacy of the contractual terms between the parties, one of the main issues related to the use of Fintech techniques are how network operators comply with national provisions related to professional confidentiality. This is due to the lack of laws regulating their structuring and handling, given the diverse number of such technologies and their constant development, which can be one of the main regulatory issues for the diverse uses of financial technology techniques in the financial world (Kunhibava, 2021, p. 126).

Financial institutions have not been able to widely use these technologies due to the lack of clear rules and regulations that govern the rights of all parties on one hand and organize their mechanisms of operation on the other hand. Therefore, the challenges facing Fintech applications in their various forms and types lie in finding regulations that govern their operations and adapt them in financial aspects. However, legislative and regulatory bodies in most countries have not issued clear laws and regulations to govern financial transactions based on these modern technologies. However, some other countries like China, Germany, and Japan have made good efforts in this regard and issued some guidelines and laws, which are considered the beginning of the solution to such challenges. In fact, Fintech startups must also work closely with government bodies and regulatory authorities to ensure the legal and regulatory framework supports the

use of these applications because most of these operations are token based on their transactions and settlements process (Septiana & Sanjayawati, 2021, p. 129).

4.2. Challenges of cyber risks

Although modern financial technologies, especially blockchain, are considered difficult to breach, the possibility of hacking them exists. Since they are online applications. These technologies are exposed to cyber risks such as hacking or other cyber threats. Therefore, one of the most prominent challenges arising from the use of such technologies in financial transactions and services is security issues, as the protection of customer data in financial transactions is one of the main concerns of fintech institutions. Consequently, the use of new Fintech applications and the transfer of all data through these applications may pose a potential threat of hacking or loss, which could be used to control customer accounts and lead to losses of hundreds of millions due to thefts. Thus, it is crucial to work on the security aspect of these technologies and study any potential vulnerability that could be exploited to hack customer data or assets through identity theft, hacking, and online fraud (Alaeddin, 2021, p. 105).

4.3. Challenges of technological infrastructure:

The adoption of any form of financial technology is linked to the existence of a high technological infrastructure, which in turn is associated with high costs, limited to operational costs and the costs of transitioning from the current mechanism to the new one, as shown below (Alaeddin, 2021):

- **Operating costs:** One of the biggest expenses arising from the use of these technologies is the cost of electricity, which is necessary for ongoing operations to authenticate transactions. Moreover, the price of the machines required for different network functions, which need to have high specifications, particularly quick processors. The cost of storing data and information, as well as the cost of establishing a network that can handle a high volume of transactions, are additional expenses.
- **Costs associated with switching from the old system to the new one:** The majority of financial institutions have hundreds of millions of dollars invested in a variety of systems. As a result, switching to

the new mechanisms entails giving up all of the old programs and mechanisms that were in use before, wasting the significant sums of money that these institutions had to pay to acquire these contemporary programs. This puts further strain on them.

5.Conclusion

Fintech adoption in Algeria offers a huge chance for modernization, economic expansion, and financial inclusion. Algeria can boost competitiveness, improve transactional efficiency, and expand access to financial services by utilizing Fintech advances. The nation must, however, also address the obstacles to Fintech adoption, such as infrastructure constraints, cyber security issues, and regulatory frameworks. In fact, Algeria must take a comprehensive approach that invests in digital infrastructure, fosters financial literacy, and strikes a balance between innovation and regulation in order to fully realize the potential of fintech. By doing this, Algeria can unleash the revolutionary potential of Fintech and create a financial environment that is more dynamic, inclusive, and efficient. Thus, we can summarize the results of this study in the following points:

- ✓ Fintech is closely linked to the financial and banking system, and any development or decline in the performance of this system will directly affect economic growth rates and consequently impact the country's development.
- ✓ The application of financial technology can lead to the improvement of the efficiency and speed of financial and banking operations, saving time and effort for customers and financial institutions, supporting the first hypothesis;
- ✓ The application of financial technology in Algeria is still in the early stages of implementation and adoption. However, it needs an adequate and real intention of application based on organized instructions and regulatory framework, supporting the second hypothesis;
- ✓ The Algerian government is striving to expand payment methods through the enactment of laws and regulations, but it has not yet achieved the desired financial technological ambition, as Electronic financial transactions in Algeria do not exceed electronic withdrawals and simple money transfers, which explains the backward financial environment;

✓ Therefore, the establishment of a specialized regulatory ecosystem for Fintech in Algeria will accelerate innovation while maintaining financial system stability more effectively than traditional regulatory approaches, which supports the third hypothesis

Study Suggestions

- Expanding internet coverage and providing affordable access to all citizens, especially in rural areas.
- The necessity of analyzing the challenges facing Fintech by strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of technical solutions through increasing the efficiency of managers and workers in line with the continuous development witnessed by the financial sector.
- Establishing appropriate laws and regulations to regulate the fintech sector and protect consumers.
- Diagnosis of the current situation and analysis of the capabilities, opportunities, and challenges of the banking and financial system to ensure its readiness to support digital transformation, in addition to developing a continuous and integrated executive plan.
- Establishing an innovation fund and allocating financial guarantees to implement the strategy for transitioning to financial technology.
- Supporting and encouraging emerging fintech companies by investing in young talents and providing the necessary funding for infrastructure, in addition to promoting joining the Malaysian Fintech Enhancement Program, through the provision of resources, mentoring consultations, and workshops.
- Establishing a special committee for financial technology and innovation to ensure cooperation with national regulatory authorities and achieve coordination in the field of licensing and the unification of financial technology.

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