VALCRI.

Wong led the VALCRI consortium that comprised 9 universities and research organisations, 5 SMEs, and 3 Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) from across Europe. The Consortiumîs 103 scientists and engineers, brought together a diverse set of expertise including ethics, privacy and law, human bias, sense-making and insight, argumentation and logic, knowledge management, ontology engineering, complex events processing, video analysis, data mining and semantic extraction, algorithm design, software security and access control, training design and development, and user interface design, to research and develop technology alongside an international team of police end-users. In this section we describe the research that underpinned the IP developed and owned by Middlesex University which was acquired by Genetec Inc.

Police intelligence analysts only ever have fragmented data from which to investigate cases and pre-empt terrorist attacks. They also operate in data-overload situations where they trawl through large volumes of forensic, operational, structured and unstructured data in m

developed new executive level training that focused on managing complexity, ambiguity and uncertainty; issues central to VALCRI. [Source B]

(c) **DSTL invests over £150,000 to productise VALCRI research.** During the final year of VALCRI, further work was undertaken to address algorithmic opacity, i.e. the lack of transparency of machine-learning-based black-box algorithms. Our PhD student Sam Hepenstal, who works for DSTL (UK MoD), developed a conversational agent system for investigations based on our Algorithmic Transparency Framework. This enables a user to challenge the results, while also inspecting and verifying the system processes. This work has matured such that Dstl invested over £150,000 in 2020 to create a commercial product from this research prototype. [Source C]