

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence

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BAE Systems Applied Intelligence (formerly **Detica**) is an international business and technology consulting firm owned by BAE Systems. It specializes in 'security and resilience',^[1] and in collecting, managing and exploiting information to reveal so-called "actionable intelligence", "threat intelligence", "fraud containment" and customer insight. It also sells clients software for large-scale data exploitation, and analytics for intelligence-grade security and financial crime work.

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence

BAE SYSTEMS	
Formerly called	Detica
Type	Private
Industry	Business and technology consulting
Founded	1971
Headquarters	Guildford, Surrey, UK
Key people	Julian Cracknell (Managing Director)
Products	NetReveal, StreamShield, DataRetain, SecureServe, CyberReveal
Number of employees	Around 4500 (est. for needed)
Parent	BAE Systems
Website	baesystems.com/en/cybersecurity

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EVERY THING YA DO IS MONITORED & FILED & RECORDED FOR FUTURE! YOU FUTURE FAMILY WILL KNOW! ALSO GOOGLE BOX RECORDS IT

History^[2] [edit]

The business was founded in 1971 as *Smith Associates* carrying out research on defence matters for the UK Government. It was incorporated in 1977 and renamed *Detica* in 2001. It was first listed on the London Stock Exchange in 2002:

In 2003 Detica acquired *Rubus*, an Information Technology services company. It went on to launch *Streamshield*, an internet security software product. In 2004: In 2005 Detica acquired *Extraprise* UK, a systems integrator.^[3] In 2006, it bought the consultancy *Evolution*,^[4] the computer forensics business *Inforenz* and a financial service consultancy *M.A. Partners*. In 2007 it acquired the US homeland security consultancy *DFI International*.^[5]

In July 2008, prospects of a bidding war for Detica emerged after BAE Systems made an informal offer.^[6] On 28 July 2008 the board of Detica and BAE Systems announced that the latter had made a formal cash offer of £9.40 for all issued and to-be-issued share capital. After acquiring over 92% of outstanding shares with shareholder approval, BAE declared its offer for Detica unconditional on 25 September 2008.^[7]

In 2010, BAE Systems acquired *Stratsec*, the largest cyber security consultancy in Australia.^[8] In 2011, BAE Systems acquired the Irish Norkom Technologies, a financial crime and financial compliance software maker,^[9] and the Danish cyber and intelligence company *ETIAS*, which previously helped law enforcement and telecommunication providers in data-crime investigations.^[10] In 2013 it won an 8-year UK government service contract for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; and partnered with Vodafone for smartphone and tablet security services.

On 1 February 2014, BAE Systems Detica was renamed *BAE Systems Applied Intelligence* to reflect its ambitions for more global growth across its "Applied Intelligence portfolio".^[11]

In October 2014, Kevin Taylor was appointed as Managing Director, following Martin Sutherland's departure to De La Rue.^[12]

In December 2014 BAE Systems Applied Intelligence acquired Perimeter Internetworking Corp., trading as SilverSky, a leading commercial cyber services provider, offering a suite of leading cloud-based security and compliance solutions that enable large and medium-sized businesses to protect and manage their most sensitive data.^[13]

In May 2017, Julian Cracknell took over from Kevin Taylor as Managing Director.^[14]

In June 2017, an investigation by the BBC and the Danish newspaper Dagbladet Information showed that BAE Systems Applied Intelligence had been selling a mass surveillance technology called Evident to the governments of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, Morocco and Algeria.^[15] An anonymous former employee of ETI, the Danish company which developed Evident and was bought by BAE Systems in 2011, told the BBC: "[With Evident,] you'd be able to intercept any internet traffic. If you wanted to do a whole country, you could. You could pin-point people's location based on cellular data. You could follow people around. They were quite far ahead with voice recognition. They were capable of decrypting stuff as well."^[16] As the countries this equipment was sold to have poor human-rights records, there was criticism of the sales from campaign groups like Campaign Against Arms Trade and Privacy International.^{[17][18]} In response to the accusations, BAE Systems claimed: "'BAE systems works for a number of organisations around the world within the regulatory framework of all relevant countries and within our responsible trading principles."^[19]

Operations [edit]

The company claims four particular areas of expertise: cyber security; detection and prevention of financial crime; communications intelligence; and 'digital transformation'.^[20]

The company operates in the following five main industrial sectors: national security and law enforcement; financial institutions (banking and insurance); telecommunications; civil government (including healthcare); transport; energy and utilities.^[21]

BAE Systems Applied Intelligence's products include: *NetReveal*[™], a software package to combat fraud, intended for government departments, the finance sector and commercial organizations;^[22] *CyberReveal*[™], the multi-threat monitoring, analytics, investigation and response solution;^[23] *DataRetain*[™], a software product enabling Communications Service Providers (CSPs) to comply with data retention regulations;^[24] *StreamShield*[™], software aimed at internet content security;^[25] and *Secureserve*[™] allowing encrypted, filtered and secure data sharing.

3 AUG 2017 - 11:57AM

Are we losing the war on junk food?

POPULATION CONTRAD = PART 7 OF #84 = 510010 LIFE MESSAGES

①



IMAGE | VIDEO | AUDIO

The world is getting fatter, as big food companies target the developing world. But who's to blame: the brands, government, or us? 'Cos let's face it, fast food tastes good.

WHO'S THE KRAOLIST?

By Hanna Marton

DO A CLASS ACTION.

Tweet

7

ON THOSE NAMED PLUS GOVERNMENT

3 AUG 2017 - 11:57 AM UPDATED 3 AUG 2017 - 11:57 AM

DUTY OF CARE NEGLECT 100%

The developing world is facing a new health crisis: obesity.

COMPLICATE NO LABELING!

Since 1980, obesity rates have doubled in more than 70 countries. Globally, more than 2 billion people – 30 per cent of the population – suffer from illnesses associated with being overweight or obese, reports the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington.

The University of Washington research, released this year and based on research up to 2015, shows 35 per cent of adults in Egypt are obese. China and India have the highest numbers of obese children, with 15.3 million and 14.4 million respectively. Even in Bangladesh, where obesity is low at 1 per cent, deaths related to high BMI increased by 133 per cent in just 25 years.

Diets high in sugar, fat and salt and sugary beverages - junk food diets - are a risk factor for multiple health conditions, including obesity. But could the junk food risk be even more of a challenge for the developing world?

Not the same products

The nutritional content of fast foods can be completely different in developing markets, versus the same items in Europe. In French-produced documentary *Global Junk Food* (airing Thursday August 3, 8.35pm on SBS), filmmakers discovered that a chicken burger bought at a multinational chain in India contained 5 grams of sugar, while the same menu item contained just 2 grams of sugar in France. Nuggets had twice as much saturated fat in India versus France; fries, a whopping six times more saturated fat.



"Low- and middle income countries form the largest growing markets and therefore are fertile ground for aggressive marketing of unhealthy foods like soft drinks and fast foods," according to the World Heart Federation.

Why so much sugar and salt?

"One of the main reasons for the use of sugars and salts in food production is to extend the shelf life and to enhance the textures of the food product – the fullness, crispiness, crunchiness and overall 'mouth feel'," explains Dr Nenad Naumovski, Assistant Professor In Food Science and Human Nutrition at the [University of Canberra](#), and a former chef. "At high levels, sugar and salt ... reduce the microbial spoilage."

"Putting more salt, fat and sugar in products is about taste, it's also about economics," says Professor Bruce Neal, a Director of the [George Institute for Global Health](#) in Sydney. "If you take a low-quality product, which is cheap, then add fat or sugar, which is also cheap, then you increase its taste, texture and durability."

So many food companies boost the fat/sugar/salt content when they can.

Prof Neal also believes cultural standards come into play. "If you're in a country where there's a lot of salty food, to make your burger competitive you'll need to put more salt in it," he says.

Junk food brands are finding ways around codes, anyway, such as 'advergaming': publishing free game apps marketed to children, complete with exposure to their (cartoon-like) products.

So what do we need for better regulation? Governments and the public to take a stand, says Prof Neal. "It's the obligation of these companies to make money as effectively and efficiently as they can, to maximise profits for shareholders. I'm sure they don't want to harm children or people. We'll only get on top of it if we have a government that says, 'This has to stop'. If governments really wanted to (regulate junk food), they could. I don't think it's that the industry is 'smart' or 'one step ahead'. It's that governments don't make it a high priority. It would be a tough sell to both industry and constituents."

Those constituents, the consumers, says Prof Neal, believe they are well-informed and able to make rational choices. "They don't see themselves as being manipulated by advertising. They don't want a nanny state. Of course, the food advertising industry plays very well off that."

Filmed in Brazil, India and France, Global Junk Food Investigates the actions of brands such as Coca-Cola, McDonald's and Domino's Pizza. Watch It 8.35pm Thursday August 3 on SBS, then on [SBS On Demand](#).

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Lead image: Sejjad Hussain via Getty

EATING BETTER
