

"Over 3,700 physical attacks were committed on European ATMs during 2020, with more than €22 million being stolen." Source: European Association for Secure Transactions (EAST)*

Financial institutions, such as banks, are high-profile targets for those involved in organized crime. Advanced surveillance technology has proven itself incredibly effective at combating various forms of criminal activity. Through its use, the continued safety of customers and employees can be maintained. In addition, high-value items and capital assets may be fully protected.

Banks need to do everything in their power to mitigate any potential financial losses that they could be subject to. Though the number of bank robberies has reduced over the decades, as surveillance systems and other security measures have become more pervasive, figures compiled by Statista** show these are still a major concern - with 2,975 bank robberies recorded in the United States alone during 2018. According to the European Association for Secure Transactions (EAST), the regularity of physical attacks against ATMs remains high in Europe. There were 3,722 of these attacks in 2020, equating to losses of €22.3 million. Increasing prevalence of cash-in-transit (CIT) heists in certain parts of the world also needs to be factored in.



Maximising security – Through deployment of surveillance cameras at bank entrances/exits and use of AI features like facial recognition, it is possible to address the threats posed by robbery. Known criminals can be identified and pre-emptive action taken to stop them. Placing cameras in back office operations will deter acts of fraudulent conduct by members of staff. Motion detection means that out-of-hours monitoring may be carried out, with alarms being set off by an intruder's presence in the vault or other parts of the building. Cameras situated in close proximity to ATMs (within the bank or on its external walls) will discourage physical attacks or scamming.

Assuring safety – As well as the monetary aspect, the safety of employees and customers has to be considered. Customers who have confidence in the organisation will continue to do business with it. Having a safer and happier working environment will likewise lead to greater staff retention. Here, once again, facial recognition and motion detection technologies can be implemented to warn of unusual behaviour or the presence of suspicious objects, so that appropriate responses can be made.

Operational analysis – Use of surveillance technology also enables the management team to analyse the day-to-day running of a financial institution - so that workflows can be made more efficient and staffing levels better allocated to tasks. This will result in heightened profitability, along with greater customer satisfaction.



HDD Recommendations

Toshiba HDDs address the needs of surveillance systems in modern financial institutions, delivering the 24/7 reliability and fast responsiveness required for Al-based applications. Toshiba's S300 Pro series offer capacities up to 10 TB and can deal with

simultaneous data input from 64 high-resolution cameras. The enterprise grade MG series HDDs, which are available in 1 TB to 18 TB capacity versions, support 550TB/year workload levels and are highly suited to big data and analytics activities.





	MG09	MG08		MG07	MG06	MG04	S300 Pro			
Capacity	18 16 TB	16 TB	8 6 4 TB	14 12 TB	10 8 6TB	6 4 2 1TB	10 TB	8 TB	6 TB	
Form factor	3,5"						3,5"			
Interface	SATA / SAS						SATA			
Workloads	550 TB/year						180 TB/year			
Rotational speed (rpm)	7.200 rpm						7.200 rpm			
24 x 7 operation	Yes						Yes			
Buffer	512 ME	512 MB 256 MB 128 MI				128 MB	256 MB			
Limited warranty (years)	5						3			
Use for	Centralized Surveillance Data Storage Systems Archive and Data Recovery Systems Industrial Server- and Storage Systems Enterprise Storage Arrays						Surveillance Digital Video Recorders (sDVR) Surveillance Network Video Recorders (sNVR) Hybrid sDVR (analog and IP) RAID Storage Arrays for Surveillance			

