UGANDA TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY

UTAMU

For an Open Mind

POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR LAWYERS

In Cooperation with:

UGANDA LAW SOCIETY

AUGUST 2025

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1 About UTAMU

The Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU) is licensed by the National Council for Higher Education (License Number: UIPL022) to operate as a Private University in Uganda, established with the purpose of making a difference in the teaching and learning, research, innovation and community engagement within the East African region and beyond. The University was accredited by the National Council for Higher Education on 11st Day of March 2013 in accordance with the legal regime governing universities and other institutions that is the Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions Act, Cap. 262.

The university offers academic and professional programmes including certificates, diplomas, bachelors, postgraduate certificates and diplomas, masters and PhDs. UTAMU currently has two campuses; UTAMU Kungu Campus and UTAMU Bugolobi Campus.

UTAMU comprises of the following academic units: (i) The Law School, the Business School, the Graduate School, the School of Technology Computing and Engineering, the School of Education, the Institute of Public Health and Health Sciences, and the African Institute for Culture Science and Technology.

1.1.1 About UTAMU Law School

Programmes. The accredited programmes in the Law School include:

a) Master of Laws (LLM). The specialized LL.M degrees are as follows:
   (i) LLM in Natural Resources Law
   (ii) LLM in Commercial and Economic Law
   (iii) LLM in International and Regional Integration Law
   (iv) LLM in Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law
   (v) LLM (General)
b) Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
c) Certificate in Administrative Law
d) Certificate in Legal Writing and Drafting

Academic Departments. There are four (4) departments under the Law School, namely: Department of Commercial and Economic Law, Department of Public and Private Law, Department of International and Regional Integration Law and Department of Jurisprudence, Procedural and Comparative Law. Each department is responsible for teaching, learning, research, innovation and community engagement under its mandate.

Centres. The Law School currently has four (4) centres, namely: The ICT and Law Centre, the Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre, the Clinical Legal Education Centre. And the Moot Court Centre.

ICT and Law Centre. This centre is responsible for imparting ICT skills on the students and staff in the law school. It is also responsible for undertaking research in ICT law and teaching courses at the interface of ICT and law. The centre will also offer **continuous legal education** on ICT and Law including **digital skills**, **artificial intelligence for lawyers**, the use of ICT legal systems that support electronic case hearings, electronic filing, delivery of electronic judgements, case management and electronic libraries, electronic supervision, and access to e-resources among others. It will also support electronic learning for law students and other partners in the UTAMU e-learning platform.

The Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Lawyers shall be hosted by the ICT and Law Centre in the UTAMU Law School.

1.2 About Uganda Law Society (ULS)

The ULS is the national bar association established under the Uganda Law Society Act, Cap. 305, committed to upholding the rule of law, protecting human rights, and providing professional services, resources, support, and benefits to lawyers while improving access to justice.

1.3 About the MOU Between UTAMU and ULS

On 18th August 2025, UTAMU and ULS entered into a memorandum of understanding and the two parties agreed to cooperate in the following areas:

a) Capacity Building and Professional Development: Design and deliver tailored training programs for ULS members, including Continuing Legal Education (CLE) accredited courses.
b) Joint Seminars, Workshops, and Conferences: Organize events to foster knowledge sharing, professional networking, and public engagement on legal and technological advancements.
c) Commissioned Research and Innovation: Collaborate on research projects addressing legal, technological, and societal challenges, including access to justice and digital transformation in the legal profession.
d) Advocacy and Public Awareness: Partner on initiatives to promote legal literacy, access to justice, and the integration of technology in legal practice.
e) Technology Development and Integration: Explore opportunities to develop legal tech tools, platforms, or applications to enhance service delivery for ULS members and the public.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the MOU, the projects for immediate implementation were:

a) Training in Digital Literacy for Lawyers: UTAMU shall provide training and certification in digital literacy, covering tools and platforms relevant to legal

practice. The curriculum and fees per ULS member shall be mutually agreed upon.

b) Training in Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Lawyers: UTAMU shall offer training and certification in AI applications for legal practice, including case management, legal research, and automation. The curriculum and fees shall be mutually agreed upon.
c) Legal Tech Innovation Lab: The Parties shall explore establishing a joint Legal Tech Innovation Lab to develop tools, such as e-justice platforms or legal aid apps, to improve access to justice.
d) Public Legal Education Campaigns: The Parties shall collaborate on community outreach programs to enhance legal literacy and awareness of rights, leveraging digital platforms where applicable.

1.4 Postgraduate Certificate In Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Lawyers

1.4.1 Background

The legal profession is experiencing unprecedented disruption from Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital technologies. Across the globe, law firms, courts, and regulatory bodies are increasingly adopting AI-driven tools for legal research, contract analytics, predictive litigation analysis, and client service automation. These technologies are reshaping how legal work is performed, enhancing efficiency, and enabling data-driven decision-making.

At the same time, AI introduces new challenges, including ethical dilemmas, regulatory compliance issues, risks of bias, and the potential misuse of generative AI to produce fake rulings, precedents, or evidence. Legal professionals must not only understand these technologies but also be able to evaluate, govern, and responsibly implement them within legal workflows.

In Uganda and the East African region, AI adoption in law is still nascent, and there is a growing need for capacity building among lawyers, judges, in-house counsel, and policymakers. With the rise of digital justice initiatives, online dispute resolution, and AI-augmented legal practice, there is a critical demand for legal professionals who can bridge the gap between technology and law.

This Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Lawyers is designed to equip legal professionals with the knowledge, practical skills, and ethical frameworks necessary to harness AI effectively and responsibly in legal practice. It combines theoretical grounding, hands-on labs, and applied projects, ensuring participants are ready to leverage AI tools while maintaining professional standards and compliance with Ugandan and international legal frameworks.

1.4.2 Justification

1.4.3 Objectives of the Postgraduate Certificate Programme

The objectives of the Programme are to;

a) Equip legal professionals with foundational knowledge of AI and its relevance to legal practice.
b) Enable lawyers to integrate AI tools into research, drafting, and litigation workflows.
c) Promote awareness of ethical, regulatory, and professional considerations in AI adoption.
d) Support the development of AI governance and policy competencies for law firms and legal institutions.

1.4.4 Programme Learning Outcomes

By the end of this Postgraduate Certificate, participants will be able to:

a) Explain foundational AI concepts and their applications in law.

b) Apply AI tools in legal research, drafting, predictive analytics, and case management.

c) Critically analyze ethical, professional, and regulatory issues in AI use.

d) Detect and counter misuse of AI (fake rulings, deepfakes, misinformation).

e) Evaluate and select AI tools for legal practice using structured governance frameworks.

f) Contribute to AI policy-making and governance in the Ugandan and international legal contexts.

1.5 Award

Students who successfully complete this course shall be awarded a Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Lawyers by Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU).

1.6 Admission Requirements

Applicants for the Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Lawyers should have should have a minimum qualification of Bachelors of Laws (LLB).

1.7 Fees

The application fee is UGX 50,000. The consolidated tuition and functional fees for the whole certificate programme is UGX. 1,200,000.

1.8 Duration

The duration of the certificate programme will range from two (2) months to four (4) to cater for those with busy schedules. The participants will be allowed to take one module at time until when they finish all the modules of the certificate programme.

1.9 Mode of Study

The Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Lawyers in addition to being taught from a physical lecture room, it will be developed as a fully online certificate programme and so all the study materials, reading materials and assessments will be available in the UTAMU E-learning Platform with a dedicated section for this certificate programme. This will allow learners to study any time from any place and at their pace.

For this Postgraduate Certificate in Artificial Intelligence for Lawyers, UTAMU offers flexible study options: day, evening or weekend. The lectures and tutorials will be conducted both physically and online to cater for diverse groups. The physical classes will be conducted from **ULS HOUSE**, Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue, Kololo, P.O. Box 426, Kampala, Uganda and Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (**UICT**), Plot 19-21 Port Bell Road, P.O Box 7187, Nakawa Kampala. Both venues have amble parking space and are centrally located.

For those who will study online, special practical sessions will be conducted at the above two study centres and five regional centres across the country at agreed times with the trainees/learners in those regions.

2.0 PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

2.1 Course Credit Units

Course code	Course Name	LH	PH	TH	CH	CU
PGCAI 5101	FOUNDATIONS OF AI AND LAW	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5102	AI APPLICATIONS IN GENERAL LEGAL DRAFTING, DOCUMENTS, AGREEMENTS, MOUS, AND LETTERS	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5103	AI APPLICATIONS IN DRAFTING PLEADINGS	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5104	PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS AND LITIGATION FORECASTING	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5105	CASE MANAGEMENT, PRACTICE OPERATIONS, AND CLIENT SERVICES	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5106	AI GOVERNANCE, ETHICS, AND REGULATION	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5107	GENERATIVE AI, DEEPFAKES, FAKE LEGAL PRECEDENTS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE	15	15	15	30	2
PGCAI 5108	CAPSTONE PROJECT IN AI AND LAW		15	15	30	2
	Total Load					**16**

2.2 Assessment Methods

a) Module quizzes (knowledge checks)

b) Practical AI labs (hands-on tasks with tools)

c) Capstone Project (report + presentation)

3.0 DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE

3.1 PGCAI 5101: Foundations of AI and Law (2 CU)

3.1.1 Purpose

This foundational module is intended to introduce the conceptual, technological, and regulatory underpinnings of Artificial Intelligence as applied to the legal profession, and at the same time to provide lawyers with practical grounding in AI-enabled legal research and e-discovery. It seeks to enable learners to acquire both a theoretical appreciation of AI technologies and their comparative adoption across global legal systems, while simultaneously developing competencies in applying AI-powered research tools, discovery mechanisms, and safeguards against over-reliance on unverified outputs.

3.1.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce, describe, and contextualize the core AI technologies—Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Computer Vision, Natural Language Processing, Large Language Models, and Generative AI.

b) Explore global perspectives on AI adoption within legal systems of the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Africa, drawing implications for Uganda.

c) Contrast AI model reasoning (predictive, probabilistic, black-box) with doctrinal legal reasoning (rule-based, analogical, interpretive).

d) Examine the regulatory and ethical landscape of AI and its implications for lawyers, judges, and legal policymakers.

e) Apply AI platforms in legal research, discovery, and drafting while recognizing and mitigating risks of hallucination, fabricated references, and over-reliance.

f) Develop practical competence in conducting e-discovery, automated review of large document sets, and AI-assisted drafting for litigation and advisory work.

3.1.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, a learner will be able to;

a) Define and explain key AI concepts, their functioning, and relevance to legal practice.
b) Compare and contrast AI reasoning with legal doctrinal reasoning in precedent-based systems.
c) Evaluate the potential, limitations, and risks of generative AI in legal work, including hallucinations and bias.
d) Conduct accurate and efficient legal research using AI-powered platforms while verifying results against authoritative sources.
e) Apply e-discovery tools to litigation workflows, ensuring efficiency, integrity, and compliance.
f) Map global regulatory frameworks (EU AI Act, GDPR, ABA guidelines, CCBE, IBA, AU strategies) against Uganda's evolving legal framework.
g) Articulate the implications of AI adoption for legal education, practice, and policy in Uganda

3.1.4 Outline of Content

1. **History and Evolution of AI in Law**
    - Early expert systems and rule-based reasoning.
    - Emergence of LegalTech (e-discovery, databases, automation).
    - Predictive analytics, generative AI, and their entry into legal systems.
    - Core AI Technologies for Lawyers
    - Machine Learning and Deep Learning: classification, prediction, risk scoring.
    - Computer Vision: applications in forensic and evidentiary practice.
    - Natural Language Processing: legal search, summarization, chatbot Q&A.
    - Large Language Models (GPT-4/5, Harvey AI, Law Notion).
    - Generative AI: producing legal drafts, images, synthetic data.

2. **Generative AI Capabilities for Law**
    - Drafting contracts, pleadings, and legal opinions.

- Presentation building, argument generation.
- Creation of visual/audio evidence; authenticity and deepfake challenges.

3. AI vs Human Legal Reasoning

- Rule-based logic vs analogical precedent-based reasoning.
- Black-box models vs transparent judicial reasoning.
- Debates on whether AI can simulate "legal judgment."
- AI in Legal Research and e-Discovery
- Traditional vs AI-augmented research.
- Case studies on AI errors (fabricated citations).
- Leading AI research platforms (Westlaw AI, Lexis+ AI, Casetext, Harvey AI).
- AI in litigation: predictive coding, relevance ranking, privilege detection.
- Practical workflows for discovery, disclosure, and compliance.

4. Regulatory and Ethical Frameworks

- EU AI Act and GDPR.
- ABA and US case law on AI competence.
- UK judicial and administrative adoption.
- African Union AI Strategy and implications for Uganda Law Society.
- Role of IBA, CCBE, and international professional bodies.

5. Practical Lab: Research Integrity and E-Discovery

- Use AI platforms to draft a legal memo.
- Cross-check citations in authoritative databases.
- Run predictive coding exercise on a sample dataset.
- Reflection on balancing efficiency with diligence

3.1.5 Reference List

1. *Introduction to AI and Law*: https://www.scribd.com/document/554650871/Course-Introduction-AI-and-Law

2. **N. Waisberg and A. Hudek (2021)**. *AI for Lawyers*. How Artificial Intelligence is adding value, amplifying expertise, and transforming careers. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. ISBN 9781119723899 (ePDF).
3. **C. Schiffne**r. *Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice*. Benefits, Considerations, and Best Practices. https://www.dri.org/docs/default-source/dri-white-papers-and-reports/ai-legal-practice.pd
4. **I. Pietropaoli**. *Use of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice*. British Institute of International and Comparative Law. https://www.biicl.org/documents/170_use_of_artificial_intelligence_in_legal_practice_final.pdf

3.2 PGCAI 5102: AI Applications in General Legal Drafting, Documents, Agreements, MoUs, and Letters (2CU)

3.2.1 Purpose

To equip lawyers with practical ability to apply AI in the generation, automation, and refinement of general legal documentation, including agreements, memoranda, legal opinions, correspondences, and institutional MoUs, thereby improving efficiency and reducing repetitive workload.

3.2.2 Objectives of the course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Automate the creation of routine legal documents, agreements, and correspondences.
b) Apply AI in document lifecycle management, template generation, and clause libraries.
c) Integrate AI-powered translation and voice dictation into multilingual and cross-border practice.
d) Enhance accuracy, compliance, and drafting speed in general documentation.

3.2.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, a learner will be able to;

a) Automate drafting of contracts, MoUs, and standard letters using AI platforms.
b) Customize AI-driven clause libraries for firm-specific or institutional needs.
c) Apply AI translation and voice dictation in preparing legal texts.
d) Critically evaluate AI-generated drafts for accuracy, risk, and compliance

3.2.4 Outline of Content

1. **Introduction to Document Automation in Law**
    - Traditional manual drafting vs. AI-enabled smart drafting.
    - Why automation matters: efficiency, consistency, and risk reduction.
    - Case studies: JPMorgan's AI replacing 360,000 hours of contract review.

2. **AI Tools for Drafting and Contract Management**
    - **IronClad**: full digital contract lifecycle management.
    - **Juro**: contract drafting and team collaboration.
    - **Robin AI**: modular drafting, review, and risk flagging.
    - **Spellbook (GPT-4 powered)**: contract drafting/review within Microsoft Word.
    - Comparison of strengths, weaknesses, and contexts of use.

3. **Smart Drafting Templates and Automation**
    - Precedent-based AI drafting.
    - Generating first drafts of contracts (NDAs, employment agreements, service contracts).
    - Customizing firm-specific clause libraries.
    - Risk identification and clause comparison.

4. **AI Translation and Voice Dictation in Legal Practice**
    - AI translation tools (DeepL, Google Translate, GPT-powered translation) in cross-border law.

- Risks of mistranslation in legal documents.
- Voice dictation tools (Dragon Legal, Microsoft Copilot, Otter.ai) for drafting memos and pleadings.
- Practical applications for lawyers on the move.

5. **Practical Lab: NDA Drafting with AI**

- Step 1: Input key details (parties, terms, jurisdiction) into an AI drafting platform.
- Step 2: Generate an NDA using a smart template.
- Step 3: Use AI contract analytics to highlight risks (e.g., missing confidentiality clause).
- Step 4: Translate NDA into another language and back, evaluating accuracy.

3.2.5 Reference List

1. InfoTrack. *Artificial Intelligence for Law Firms*. A Practical and Tactical Guide. https://info.abovethelaw.com/hubfs/Infotrack%202023%20Content%20Syndication/AI_For_Lawfirms_ebook_infotrack.pdf
2. Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (2022). *Guide on the use of Artificial Intelligence-based tools by lawyers and law firms in the EU*. https://www.ccbe.eu/fileadmin/speciality_distribution/public/documents/Events/20220331_AI4L/EN_IT_Law_2022_Guide-AI4L_web.pdf
3. Warsaw (2025). *AI in the Work of an Attorney-at-Law: Recommendations on how Attorneys-at-Law should use AI-Based Tools*. 1st ed. Krajowa Izba Radców Prawnych, ul. Powązkowska 15, 01–797 Warszawa. https://kirp.pl/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/rekomendacje-ENG-NET.pdf

3.3 PGCAI 5103: AI Applications in Drafting Pleadings (2 CU)

3.3.1 Purpose

To enable learners to apply AI tools to the preparation of pleadings and litigation documents across Civil Litigation, Corporate and Commercial disputes, Land Law matters, Family Law, and Criminal Law, while ensuring accuracy, compliance with procedural rules, and ethical responsibility

3.3.2 Objectives of the course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce AI-assisted drafting in litigation and dispute resolution.
b) Equip lawyers to generate pleadings, submissions, and affidavits using AI templates.
c) Examine case-specific applications in Civil, Commercial, Land, Family, and Criminal law practice.
d) Train lawyers to critically review AI-generated pleadings for accuracy, compliance, and risk.

3.3.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, a learner will be able to;

a) Draft pleadings in civil litigation and ADR using AI.
b) Apply AI drafting in corporate and commercial litigation.
c) Use AI in land law pleadings (fraud, trespass, recovery actions).
d) Employ AI in family law applications and criminal pleadings.
e) Evaluate pleadings generated by AI against statutory rules and precedents.

3.3.4 Outline of Content

1. Introduction to AI in Litigation Drafting

- Automation of pleadings, submissions, affidavits.
- Risk considerations in judicial filings.

2. Civil Litigation Practice and ADR

- Drafting plaints, written statements of defence, ADR agreements.
- AI in arbitration and mediation documents.

3. Corporate and Commercial Litigation

- Pleadings in shareholder disputes, debt recovery, insolvency.
- AI tools for large-scale commercial documentation.

4. Land Law Litigation

- Fraudulent transfers, trespass, recovery suits.

- AI in land record review and pleadings.

5. Family Law Practice

- Drafting applications for custody, divorce, maintenance.

6. Criminal Law Practice

- Charge sheets, affidavits, submissions.
- AI use in criminal defence strategy and disclosure management.

7. Practical Lab: AI Drafting of Pleadings

- Generate a plaint in a land dispute using AI.
- Draft an affidavit in a family matter.
- Verify compliance with Civil Procedure Rules.

3.3.5 Reference List

1. **Ashley, K. D.** (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316761380
2. **Susskind, R**. (2019). *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future* (3rd Ed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780192864727 Book summary: https://youtu.be/I3nSSZPYIw0
3. **Remus, D. & Levy, F. (2016).** *Can Robots Be Lawyers? Computers, Lawyers, and the Practice of Law*. Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics.
4. **The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence in Law (2022).** Cambridge University Press.

3.4 PGCAI 5104: Predictive Analytics and Litigation Forecasting (2 CU)

3.4.1 Purpose

Enable legal professionals to leverage AI-driven predictive analytics for understanding litigation trends, assessing risks, and informing strategic decision-making.

3.4.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Understand the role of predictive analytics in legal practice and litigation.
b) Explore AI tools for litigation risk assessment and trend analysis.
c) Critically evaluate ethical, legal, and professional boundaries of outcome forecasting.

3.4.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course the student should be able to;

a) Apply predictive analytics to inform litigation strategies and risk assessments.
b) Critically assess ethical and professional implications of judicial outcome forecasting.
c) Use compliance and litigation AI tools responsibly, ensuring fairness and accuracy.
d) Present findings from AI-assisted analyses clearly to stakeholders.

3.4.4 Outline of Content

1. Introduction to Predictive Analytics in Law

- Definition and scope of predictive analytics in legal practice.
- Key concepts: risk scoring, trend identification, judicial behavior analysis.
- Use cases: corporate litigation strategy, regulatory compliance, case prioritization.

2. Predictive Tools and Platforms

- **Lex Machina:** Overview of features, legal analytics, and trend dashboards.
- **Law Notion:** Litigation forecasting, case insights, and attorney performance metrics.
- Hands-on demonstration of querying and interpreting data.

3. Case Outcome Forecasting & Judicial Analytics

- Understanding historical data analysis to predict case outcomes.

- Metrics used in judicial analytics: win/loss rates, judge tendencies, court timelines.
- Scenario analysis: using statistical and ML-based approaches to model likely case trajectories.

4. Compliance Monitoring with AI

- Automated compliance checks using AI tools.
- Early warning systems for regulatory breaches.
- Integration of predictive insights into corporate risk management.

5. Ethical and Professional Considerations

- Risks of relying solely on AI predictions in litigation.
- Potential biases in historical datasets and their impact on outcomes.
- Ethical guidelines for forecasting judicial behavior or outcomes.

6. Lab / Practical Exercise

- Hands-on forecasting exercise using anonymized litigation dataset.
- Tasks:
  - Analyze past cases to predict outcomes of pending cases.
  - Compare AI predictions with human expert assessments.
  - Document assumptions, limitations, and ethical considerations.

3.4.5 Reference List

1. **Mak, V., Tjong Tjin Tai, E., & Berlee, A.** (2020). *Research Handbook in Data Science and Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing. **ISBN:** 978 1 03531 644 1.
2. **Ashley, K. D.** (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316761380
3. **Susskind, R.** (2019). *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future* (3rd Ed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780192864727 Book summary: https://youtu.be/I3nSSZPYIw0
4. **The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence in Law (2022).** Cambridge University Press.

3.5 PGCAI 5105: Case Management, Practice Operations, and Client Services (2 CU)

3.5.1 Purpose

Enable legal professionals to leverage AI for efficient firm management, improved client engagement, and enhanced knowledge management, ultimately improving operational efficiency and access to justice.

3.5.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Streamline administrative workflows, billing, and scheduling using AI.
b) Deploy AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants for client support.
c) Integrate AI into knowledge management for better organizational learning and practice efficiency.

3.5.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Manage cases, schedules, and client communications efficiently using AI assistants.
b) Design and deploy AI chatbots to enhance client access to legal information.
c) Integrate AI into knowledge management workflows to improve firm efficiency and decision-making.
d) Evaluate ethical and operational considerations in deploying AI for client services.

3.5.4 Outline of Content

1. **Introduction to AI in Law Practice Management**
    - Overview of AI applications in case management and firm operations.
    - Benefits: time-saving, cost reduction, error minimization, client satisfaction improvement.

- Challenges: data privacy, integration with existing systems, maintaining ethical standards.

2. **Tools for Case and Practice Management**
   - **LitiGate:** AI-driven case tracking, litigation analytics, and automated document filing.
   - **Legl:** Automation of billing, invoicing, payment tracking, and matter management.
   - **Harvey AI:** AI legal assistant for drafting, research, and workflow optimization.
   - Demonstration of tools, dashboards, alerts, and workflow automation features.

3. **AI in Administrative Operations**
   - Scheduling and calendar management: AI-assisted reminders and prioritization.
   - Billing and time tracking: automated logging, client reporting, and predictive invoicing.
   - Document management: auto-classification, tagging, and retrieval using NLP.
4. **Client-Facing AI: Chatbots and Virtual Assistants**
   - Design and deployment of AI chatbots for client FAQs, intake, and triage.
   - Improving client experience with personalized interactions.
   - Ethical considerations: transparency, confidentiality, and bias in AI responses.
5. **Knowledge Management (KM) with AI**
   - Organizing, storing, and retrieving firm knowledge efficiently.
   - Using AI to identify expertise within the firm.
   - Leveraging AI to support precedent search, case research, and internal training.
6. **Lab / Practical Exercise**

- Hands-on project: Build a simple AI-powered legal FAQ chatbot.
- Tasks:
    - Define a set of typical client queries and answers.
    - Implement a chatbot using no-code or low-code AI tools.
    - Test the chatbot with sample queries.
    - Discuss limitations, improvements, and ethical implications.

3.5.5 Reference List

1. **Susskind, R. & Susskind, D.** (2015). *The Future of the Professions: How Technology Will Transform the Work of Human Experts*. Oxford University Press.
2. **Susskind, R.** (2019). *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future* (3rd Ed.). Oxford University Press.
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4. **Mak, V., Tjong Tjin Tai, E., & Berlee, A.** (2020). *Research Handbook in Data Science and Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
5. **Paul Mukiibi and Daniel R. Ruhweza**. Digital Transformation of Court Processes and Effectiveness of Delivery of Justice in Uganda. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1, pp. 23-53. ISSN 1729-4672.
6. **Paul Mukiibi**. Virtual Courts/E-Justice and the Right to a Fair Hearing during and After Covid-19 in Uganda. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], 2021, Volume 10 No. 1, Pages 28-60. ISSN 1729-4672.
7. **Paul Mukiibi**. Legal Issues on Admissibility of Electronic Signatures under the Electronic Signatures Act in Uganda's Civil Proceedings. African Journal of Legal Issues in Technology and Innovation, Volume 1, Number 1, 2023. Pages 67-93.
8. **Dr. Hilda Thopacu**. Implementation of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System in Uganda's Judiciary: Prospects and Challenges. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1. ISSN 1729-4672.

3.6 PGCAI 5106: AI Governance, Ethics, and Regulation (2 CU)

3.6.1 Purpose

Equip legal professionals with the knowledge and tools to ensure responsible, ethical, and legally compliant AI adoption in law firms and practice. Emphasis is on accountability, bias mitigation, confidentiality, and regulatory adherence.

3.6.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Identify ethical and legal risks associated with AI in legal practice.
b) Apply regulatory frameworks, including EU AI Act, GDPR, and Uganda Data Protection Act, to AI adoption.
c) Develop firm-level AI policies and implement vendor due diligence for AI tools.
d) Ensure professional responsibility and client confidentiality are upheld in AI-assisted workflows.

3.6.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Explain ethical, legal, and professional risks of AI in legal practice.
b) Implement responsible AI usage policies at the firm level.
c) Evaluate AI vendors using structured criteria for security, compliance, and bias mitigation.
d) Apply regulatory requirements (EU AI Act, GDPR, Uganda Data Protection Act) in AI adoption decisions.
e) Conduct risk assessments and implement governance frameworks for AI-assisted legal operations.

3.6.4 Outline of Content

1. **Accuracy, Liability, and Professional Responsibility**
    - Understanding AI limitations: error rates, false positives/negatives, and predictive uncertainty.
    - Professional accountability when using AI outputs in legal advice or litigation strategy.
    - Case studies: liability arising from AI-assisted decisions in law.

- Guidelines for validating AI-generated outputs before client use.

2. **Confidentiality, Privilege, and Client Data Protection**
    - Maintaining attorney-client privilege in AI-assisted communications.
    - Risks of data leaks, re-identification, and third-party AI processing.
    - Best practices for secure AI integration: encryption, anonymization, and access control.

3. **AI Ethics Frameworks and Regulatory Compliance**
    - **EU AI Act:** Risk-based categorization of AI applications, mandatory documentation, and transparency.
    - **GDPR:** Data protection principles, automated decision-making rules, and client consent.
    - **Uganda Data Protection Act:** Local data protection requirements for personal data processing.
    - **Professional ethical guidance:** CCBE, ABA, and other legal ethics standards relating to AI.
    - Practical examples of compliance checks and audits.

4. **Vendor Due Diligence and Procurement**
    - Evaluating AI vendors for accuracy, bias mitigation, security, and compliance.
    - Contractual clauses to include: liability, data handling, audit rights, and termination conditions.
    - Risk assessment framework for selecting AI tools for legal practice.

9. **Lab / Practical Exercise**
    - Task: Draft a comprehensive AI usage policy for a law firm.
    - Components to include:

    - Purpose and scope of AI deployment.
    - Roles and responsibilities of users.
    - Data privacy and client confidentiality safeguards.
    - Procedures for auditing AI outputs and handling errors.
    - Vendor management and review protocols.
- Peer review and discussion of drafted policies to ensure practical applicability.

3.6.5 Reference List

1. **Ashley, K. D.** (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316761380
2. **Susskind, R**. (2019). *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future* (3rd Ed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780192864727 Book summary: https://youtu.be/I3nSSZPYIw0
3. **The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence**: Global Perspectives on Law and Ethics (2022). Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009072168

3.6.6 Professional Reports and White Papers

1. **BIICL (2023)**. *Use of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice*. Excellent overview of AI tools in research, contracts, litigation, and ethics.
2. **CCBE (2022).** *AI4Lawyers: A Practical Guide*. European perspective on AI adoption in legal practice.
3. **IBA (2021).** *The Future is Now: AI and the Legal Profession*. International Bar Association's forward-looking report.
4. **DRI (2023).** *AI in Legal Practice* (White Paper). Practical applications of AI for litigation, client service, and compliance.
5. **ABA (American Bar Association) Reports.** Especially on "Technological Competence" and ethical obligations when using AI.

6. **NACM (2023).** *AI and the Practice of Law: White Paper*. Focused on courts and case management applications.

3.6.7 Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

1. **European Union Artificial Intelligence Act (2021–2025 drafts).** Key regulation on AI risk categories and legal compliance.
2. **African Union (2022)**. *Continental AI Strategy*. Useful for contextualizing AI in African jurisdictions.
3. **Uganda's Data Protection and Privacy Act (2019).** Critical for confidentiality and evidence issues.
4. **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, EU 2018).** The gold standard for privacy compliance, relevant to cross-border practice.

3.7 PGCAI 5107: Generative AI, Deepfakes, Fake Legal Precedents and Digital Evidence (2 CU)

3.7.1 Purpose

To equip lawyers with the skills to identify, analyze, and counter the misuse of generative AI in fabricating evidence, cases, and rulings, ensuring integrity and trust in the legal system.

3.7.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Understand how generative AI produces synthetic media (text, images, videos, audio).
b) Recognize risks posed by fake cases, court rulings, and legal documents generated by AI.
c) Apply verification workflows and automated detection tools to authenticate legal information.
d) Critically evaluate the admissibility of digital evidence in court.
e) Propose governance measures to safeguard the legal profession against AI-driven fraud.

3.7.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Explain how generative AI can be misused to create fake precedents.
b) Identify red flags in AI-generated rulings and fabricated citations.
c) Use automated forensic tools to detect deepfakes and AI-generated text.
d) Apply proper legal research workflows to validate precedents before use.
e) Develop institutional recommendations for AI governance in legal practice.

3.7.4 Outline of Content

1. **Introduction to Generative AI in Law**
   - How AI creates synthetic text, rulings, videos, and voices.
   - Emerging risks in courts and legal practice.

2. **Fake Cases and Precedents**
   - Examples of AI-generated fake judgments & fabricated citations.
   - Why some lawyers are misusing AI to create false precedents.
   - Consequences: sanctions, disciplinary actions, ethical liability.

3. **Detection of Fake Rulings & Legal Documents**
   - Metadata and citation verification.
   - Shepardize (Lexis), KeyCite (Westlaw), ULII verification workflows.
   - Red flags in AI-generated rulings (inconsistencies, hallucinations).

4. **Deepfakes and Digital Evidence**
   - AI-generated videos, images, and audio (voice cloning, video manipulation).
   - Admissibility of digital evidence in court.
   - Case studies: deepfakes in fraud, elections, and criminal cases.

5. **AI-Powered Forensic Tools**
   - Reality Defender, Deepware Scanner, Hive Moderation.
   - DetectGPT, GPTZero, Turnitin Draft Coach (AI text detection).

- Microsoft Video Authenticator and forensic metadata tools.

6. **Best Practices & Policy Safeguards**
   - "Zero Trust" rule for precedents: verify before use.
   - Role of bar associations & courts in authenticating rulings.
   - Future: blockchain / digital signatures for authentic judgments.
7. **Practical Lab**
   - Detecting fake judgments: participants are given real + fake rulings to verify.
   - Using detection tools on sample documents, videos, and audio evidence.
   - Drafting a policy brief on AI misuse in the legal system.

3.7.5 Reference List

1. **Ashley, K. D.** (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316761380
2. **Surden, H.** (2019). *Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview*. Annual Review of Law and Social Science. *available at* https://scholar.law.colorado.edu/faculty-articles/1234.
3. **Prof. Kasim Musa Waziri and Oluwaseyi Iyanu Eletta.** Artificial Intelligence and Copyright: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1. ISSN 1729-4672.
4. **Private Law and Artificial Intelligence** (2024). Cambridge University Press. DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108980197.001
5. **The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence**: Global Perspectives on Law and Ethics (2022). Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009072168

3.8 PGCAI 5108: Capstone Project in AI and Law (2 CU)

3.8.1 Purpose

Provide learners with a hands-on opportunity to apply knowledge and skills from the course to a real-world legal challenge. Emphasis is on designing AI-enabled solutions while integrating ethical, technical, and regulatory considerations.

3.8.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Design an AI solution tailored to legal practice challenges.
b) Integrate ethical, regulatory, and professional considerations into AI workflows.
c) Demonstrate practical mastery of AI applications in legal contexts.
d) Communicate technical solutions and insights effectively to legal and non-technical stakeholders.

3.8.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Develop innovative AI-based solutions addressing real legal practice challenges.
b) Critically evaluate AI tools for effectiveness, fairness, and compliance.
c) Integrate ethical, regulatory, and professional considerations into AI solutions.
d) Communicate AI applications clearly to diverse stakeholders, including lawyers, clients, and firm leadership.
e) Reflect on lessons learned and propose next steps for scaling or improving AI solutions in practice.

3.8.4 Project Scope and Structure:

1. **Project Selection & Proposal**
    - Identify a legal problem suitable for AI intervention.
    - Draft a project proposal outlining:
        - Problem statement
        - AI approach and methodology
        - Data sources (ensure anonymization and compliance)

- Ethical and regulatory considerations
- Expected outcomes and evaluation metrics

2. **Solution Design & Development**
    - Develop the AI solution:
        - Predictive models (e.g., case outcomes, backlog forecasting)
        - Intelligent agents (e.g., legal chatbots, document triage)
        - Governance frameworks (AI policies, vendor evaluation protocols)
    - Apply principles learned in Modules 4-6: ethics, governance, compliance, and professional responsibility.
    - Document technical workflow, including algorithms, data preprocessing, and evaluation methods.

3. **Testing and Validation**
    - Evaluate AI performance: accuracy, fairness, and reliability.
    - Conduct scenario testing to simulate real-world legal application.
    - Ensure outputs meet confidentiality and professional standards.

4. **Presentation & Stakeholder Communication**
    - Prepare a comprehensive report and presentation:
        - Problem context and rationale for AI intervention
        - Solution architecture and methodology
        - Compliance, ethical, and governance measures
        - Results, limitations, and recommendations
    - Deliver a stakeholder-focused demo to illustrate solution value and usability.

3.8.5 Reference List

1. **Ashley, K. D.** (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age*. Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316761380
2. **Susskind, R**. (2019). *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future* (3rd Ed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780192864727 Book summary: https://youtu.be/I3nSSZPYIw0
3. **The Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence**: Global Perspectives on Law and Ethics (2022). Cambridge University Press. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009072168
4. **Mak, V., Tjong Tjin Tai, E., & Berlee, A.** (2020). *Research Handbook in Data Science and Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
5. Warsaw (2025). *AI in the Work of an Attorney-at-Law: Recommendations on how Attorneys-at-Law should use AI-Based Tools*. 1st ed. Krajowa Izba Radców Prawnych, ul. Powązkowska 15, 01–797 Warszawa. https://kirp.pl/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/rekomendacje-ENG-NET.pdf

3.8.6 Practical Tools and Online Platforms (for Labs/Capstone)

1. Westlaw AI / Lexis+ AI – legal research automation.
2. Casetext CoCounsel (GPT-4 powered) – memo drafting, contract review.
3. Harvey AI – legal practice assistant (already in use by major firms).
4. IronClad / Juro / Robin AI / Spellbook – contract lifecycle management.
5. Luminance AI – document review.
6. Reality Defender / Hive / Microsoft Video Authenticator – deepfake detection (for Module on evidence).

4.0 ANNEX

4.1 Vendor Checklist for AI Tools

Purpose: Helps law firms or legal professionals evaluate AI vendors before adopting their tools.

- Ensures **transparency** (who built the model, how it was trained, risk category under EU AI Act).

- Confirms **data protection compliance** (GDPR, Uganda Data Protection Act, client confidentiality).
- Checks **performance & limitations** (accuracy, bias, hallucination, human oversight).
- Covers **legal and contractual aspects** (indemnities, SLAs, audit rights).

Use case: Before purchasing or integrating an AI tool like Harvey AI, Lex Machina, or an AI chatbot, a firm can run this checklist to mitigate risks and ensure compliance.

1. **Model Transparency**
    - Who built it?
    - Training data sources disclosed?
    - Risk classification (EU AI Act categories)?
2. **Data Protection**
    - Where is client data stored/processed?
    - GDPR / Uganda Data Protection Act compliance?
    - Confidentiality and privilege safeguards?
3. **Performance & Limitations**
    - Accuracy and hallucination rates documented?
    - Bias audit available?
    - Human oversight required?
4. **Legal and Contractual**
    - Indemnities for AI errors?
    - Service-level agreements (uptime, support)?
    - Right to audit and terminate use?

4.2 Sample Firm AI Usage Policy (Template)

Purpose: Provides a **ready-made template** for internal AI governance.

- Sets rules for staff on AI usage: confidentiality, verification of outputs, transparency, accountability, and compliance.
- Ensures that even if lawyers use AI tools, they remain responsible for professional and legal obligations.

Use case: A law firm can adopt or adapt this policy to formally govern staff behavior when using AI tools like ChatGPT for legal research or drafting.

Scope: Applies to all staff using AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT, Harvey AI).

Principles:

1. **Confidentiality:** No client-identifying data may be entered into public AI tools.
2. **Verification:** All AI outputs must be cross-checked in trusted databases (ULII, Lexis, Westlaw).
3. **Transparency:** Any AI-assisted work disclosed to supervising attorney.
4. **Accountability:** Lawyers remain fully responsible for outputs used in filings.
5. **Compliance:** Use only approved vendor tools vetted for privacy and security.

4.3 Verification Worksheet ("Trust but Verify")

Purpose: Provides a step-by-step workflow to verify AI outputs or digital content for reliability and authenticity.

- Ensures legal documents, citations, and precedents generated by AI are accurate and trustworthy.
- Steps include checking citations, metadata, consistency with precedent, using AI detection or deepfake tools, and documenting verification.

Use case: When a lawyer receives AI-generated content, they can follow this worksheet to ensure it is safe to use in filings or advice, reducing risk of errors or misrepresentation.

Step 1: Citation Check

- Confirm case exists in ULII / Lexis / Westlaw / official court portal.

Step 2: Metadata Review

- Verify court, date, judge names, docket number.

Step 3: Content Consistency

- Cross-check legal principles with established precedent.

Step 4: Tool Verification

- Run text through AI-detection tool (GPTZero, Reality Defender).
- For multimedia, use deepfake detection software.

Step 5: Documentation

- Record verification steps in case file.
- Retain evidence of authenticity (screenshots, signed PDFs).

4.4 Journals and Scholarly Resources

1. Artificial Intelligence and Law (Springer) – the leading journal in AI + Law.
2. Journal of Law, Technology & Policy (Illinois).
3. Journal of Open Access to Law (JOAL).
4. Stanford CodeX Blog – AI & LegalTech research hub.
5. Harvard Journal of Law & Technology (JOLT).

5.0 RESOURCES FOR POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN AI FOR LAWYERS

The Postgraduate Certificate in AI for Lawyers Programme will be housed at UTAMU Law School in the **ICT and Law Centre**. The main resources considered essential for running the Certificate Programme are staff; facilities, space, ICT and law library resources including required law text books, reports, journals software, and other resources; ICT access and funding.

5.1 Human Resources

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of Computer Science that aims to build machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. Its applications are impactions are impacting the work of many professionals including lawyers. In this training that customised for lawyers the trainers will try to use as much as possible examples, case studies and applications relevant to legal practice.

Thus, the key trainers, the **UTAMU Artificial Intelligence (AI) Experts** that are affiliated to the **ICT and Law Centre** in the UTAMU Law School will conduct this

training in Artificial Intelligence (AI) . The practicing advocates with knowledge in the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal practice will participate in the training to share their experiences and perspectives on the importance of adoption of AI in their legal practice .

S/N	NAME	ACADEMIC RANK/FIRM POSITION	QUALIFICATIONS	AREAS OF SPECIALISATION
A	**SELECTED TRAINERS: EXPERTS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND ITS APPLICATIONS**			
1	Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba	Professor	• PhD in Computer Science (University of Bergen) • Master of Science in Computer Science (University of Bergen) • Master of Science in Mathematics (Makerere University) • Post Graduate Diploma in Analyzing Linear Programming Models (University of Trondheim) • Bachelor of Science (Mathematics) (Makerere University)	Machine Learning; Artificial Intelligence; Data Science and Analytics; Computer Science; Information Systems Planning, Design, Development and Deployment; ICT for development; Change management; Performance Management; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL); Policy and Strategy Development; Consultancy and Advisory Services.
2	Prof. Fred Paul Mark Jjunju	Professor	• PhD in Electrical Engineering and Electronics (University of Liverpool, UK) • Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (King Abdullah University of Science and Technology) • Bachelor of Information Technology	ICT, computer applications, information systems, information technology, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Analytics.

			(Makerere University)	
3	Prof. Johnnie Wycliffe Frank Muwanga-Zake	Professor	• PhD in Digital Media (University of Kwazulu-Natal) • Master of Education (Rhodes University) • Master of Science (Rhodes University) • Postgraduate Diploma in Education(Rhodes University) • Postgraduate Certificate in Education (The National University of Lesotho) • Bachelor of Education (Rhodes University) • Bachelor of Science (Makerere University)	Information Systems, Digital Media, Educational Technology, ICT in Education, E-Learning Systems
4	Dr. Jegrace Jehopio Peter	Associate Professor	• PhD in Applied Computer Science (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki TT 54006 Thessaloniki, Greece • Master of Education (Makerere University) • Master of Science in Computer Science (Cranfield Institute of Technology • Postgraduate Diploma in Education (Makerere University) • Bachelor of Science in Mathematics/Statistics (University of Dar es salaam)	Applied Computer Science, Mathematics & Statistics, Educational Technology, ICT Integration in Education, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Analytics.

5	Dr. Philip Ouma Ayoo	Senior Lecturer	• PhD in Information Systems (Makerere University) • Master of Philosophy in Information Sciences (Library and Information Studies) (Moi University) • Bachelor of Science in Information Sciences (Moi University)	Information Systems, Library and Information Science, Knowledge Management, ICT for Development, ICT applications.
6	Dr. Stuart Ssemujju	Senior Lecturer	• PhD degree in software engineering in the School of Software Engineering, (South China University of technology, Guangzhou, China) • Master's degree in computer applications technology(Shenyang Aerospace University, Liaoning, China) • Bachelor of science degree in software engineering (Makerere University)	Software Engineering, Computer Networks, Automated Software Testing, Evolutionary Computation, Artificial Intelligence
7	Khabusi Simon Peter	Senior Lecturer	• PhD focusing on Artificial Intelligence at the National Taipei University of Technology (NTUT). • Master's Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, Delhi Technology University • B.Sc. in Computer Engineering, Busitema University	Systems administration, research and trainings, Artificial intelligence (AI), including machine learning, deep learning, and big data analytics, as well as network engineering, information security, and IoT

8	Mary Komunte	Lecturer	• Master of Information Technology (Makerere University) • Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science (Makerere University) • Bachelor of Arts with Education (Makerere University) • Diploma in Business Administration and Management (Makerere Institute for Social Development)	Information Technology, ICT in Education, Business Information Systems, Digital Literacy
9	Allan Ninyesiga	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing (Computer Security) – Uganda Technology And Management University • Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (Makerere University)	Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Software Security, Digital Forensics, ICT for Development, Digital literacy
10	Simon Peter Kabiito	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing – (Computer Security Option)- Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU) • Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (Makerere University)	Mathematics for computing, computer Vision, Cybersecurity, Information Assurance, Computer Forensics, Risk Management, Digital Skills
11	Timothy Kivumbi	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing (Computer Networks Option)- Uganda	Computer Applications &Systems, Computer Networks, Network Security, Distributed

			Technology and Management University • Bachelor of Information Technology (Makerere University)	Systems, Internet Technologies, ICT for Development
12	Florence Mirembe	Lecturer	• Master's Degree in Library and Information Science- Digital Library Learning (Oslo University College) • Bachelor of Library and Information Science (Makerere University)	Digital Libraries, Information Management, Knowledge Organization, Library and Information Science
B:	**SELECTED ADVOCATES THAT ARE EXPOSED TO THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN LEGAL PRACTICE**			
1	Dr. Erasma Demeris Rutechura	Senior Lecturer	• PhD in Oil and Gas Law (Ocean University of China), • LL.M Southampton Solent University, UK) • DLP (the Law School of Tanzania), • LL.B (Mzumbe University, Tanzania)	Natural Resources Law, Criminal Law, Petroleum Law (Oil and Gas), Commercial Law, Energy Law, Forestry Law, Mining Law and Policy, Environmental Law, Tourism Law. Investment Law
2	Dr. Shadat Ssemakula Mohamed Mutyaba	Senior Lecturer	• PhD (Brunel, London), • MPhil (Aberystwyth), LLM (Kingston, London), • LPC (Inns of Court), LLB (Kingston, London).	Jurisprudence, Procedural Laws, Legal Methods, Legal Writing and Drafting, Constitutional Law, ADR
3	Kajja Timothy	Lecturer	• LL.M (University of Dar Es Salaam) • DLP (LDC) LL.B (UCU)	Computer Law, Cyber Crime, Sports Law, Regional Integration, Company Law.
4	Mr. Paul Mukiibi	Senior Partner, M/s. Mukiibi &	▪ Masters in Higher Education	international certifications in

		Kyeyune Advocates Kampala-Uganda; Head of Department, Department of Law Reporting, Research and Law Reform, LDC, Kampala-Uganda	Management and Administration ▪ Masters in International Trade, Policy and Law [MITPL]-Uganda Martyrs University [UMU], Nkozi. ▪ MBA, Uganda Management Institute [UMI], Kampala. ▪ LLM, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala ▪ DLP, Law Development Centre [LDC], Kampala. ▪ LLB, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala. CCNA, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala.	networking, computer applications, and intellectual property; AI readiness, electronic court case management systems, and the digitisation of court processes.
5	Mr. Edmond Babalanda	AI and Tech Lead at ALP East Africa Advocate, Courts of Judicature-Uganda	▪ DLP, Law Development Centre LLB, Islamic University in Uganda	AI Governance; Data Privacy, and Digital Rights; Ethical AI policies; Data protection; Crafting robust frameworks, I excel in policy analysis, stakeholder engagement, and navigating complex legal landscapes.
6	Mr. Aziz Kitaka	Associate, Harmony Advocates. Executive Director, AdLegal International.	• DLP, Law Development Centre LLB, Makerere University	• Artificial Intelligence & the Law • Data Protection & Privacy Law • Digital Competition Law and Consumer protection

				• Regulation of Emerging Technologies • Technology Contracts & ICT Regulatory Compliance
7	Ms. Patience Ayesigye	Associate, Kiyn Advocates Founding Director, JurisScan	• DLP, Law Development Centre • LLB, Makerere University • EUI AEL – HR, European University Institute, Italy • LLM, Makerere University [Mak] (Ongoing)	• LegalTech and AI Use in Legal Practice (automation, e-discovery, contract review) • Data Protection & Privacy Law • Competition & Antitrust Issues in Big Tech • Human Rights & Ethical Implications of AI • Digital Finance, FinTech & Crypto-Assets Regulation

5.2 Facilities

The majority of the target learners are working within Metropolitan Kampala. So physical facilities that are centrally located will be used for the physical sessions; namely: **ULS HOUSE**, Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue, Kololo, P.O. Box 426, Kampala, Uganda and Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (**UICT**), Plot 19-21 Port Bell Road, P.O Box 7187, Nakawa Kampala. Both venues have amble parking space and are centrally located.

For online lecturers a smart mobile phone/iPad/laptop is sufficient. It is assumed that the targeted trainees have personal laptops that will be used in practical sessions. However, UTAMU has a mobile lab of 100 laptops and for learners that

will not have their own laptops, they will be given laptops during physical sessions.

The learners/students on this certificate programme will have access to UTAMU Library including the e-library.

5.3 Financial Resources/Funding

The Postgraduate Certificate in AI for Lawyers Programme is planned to be sustainable since it is self-funded and it will be run on a cost-recovery basis.