

INNOVATE. GROW. DISCOVER

INAUGURAL NEWSLETTER

Celebrating 10 years of Nurturing Relationships and Impacting Lives at KTA

KTA ADVOCATES | INNOVATE. GROW. DISCOVER

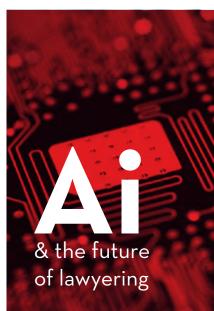
INSIDE

Word from the Managing Partner



Rethinking Uganda's Brand Strategy





Celebrating 10 years of KTA Advocates



Meet the <mark>A</mark> Team

More to come in

2019



Revolutionalizing the legal industry

Dear readers,

I welcome you to the first KTA newsletter, commemorating 10 years of providing innovative service that builds relationships that impacts lives.

Over the last year, our team has grown one (1) Partner, two (2) Senior Associates, two (2) Junior Associates, a Practice Manager for corporate support and a full time Accountant.

We have also re-branded, changed our name from Karuhanga, Tabaro & Associates to KTA Advocates and adopted a new ethos, Innovate. Grow. Discover.

The impact of technology has been felt in every facet of industry. With the passing of the Data protection and Privacy Act 2019, increased activity online and the growth of e-commerce, woe unto the firm that does not embrace the future.

Consequently, the addition of Kenneth Muhangi to our Technology, Media, Telecommunications (TMT) & Intellectual Property (IP) practice has bolstered KTA's TMT & (IP) practice making us the largest fully specialized TMT & IP firm in the region.

We are also the only law firm in the region with a hub, the Tech Hub, that supports

innovators/start-ups by offering free legal advice, working space & mentorship to tech-preneurs.

The impact

of technology

has been felt

[,] i every facet

of industry.

The firm has also added to its service offering, Construction law with three lawyers trained in Fidic contracts, headed by Edgar Tabaro. The new service offering, energizes an already efficacious Litigation, Arbitration, IP, TMT, Corporate and Commercial practice. The KTA newsletter will be sent quarterly, collated to inform our clients about new developments in the law, share experiences and news from KTA.

This inaugural issue, focuses on Artificial intelligence & the future of business, recaps the KTA 2018 Symposium on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Technology and the Copyright conference we held with authors and members of the Uganda Reproductive Rights Organization.

The two events will be held annually and this year's themes are, **Copyright in the Digital Age for the Copyright Conference and Innovation & the Internet of Things for the 2nd annual symposium.**

Enjoy the read !

Edwin Tabaro

MANAGING PARTNER



KTA IP Talk Series, Tech Hub 29th August 2018



Harnessing market forces and allowing developing countries to benefit from intellectual property rights are keys to creating fairer and more equitable trade. Developing countries can now tap into intellectual property rights to increase export revenues and improve the security of that income.

Between 90-95 percent of product value is taken by the distribution chain of products that come from poor nations. Only a few producers have any real control over their products.

Some Conceptual Issues

- Geographical Indication: No universal definition

- "Indication of source"

Sign that indicates that a product originates from a specific region.

- Appellation of originrelates

to a product origin in a specific geographical area and the traits or characteristics relate to the ecological conditions including human intervention.

G.Is incorporate both of the above and the WTO adopts indications of geographical origin



During the 1st GI Talks in 2018 at the Tech Hub Kampala. Upper left - Edgar Tabaro sharing and lower right - Edwin Tabaro sharing.

TRADEMARKS

- A sign or signs, smell (scent sound or combination of them to distinguish goods or services).
- Trade marks relate to a specific trader, business and purposed to distinguish goods or services.
- G.I is generic description, relates to source collectively owned by associations or producer groups.

THE LAW

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883

- Article 10 (1)-seizure of false indications as to source.
- Misleading advertising and unfair competition
- Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Source of Goods, 1891 - Article 1, all goods bearing or false or misleading indication as to source be seized.
- International convention on Use of Appellations of Origin and Denominations of Cheese (Stresa Convention) 1951
- Prevents false representation of goods
- Outlaws imitation and emphasizes quality of standards, and local knowledge in their protection. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their Registration, 1958
- Mainly pushed by wine producers France, Spain and Portugal.



Rethinking UGANDA'S STATE BRAND STRATEGY using intangible assets

My attention has been drawn to an intense social media debate touching on a neighboring country that picked on one of the premier league football clubs to brand itself. The debate has been more driven by sentiment than the realities that have come to define the branded state in the present age of globalization. In today's branded society, a cursory look at the covers of the brochures in any travel agency, inflight magazine, or popular websites and it will not escape your attention the various ways in which countries present themselves on the world's mental map.

Singapore has a smiling, beautiful face offering us tasty appetizers on an airplane, whereas Ireland is a windy, green island full of freckled, red-haired children. The question I ask of myself time and again, do these images depict real places, existing geographical sites one can visit? Or do the advertisements simply harness cultural stereotypes to market these geographical entities?

The last twenty or so years have witnessed straightforward advertising give way to branding giving products and services an emotional dimension with which people can identify. To this end, Singapore and Ireland are no longer merely countries one finds in an atlas. They have become "brand states," tapping into geographical and political frames of mind that seem trivial compared to their emotional resonance among an increasingly global audience of consumers. Brands are increasingly recognized as a customer's idea about a product; the "brand state" comprises the outside world's ideas about a particular country.

By way of examples, "America" and "Made in the U.S.A." stand for individual freedom and prosperity; the land from which we purchase block buster movies out of Hollywood, box office music hits, and software as the biggest earners for the US. France evokes fragrances; the world's romance capital with the finest boutique hotels, Made in China represents affordability, BMWs and Mercedes-Benzes drive with German efficiency and reliability. Great Britain, besides its amazing Britannia model is the undisputed financial capital of the world. The United Arab Emirates,-most business friendly as well as efficient jurisdiction. Closer home in Africa, South Africa represents the Incredible Rainbow nation born out of the shackles of apartheid ushered in by the "Madiba" Magic, Kenya represents the Afrikan Sun Safari Experience, Botswana - Diamonds are Forever and Egypt the Pharoahs and the architectural marvels that the Pyramids are. Invariably, brands and states often merge in the minds of the global consumer. For example, in many ways, Microsoft and McDonald's are among the most visible U.S. diplomats, just as Chocolate is Switzerland's envoy to the world (mind not that the cocoa is actually grown in mainly Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire). It must be borne in mind, that the contemporary world of information overload, strong brands are important in attracting foreign direct investment, recruiting the best and the brightest, and wielding political influence.

The trend is that, individuals, firms, cities, regions, countries, and multinational corps all market themselves professionally, often through aggressive sales techniques. Having a bad reputation or none at all is a serious handicap for a state seeking to remain competitive in the international arena. States that neglect this trend will increasingly have difficulty attracting economic and political attention. Image management and its attendant reputation are now considered integral parts of the state's strategic equity. Just as branded products, the branded state can harness the trust and customer satisfaction as an asset. Given the emergence of globalization of culture, lifestyles, and the like branding is often deployed to all kinds of products and services and is setting apart national and cultural barriers with astonishing ease. The most recognizable brands, facebook, amazon, Cola and Virgin for instance have been set in our minds using artful brand creation and awareness experts and are increasingly becoming indispensable. The lack of a brand name means certain death for companies aspiring to play a global role.

In this regard the forces of Globalization and the media revolution have conspired to make each state more aware of itself, its image, its reputation, and its attitude , in otherwords its intangible assets. To this end, Uganda that has been at various points in time made attempts at branding starting with the "Gifted by Nature" campaign on CNN ought to rethink its entire branded state strategy and seize the moment. The Nile Valley for instance is one of the biggest mind recognition items that that can be banded for the global market. I was pleasantly surprised to find a monument erected at the source of the Nile in memory of Mahatima Gandhi whose ashes were sprinkled at the source of the Nile. I can imagine what branding of this aspect of Uganda and say commemorating an annual International Mahatma Gandhi Day at the source of Nile would do firstly in the more than One billion people market the Indian subcontinent is and later on the world would rake in for Uganda in terms of brand recognisition and by extension tourist earnings?

Edgar Tabaro is a lawyer

Specializing in Intellectual Property and Construction law with KTA Advocates

Copyright

Following a successful first Copyright Conference held on the 19th of July, 2018 where KTA Advocates teamed up with Uganda Reproduction Rights Organization (URRO), this year's conference looks at going one better by bringing together a myriad of stakeholders from musicians, to authors, to publishers, to bloggers, to filmmakers, to producers, to broadcasters, to Collective Management Organizations, to Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) and other relevant government bodies and officials. The gravity of copyright issues was taken note of in the last conference and that is why this year's event will be a two-day event so as to give this sticky issue ample time.

The well-attended 2018 conference themed "Reaping from the sweat of your brow; insights into protecting your works under copyright law" was mainly focused on authors and writers, publishers, book sellers, bloggers and other creative people in that line of work. Fruitful deliberations emerged out of it with a number of distinguished guests gracing the event like The Principal Judge of Uganda, Honourable Justice Dr. Yorokamu Bamwine, Honourable Justice Henry Peter Adonyo, Executive Director of the Judicial Training Institute and James Tumusiime, founder of Fountain Publishers among others who all gave erudite insights on the theme then.

Celebrating 10 years of Nurturing Relationships and Impacting Lives

The conference did a good job at addressing issues of piracy, emphasizing the importance of registering one's copyright and educating the participants on the role of Collective Management Organizations (CMO's). All this it intends to achieve again with this year's conference especially with the ever-present criticisms of CMO's.

However, one thing stood out like a sore thumb and that was copyright protection of digital works. In this fourth industrial revolution, a rapid succession of technological advances – big data, robotics, machine learning, and artificial Intelligence (AI) – is steadily changing how people engage in productive activity, how consumers interact, and how knowledge goods are acquired, shared, and governed. Emerging technologies are reshaping the digital information economy by providing new means for creating, consuming, disseminating, and transacting in creative content. These changes have exposed and are increasingly underscoring deficiencies in national and international copyright laws and policies. The immense welfare prospects digital trade portends ideally must yield changes in national and international copyright policy – changes that can be translated into an enhanced capacity for producers and consumers to engage meaningfully in productive activities economically, politically and socially.



Artificial Intelligence & Lawyering

Technology has developed exponentially since the Internet was first introduced in Uganda. As young and old embrace advancements in various spheres of life, terms like Blockchain & AI have crept into everyday conversations. As the population's dependence on technology deepens, developers have gone into overdrive, inventing tools and applications that feed the technology addiction. The appeal, lies in the simplification of previously complex tasks and this in turn, saves time. Since more time spent on performing a task in most professions equals more money, technology that saves time also saves money.

The legal profession is one such industry where billing is assessed based on time spent on an assigned task. Consequently, developments like AI, should worry the ordinary brick and mortar lawyer who earns his/her keep from protracting client instructions.

Al or Artificial Intelligence, Is technology that mimics human behavior. Al uses machine learning, where a computer program constantly perfects performing an assigned task by processing massive amounts of data and then identifying and analyzing new data more easily.

Al is faster, more efficient and more accurate at performing tasks than an ordinary human. for example, Apple's Al virtual assistant, Siri can respond to emails, and wont forget to remind you about a scheduled appointment. For legal tasks, Al has been designed to learn how a lawyer drafts a contract or prepares pleadings. It then adapts, replicates and automates the process.

So, if it takes 2 hours for a lawyer to prepare a land sale agreement, AI will do it in half the time, more efficiently and at a cheaper rate. It doesn't help that most AI is designed to make the user experience as much like interacting with a human as possible.

In a recent study conducted by LawGeex, a leading AI contract review platform, it was revealed that AI was 94% more accurate at reviewing non-disclosure agreements than 84% for a human. This is because AI will not get tired and miss crucial information like a human lawyer would.

As Charles Seife, writes in his book, Proofiness: The Dark Arts of Mathematical Deception, numbers never lie. It is clear that the lawyer of tomorrow has to adapt in order to remain relevant. Luckily, adapting in this case does not mean competing with Al-which would be a futile effort, but rather embracing its possibilities.

Law firms like Baker McKenzie in the United Kingdom, Ashurst in Australia & KTA in Uganda, are incorporating Al into their service offering. KTA, for example has developed Al that prepares routine agreements and complex agreements. JPMorgan, is using software called Contract Intelligence, or COIN, which can in seconds perform document review tasks that took associates 360,000 hours.

Al-powered document discovery tools that can be trained to peruse documents, and cases will reduce the time a lawyer needs to prepare for a case. By using natural language processing, Al programs can search, identify and process required/relevant data from hundreds of documents almost instantly compared with the hours or days it may take a human lawyer.

CONTENT

EPICENT SEARCHABE ACCESSBE NOUTH

AI, learns like a child and needs to soak up volumes of data in order to achieve optimum efficiency.

Al can help firms work smarter by freeing up time that would otherwise be spent going over stacks and stacks of legal documents. This time can be channeled to working on building firm culture and strategy.

For litigation, AI software can be used to aptly prepare for a case. Litigation juggernauts can use AI to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a case based on precedents.

On the flipside, AI may reduce the quality of training for young lawyers as firms rely on AI to do research that would ordinarily be done by trainee lawyers.

It is also very tedious to train AI to perform the tasks it is created to operate. AI, learns like a child and needs to soak up volumes of data in order to achieve optimum efficiency. For lawyers in Uganda, where most of the practice areas are still considered as emerging, using AI to efficiently review or prepare a specialized contract may be difficult to achieve.

As it is, although it will be a while until technology like AI is fully adopted, it is clear that lawyers may yet have to adapt or be disrupted.

Kenneth Muhangi

Partner- Technology, Media, Telecommunications, Intellectual Property KTA Advocates

A N N U A L O SYMPOSOUM ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

The Symposium was kicked off by **Mr. Simon Peter Kinobe, President of the Uganda Law Society** who made welcoming remarks and especially thanked KTA A dvocates for organizing what promised to be a great and enriching event highlighting the need for lawyers to innovate so as to grow the legal profession. He then welcomed **Hon. Matia Kasaijja, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic D evelopment** who made the opening remarks by speaking on the sub-theme "ICT and its role in finance".

ICT and its role in Finance:

Hon. Matia Kasaijja then stated that "Uganda is lost without ICT...if we cannot, then we should forget about developing this country." He spoke of the need to address thechal - lenge of inadequate research in ICT which affects investor decisions.

5

He encouraged lawyers and Ugandans at large to emulate countries like the United States where there is a new discovery on a daily basis.

He also emphasized the point that data is the new gold and how a number of data-driven disruptions are bound to emerge. That Artificial Intelligence will be applied more in Know Your Customer (KYC) documents by banks.

Technological advancement & innovation have aided women empowerment as this has given women financial independence Innovation & Technological advancement reduces the poverty rates in the country. That it is for that, reason, that the Ugandan government passed laws like the Computer Misuse Act, Electronic Transactions Act and the Data Protection Bill which in the offing.

He added that the use of ICT comes with a number of challenges like the endless high costs associated with using it.

In summing up, he noted that the government of Uganda has created an enabling environment for Ugandans to innovate and grow Uganda's economy and with increased innovation, Uganda will achieve middle income status.

ICT policy and law in Uganda: the importance of innovation to the digital economy

The next segment of the symposium was on the sub-theme "ICT Policy and Law in Uganda: The Importance of Innovation to the Digital Economy."

The main speaker on this sub-theme was Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, the Minister of ICT, but unfortunately, he could not attend, so he sent a representative to deliver his remarks. In delivering the remarks of the Honourable Minister, he stated Uganda has among others developed a National ICT program. That this program should catapult Uganda to the 4th Industrial Revolution.

He noted that Intellectual Property is still a challenge and suggested that the Ministry and other stakeholders should come together and support the innovators.

To discuss this theme further, a panel constituting Stella Alibateese, Head Legal NITA-U, Edgar Kasenene, Head of Internet of Things and Emerging Business Africa Ericsson, Andrew Kabeera, Chief Operating Officer, DFCU, Sulaiman, Head Legal, Opportunity Bank, moderated by KTA Advocates Managing Partner, Edwin Tabraro.

Mr. Edgar Kasenene set the ball rolling by saying that the internet has completely demystified knowledge and the consumer is increasingly knowledgeable. Consumer experiences are changing every year and increasingly becoming knowledgeable. He also emphasized that Innovation is a way of life and especially highlighted that the banking industry is one of the most disrupted especially in the west.

Mr. Edgar Kasenene, Head of the Internet of Things and Emerging Business at Ericsson started off the 2nd day of the symposium by making a presentation on the topic "Digital Now-"Time to re-purpose?"

He got the ball rolling with "If you are not continuously learning, you are in trouble."

That with changing technology, there will be changing competition and changing customer care.

The aspect of value is going to disrupt many organizations.

He posed this question "Do we are about improving consumers life or we are obsessed with "self-preservation?". The Credit departments in banks need to be disrupted. He added that Netflix has caused major disruptions in South Africa where DSTV has now announced that they are going to cut around 3000 jobs.

He fronted the idea of "Exponential" that you could be about 2-3 days away from disruption.

In the internet era, control has moved from consumer to society and that one cannot control the digital era, you can only engage.

Giving the example of Amazon which started in the same year as MTN but has grown way more exponentially. This is because it fascinates about its customer and that is why it grows; that is why the customer must always be key.

Amazon can buy the top 100 companies in Africa and continue to grow. We must stop seeing the world through the lens of our product but start seeing it through the lens of our customer.

Most of the big companies use your insights to anticipate one's next move. Also stating that a company must remain a "Day 1" company, "Day 2" is what causes complacency among companies.

He also warned the audience to stop making career plans because one can never know what their next job will be. He ended with "It is about you, start innovating."

In the Q & A session, **Mr. Solomon Mukuye** asked about how one can balance between

different cultures i.e people who are tech-savvy and those who are not.

Mr. Edgar Kasenene answered this by stating that the conversation starts now and slowly the innovation and disruption will take place.

Ms. Olivia Kiratu also asked about closing the gap between a generation of risk and one of opportunity and how to bring everyone on board.





The following were his remarks:

- 1. Uganda as a country is a top importer of technology mostly from Asia and Europe
- 2. There is an increase in the use of social media and E-commerce all of which is shaping the economy towards Vision 2040.
- 3. The Government is working on a National ICT policy and Electronic Trans actions policies.
- 4. Young people to come up with more innovations that can be helpful to the community.
- 5. That Uganda is still experiencing a few challenges but thankfully, the government of Uganda has created a conducive environment for innovation to thrive.

Presidential round table session (moderated by Mr. Solomon Mukuye) The moderator Mr. Solomon Mukuye emphasized the aspect of promotion of intelligence using hubs, formulation of business plans and ideas. The following innovators were hosted for the Presidential roundtable:

Mr. Japheth CK (Innovation Village) laid down the fact that an everyday user of technology often encounters problems that require solutions. It is from these solutions that applications can be created to handle such problems as they arise.

Mr. Christian Ogencu (Zimba Games), the proprietor of Zimba games stated that the cards played speak to legal issues affecting the everyday person in society. This in a way exposes them to various practical solutions of handling all legal issues as they arise.

Mr. Magezi Segasse (Justice Bot) represented Justice Bot at the symposium. This app helps in identifying people's legal problems and solutions to them and further procedures to them. It further connects lawyers to clients. Mr. Magezi emphasized use of artificial intelligence in handling people's legal problems.

Anatolia Kirigwajjo (Yunga). Yunga is an app that helps to ensure security and safety in a community. It is a local digital rescue system where people can best secure their environment using technology. He stated that according to the Police the ratio of Police to the population is 1:1000 so the app comes in to bridge the gap. It has so far been embraced in Nsambya Housing Estate. However, the plan is to roll out the app in other parts of country. Technology is intended to connect everyone in the neighborhood including the lay persons.

Gadiel Ishimwe and Deo Mugambo (Hackers Yatch). These two speakers talked about the concept of hacking.

Hacking is the process of cording in simple terms. The panelists laid down the following as the major obstacles to their work:

- 1. The whole process of copyright is expensive and tiresome.
- 2. The need to call upon more investors to invest in the sector.
- 3. Law firms should come in to support tech hubs for instance the issue of copyright especially software infringement.

The digital branch: What next for traditional branches

The session on the digital branch: what next for traditional branches was moderated by Candy Wekesa Okoboi, Head of Legal at Stanbic Bank. She talked about the effect of technology on the traditional banks like introduction of services like Internet banking, mobile banking, and agency banking among others. Banks have been greatly transformed through the introduction of technology.

She stated that this has greatly improved the operations of these banks since customers can easily access the banking services from anywhere. This speeds up manual work for the bank.

Introduction of technology requires constant trainings for the staff in the banks to be up to date with the current trends of technology so that they can be able to apply it in their daily operations.

The panelists discussed and include the following:

a) Veronica Ssentongo (Stanbic Bank)



She discussed the need for collaborations between banks and the Fintech to enable inter connections with merchants and enable mobile banking and online transactions.

b) Macgyver Mugamba (Opportunity Bank)

He discussed the aspect that with the introduction of technology, banks will be required to have more skilled personnel to handle such online transactions. This helps banks to be more cost effective with the introduction of technology.

c) Lloyd Busuulwa (DFCU Bank)

He emphasized the fact that with the introduction of technology, banks can broaden their market potential. Bank managers and officials should also be trained on the use of technology to widen their knowledge on the same. Regulators should come up with laws to govern Fintech operations.

Use of ICT in accessing justice

The last session of the day was under the topic Use of ICT in accessing Justice which was hosted by Hon. Justice Paul Mugamba, a justice of the Supreme Court of Uganda.

He discussed his experience as a judicial officer handling cases involving use of technology and ICT. He pointed out the issue of how most judicial officers are inexperienced while handling ICT related crimes.

He discussed the statues that have been enacted by the government in the ICT sector to include the following:

- a) Computer Misuse Act, 2011
- b) Electronic Transactions Act, 2011
- c) Electronic Signatures Act, 2011

He discussed the legal effects of these Acts on ICT cases. He listed ICT cases he has encountered as a judicial officer to include the following:

Uganda V Gustar Nsubuga and others (2012) Uganda V Sserunkuma and others (2015) Uganda V Ssentongo and others (2012)

He stated that courts should embrace technology as a way of improving means of dispensing justice to the people.

He emphasized the fact that innovation usually comes in handy during investigation of sexual offences, offences related to violence especially during the investigation process.

The symposium was concluded with closing remarks from the KTA team led by Mr. Muhangi Kenneth, a Partner who thanked all participants at the symposium, the speakers, panelists and sponsors for a successful event.

Kenneth summed up the Symposium with 4 succinct words;

Go forth and Disrupt

ADVOCATES

From a leap of faith to the list of the industry leaders

Celebrating 10 years of Nurturing Relationships and Impacting Lives



Established in 2008 as Karuhanga, Tabaro & Associates, the firm's paramount goal was to become exceptional and unique in the industry. With just a dream and knowledge, Justus Karuhanga, Edgar Tabaro , and Edwin Tabaro set out on a journey to achieve this.

The team took us through how they got to be who they are today.

Justus: We started as a very small firm, full of ideas, full of vigor, bought 2 desks after setting up all the simple basic infrastructure that was needed within our means, reality hit us **"How do we get our first client"**.

Edwin: At one time when were just starting, i did my own filings, clerical work, just me and the secretary. The other partners were not yet full time, so from cleaning to court appearances, i did it.

Kenneth: KTA Advocates is really in essense a firm that aspires to offer Innovative Service that Nurtures Relationships and Impacts Lives through legal service.

Edgar: Over the years as we have been evolving, we have been under going culture transformation. It has not been an easy road, but we are striving at benchmarking ourselves as one of the best law Firms in the world.

Kenneth Muhangi joined KTA Advocates in Early 2018 as the fourth partner. His Arrival was aimed at consolidating the firms Intellectual Property, Technology, Media, Telecommunciation and Despute Resolution. Intellectual Property and Technology has become a relevant element on the road to Uganda's development, and KTA Advocates has been one of those Law Firms to see to it that these elements are put into practice, regulated and serve people that are meant to benefit from them. Today, KTA is a certified member of the AMANI IP Network, a governing body of intellectual property practitioners in the region.

In 2018 we launched the 1st Annual Copyright Workshop aimed at empowering concerned individuals with knowledeg and purpose in their fields. The team also launched the 1st Annual Sympsoium on Intellectual Property Technology and Innovation so as to establish and ignite development in Uganda's growing technology and innovation not forgetting the G.I (Geographical Indication)Talks over coffee and the Ankole Long horned cattle.

A decade has just been the beginning, KTA Advocates is set to break the status quo on how Law firms operate and are perseived in Uganda.

KTA ADVOCATES | INNOVATE. GROW. DISCOVER







Celebrating 10 years of Nurturing Relationships and Impacting Lives







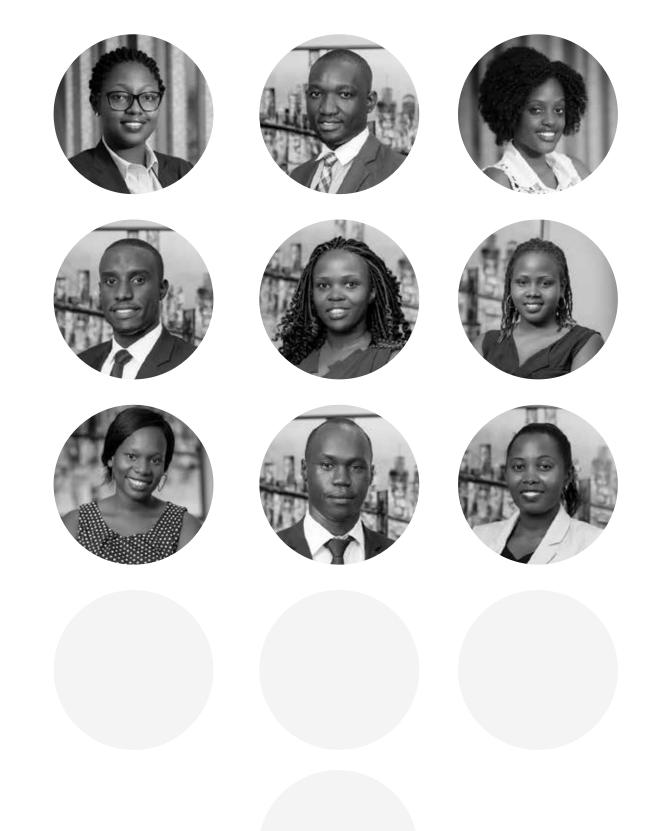






The Partners

Justus Karuhanga Edwin Tabaro Edgar Tabaro Kenneth Muhangi. Hon. Patrick Tabaro



Associates & Administration

Dorothy N. Nankunda. Ivan Allan Ojakol. Sheba Percy Ganyanna. Edwin Mark Bamulanga. Juliet Kyazzi Douglas. Daphine Ngonzi. Sara Namayanja. James Okori. Daphine Natukunda Simon Peter Lukwiya Nyero. Aziz Kalisa. Sulaina Matovu. Hellen Kamahoro

MORE TO COME





IN AN ERA OF INNOVATION AND DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

19. JULY 2019



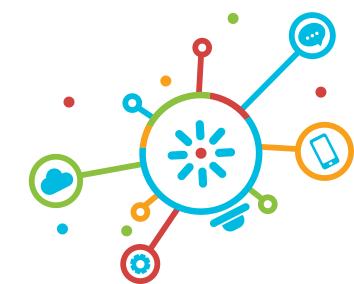




24 - 25 OCTOBER 2019

BOOK YOUR PLACES NOW.

www.ktaadvocates.com www.symposium-iptech.com



KTA ADVOCATES