

هرهنرما Top پر هوئي



تو اے داؤدي بهره قوم ني جماعه! تمين جر بهي كام کرتا هوئي اهنه اتقان سي
 كرجو، خدا ني طاعة كرينه حلال سي كرجو، حرام سي دور رهجو، انه
 دنيا ما هرهنرما تمين ذروة پر هوئي، Top پر هوئي انه ير Top پر پهنچوا
 واسطه اجتهاد كرجو، پسينه بهي بهاوي ديجو، مگر ير Top پر كوئي حيلة
 بانري سي يا دهو كا بانري سي نر پهنچائي، Top پر پهنچوا واسطه بيجا پر ظلم
 كرينه توپ چلاوي ديوايم نر كرجو. (الداعي الاجل سيدنا مفضل سيف الدين طع)



ENHANCE SECURITY OF LIFE & BELONGINGS!

*“Prevention is Better than Cure”
 or still cleverer
 “Better Safe than Sorry”.*

If I were to plot my life on a graph of Progress, then without a blink of an eye, I would say, that my second half of life has seen more Evolution of Mankind, then the first half, and here I relate Evolution to Technological Development. One would agree that with the advent of Digital era, technology has seen no bounds of growth. And certainly, with the advent of Artificial Intelligence AI, even I fall short of words to describe its limitless capabilities of evolution.

During my recent trip to Uganda, I happened to meet a kid half my age who inspired me with his profound knowledge of AI and the endless possibilities of tasks you can do using AI. Out of the various things that he talked about, one such idea that caught my attention was the Enhancement of Security of Life and Property by preventing any felony from happening.

When CCTV were invented, society felt a relief that we can now prevent crime, as perpetrators would become aware of the existence of something recording their movement that can track them down. But it did not help as it should have, because the perpetrators still continued their practice and did not give a damn whether they were recorded on CCTV or not, because the chances of catching them after the incidence, were marginal.

So then how do you enhance the potential of CCTV cameras?

The answer is Artificial Intelligence. – Integrate your CCTV with AI and see how you enhance the usage of CCTV Cameras:



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“Intelligence is not to make no mistakes,
but to see quickly how to make them good.”

What is AI CCTV Video Surveillance

AI CCTV cameras are cameras that deliver advanced functions like vehicle detection, face detection, person detection, people counting, traffic counting and license plate recognition. Advanced software is built into the camera and recorder, which then enables AI functions. *For example, AI recorders can send an alert if it detects a trespasser breaking the "rule" set that no person is allowed in that area during that time of day.*

How does it work?

For AI CCTV cameras to work, data is constantly sent to a recorder / processor via an AI layer to make sense of the raw video. Rule-based AI cameras are manually set up with rules and reference images such as humans in different postures, angles or movements. The AI will then ask itself if anything it observes looks and moves like this. Depending on the rules set, such as ‘no one is allowed in this area at a certain time,’ if the camera observes this, it will trigger an alarm.

Some of these systems are self-learning, like those which use “behavioural analytics” software. With this technology, the AI analyses normal behaviour for the area and gradually builds up a definition of this typical behaviour, including the size, speed and colour of particular objects. It then normalizes the data, tagging any objects and patterns it observes. When something the AI sees falls outside of this typical behaviour, it alerts security professionals.

AI CCTV in public spaces

CCTV cameras have long been used as deterrents for criminal activity or implemented to reduce the fear of crime in both public and private spaces. However, many older CCTV systems only aid in solving a crime after it has happened, which is often too late.

Like typical CCTV cameras, AI CCTV stores information so any incidents can be reviewed. It can detect and send alerts in real time. This means operators can send out mobile response units to manage a situation as it happens. These systems can also provide object tracking, where a red rectangle will appear on the screen and automatically follow the detected risk.

Some cameras also feature a two-way audio system, so operators can speak to anyone in the area through an app on their mobile or tablet, leaving open the option for operators to talk down a possible intruder and prevent any criminal behaviour from happening.

Similarly, some cameras, including those used in public spaces like hospitals and public transport, can also detect whether people are wearing masks or social distancing. These are particularly helpful for monitoring compliance to government rules and analysing public behaviour.

AI adds a level of intelligence to cameras outside of just motion detections. It includes the following:

- **Tripwire:** Trip wire allows the operator to define a line on the field of view that if crossed (in a certain direction by a defined size intruder) will trigger an alarm or event.
- **Face Detection:** Detect faces within the image and send them for analysis.

- **Intrusion Detection:** Detects object entering or leaving an area.
- **Abandoned / Missing:** Detects whether an object has been abandoned or is missing from defined area within a set period of time.
- **Scene Change:** Detects whether the camera has been covered or moved and generates an alarm or event.

Hence, any establishment, be it government offices, sensitive areas, warehouses, shops, factories, health care centres, etc. they all need AI integrated cameras to prevent, theft, un-authorized use of facilities, damaging of property & equipment, misuse of facilities, etc.

Such is the power of AI, that if used in the right way, it can transform our lives from fearful to fearless.

EAC BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS



1. Rubis Energy Kenya enters clean energy market with Solarise Africa to diversify into clean power solutions to commercial and industrial firms in the East African Region. Solarise African is a pan-African firm that manufacture solar and clean energy systems and currently having more than 75 sites in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South-Africa.

2. Treasury CS remarked, that the government may lower PAYE rates for employees within the next two years, at a conference of the Institute of CPAs in Kenya. Formal employees in Kenya have long shouldered a disproportionately high tax burden. Between 2019-2024, individuals consistently contributed an average of 24.3% to the national ex-chequer, compared to 21% from Corporate-tax and 26% from VAT.

3. Developers face increased cost of construction after the Treasury slapped a 35% excise duty on key imports largely used for interior design in proposed changes to taxation laws. The tax Laws (Amendment) Bill 2024, which is undergoing a public participation phase, has introduced a new excise duty on key construction finishing ceramic materials imported into the country.

4. Submitting views on Tax Laws Amendment Bill in Nairobi, various institutions led by the Law Society, The Institute of CPA and the Institute of Economic Affairs said regular changes on tax laws is making it difficult for businesses to make investment decisions in the country. Making submissions before the National Assembly's Committee on Finance and National Planning they added that a look at Kenya's taxation regime raises three significant concerns – lack of clear tax policy objectives; erratic changes in tax code; and multiple taxation at national and county levels of government.

5. The Kenya Revenue Authority has lost its attempt to access detailed transactional data and other trade secrets on companies through changes to the law, before the National Assembly. The Finance and Planning Committee has blocked the legal amendment that would have given the KRA visibility to corporate data beyond financial transactions.



6. The Finance and Planning Committee of the National Assembly has recommended that the amnesty be set for 18 months to June 2025 for taxpayers who pay up principal taxes which had accumulated up to December 2022.