AI won't replace humans but 'improves decision-making'

Julia Cassano
TDT | Manama

The 2nd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence was held yesterday at the Intercontinental Regency Hotel as part of Bahrain Sport Summit, organised by the General Sport Authority (GSA), in cooperation with the initiatives of Khalid bin Hamad Al Khalifa.

Various international speakers in the sciences of the future sport technology discussed the latest solutions, software, and developments in sports, including predicting counterplans and match results, the use of computer vision in monitoring the movements of players, virtual assistant coaches, analytics, and future innovations that will advance the sport industry.

Bahrain is set to be the center for artificial intelligence to advance the future of sports in the Kingdom and provide the needs to the sector to further accelerate it.

Bahrain has already begun the transition in swimming and tennis, and the summit can
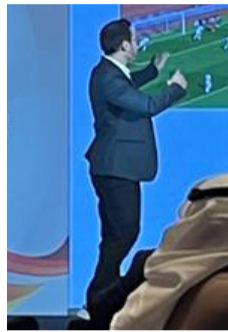
Dr Anthony Cioppa   **Dr Chan Yun**   **Badr Busabat**

help build solutions and recommendations on how artificial intelligence can further advance sports in the Kingdom.

Dr Anthony Cioppa, a postdoc researcher at the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia and the University of Liege in Belgium, highlighted the use of technology and computer vision to understand more about the game of soccer.

He presented one of the largest and most compressive data sets for sports analysis in the world called SoccerNet.

SoccerNet is a large-scale dataset for soccer video understanding and has evolved over the years to include various tasks such as action spotting, camera calibration, player re-identification, and tracking. SoccerNet is not only a dataset; however, it includes yearly challenges where the best teams compete at the international level.

Another special speaker, Dr Chan Yun, cyber security leader for the Centre for Cyber Physical Systems at Khalifa University, spoke about AI techniques based on mental and physical fitness monitoring.

"By using artificial intelligence, we can now collect data on all players, as well as individual players. This helps to analyse and critique specific players as well as an overall team. AI gives us more information on players' abilities and limitations, and this is crucial for the coach and the manager to be able to make quality decisions based on data, training, and performance."

Badr Busabat, head of Al Together International Organisation, spoke about the importance of data and AI, and the significance that AI gives to the sports industry.

Although artificial intelligence is crucial to the sports industry, Busabat emphasised that AI has an immense impact on all sectors. "There is a massive economic opportunity in artificial intelligence as all data is essential to all industries, especially to the sports industry."

Injury data is crucial to sports. For example, teams obtaining the knowledge, information, and data regarding a player's injury data, AI assists clubs to make better decisions based on that data.

If a player has a high possibility of getting injured or there is an objective to sell a specific player to another club, this can impact negotiations with counter clubs. The goal of artificial intelligence and exchanging data is about increasing and enhancing the quality of decision-making.

Busabat also highlighted that the point of AI is not to replace humans such as coaches or managers in the sports industry; however, to improve decision-making for those people to enhance the industry as a whole.

"AI will not replace humans. We need humans to create new ideas and launch new economic opportunities. There is no contradiction in companies automating more tasks, whilst also hiring more people. This means that when a company wants to automate, the same companies will always need people such as managers and coaches to create new ideas and new strategies when it comes to managing a team. New ideas and creativity posed by humans combined with artificial intelligence will accelerate development and strategy in sports," Busabat said.

Now, more soccer clubs are using AI technology to keep track and analyse their games as a team, every individual player's performance, and how its competitors play.

Abandoned cars in Salmabad streets threat to environment

Zahra Ayaz
TDT | Manama

Salmabad's streets are still littered with abandoned cars despite the authorities' efforts to remove them and the start of a campaign urging owners to take action and remove their vehicles.

The Municipality of the Northern Region stated in a statement that it had carried out a campaign to remove abandoned cars in the beginning of this month, as 450 cars were notified in the region.

They indicated that the process of leaving cars on the roads causes many environmental damage, and causes confusion in the traffic movement on some roads.

They noted that it will continue to implement its campaigns to remove damaged and abandoned cars, and called on citizens to adhere to the provisions of Article (7) of Law No. (10) Of 2019 which states to not place or leave the cars on the streets, sidewalks, public square and beaches.

"Owners of neglected vehicles should lift and transport them to places specified by the municipality within 48 hours."

BAHRAIN FAMILY LEISURE COMPANY B.S.C.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	79,547	145,319
Intangible assets	10,197	13,904
Right-of-use assets	241,408	406,636
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,391,907	2,157,195
	1,723,059	2,723,054
Current assets		
Inventories	18,100	17,161
Trade and other receivables	59,837	53,789
Term deposits	350,000	350,000
Cash and cash equivalents	131,257	153,790
	559,194	574,740
Total assets	2,282,253	3,297,794
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Statutory reserve	794,927	794,927
Capital reserve	68,245	68,245
Accumulated losses	(2,711,113)	(1,914,370)
Treasury shares	(400,000)	(400,000)
Total equity	1,752,059	2,548,802
Non-current liabilities		
Employees' terminal benefits	69,014	66,092
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	131,729	253,035
	200,743	319,127
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	207,944	265,848
Current portion of lease liabilities	121,507	164,017
	329,451	429,865
Total liabilities	530,194	748,992
Total equity and liabilities	2,282,253	3,297,794

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Operating income	956,581	606,171
Operating costs	(905,091)	(704,151)
Operating gross profit/(loss)	51,490	(97,980)
Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	(102,604)	(114,278)
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(16,184)	(23,660)
Selling and advertising expenses	(5,457)	(2,797)
Directors' fees	(39,050)	(39,300)
Total expenses	(163,295)	(180,035)
Losses from continuing operations	(111,805)	(278,015)
Loss on discontinued operations	(13,006)	(62,735)
Loss before investment and other income	(124,811)	(340,750)
Losses on investment, net	(684,980)	(438,457)
Other income	13,048	80,281
	(671,932)	(358,176)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	(796,743)	(698,926)
Basic and diluted loss per share	Fils (22.13)	Fils (19.41)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Year ended 31 December 2021
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(796,743)	(698,926)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	66,382	59,779
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,707	3,799
Amortisation of right-of-use asset	165,228	171,802
Unrealised fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	747,292	438,457
Finance cost on lease liabilities	16,184	23,660
Interest income	(10,075)	(1,028)
Dividend income	(62,312)	-
Rent concessions	-	(49,631)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1,100)	(1,225)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(938)	946
Trade and other receivables	(6,048)	10,436
Trade and other payables	(57,904)	(119,675)
Employees' terminal benefits, net	2,922	(2,077)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	66,595	(163,683)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(610)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(650)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	17,995	693,246
Additions in term deposits	-	(350,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,100	1,915
Interest received	10,075	1,028
Dividend received	62,312	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	90,872	345,539
Financing activities		
Principal and interest paid on lease liabilities	(180,000)	(148,324)
Net cash used in financing activities	(180,000)	(148,324)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(22,533)	33,532
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	153,790	120,258
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	131,257	153,790

The audited financial statements were approved, authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:

Abdul Latif Khalid Al Aujan
Chairman

Ahmed Janahi
Vice-Chairman

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended 31 December 2022
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Capital reserve	Accumulated losses	Treasury shares	Total
At 31 December 2020	4,000,000	794,927	68,245	(1,215,444)	(400,000)	3,247,728
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(698,926)	-	(698,926)
At 31 December 2021	4,000,000	794,927	68,245	(1,914,370)	(400,000)	2,548,802
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(796,743)	-	(796,743)
At 31 December 2022	4,000,000	794,927	68,245	(2,711,113)	(400,000)	1,752,059