HELP STUDENT LAW JOURNAL

The HELP Student Law Journal is an academic publication written and edited by students of the Faculty of Law and Government, HELP University, Malaysia. The aim of the HELP Student Law Journal is to act as an incubator of knowledge and ideas, and to promote legal writing and legal thinking amongst students.

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FOREWORD

The 3rd Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Convention 2025

Beyond Boundaries: Redefining the Legal Landscape through AI, Technologies, and More

On 14 June 2025, HELP University proudly hosted the 3rd Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Convention at its Subang Bestari campus. Organised by the HELP Law Society in collaboration with the Faculty of Law and Government, the Convention is held annually to honour the enduring legacy of the late Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek. What was previously known as the Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Conference has evolved into a full-fledged convention, reflecting its growing significance and the increasing ambition to create a more immersive and intellectually engaging platform for students, scholars, and legal professionals.

This year's Convention carried the theme "Beyond Boundaries: Redefining the Legal Landscape through AI, Technologies, and More," exploring the transformative influence of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, data analytics, and digital governance on the legal profession. The programme aimed to highlight how legal institutions must adapt and respond to the challenges of today's volatile, unpredictable, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) environment.

The event was honoured by the presence of Yang Arif Tuan Atan Mustaffa Yussof Ahmad, Judge of the High Court of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, who delivered a topical and thought-provoking keynote address that reflected on the intersection of law and technology. Among the distinguished guests were Professor Datuk Dr Paul Chan, Chancellor and Co-Founder of HELP University; Datin Chan-Low Kam Yoke, Co-Founder of HELP University; Professor Dr Liew Teik Kooi (Andy), Vice-Chancellor of HELP University; and Professor Dato' Dr Zakaria Ahmad, Pro-Chancellor of HELP University. Also present were members of the late Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek's family and alumni of the Faculty of Law and Government, including Mr Ravinder Singh, Mr Aaron Mathews, and Mr Jason Teoh.

The day began in the EMPH Hall with a welcome speech by Vice-Chancellor Professor Dr Liew Teik Kooi, followed by the keynote address from Yang Arif, Tuan Atan Mustaffa Yussof Ahmad. His keynote set the tone for the day, examining how the legal landscape is being reshaped by technological advancement and urging future legal professionals to stay grounded while embracing change.

The morning programme was structured around three concurrent parallel sessions, each focusing on a different aspect of law and technology. These sessions featured research

presentations by students from HELP University as well as external institutions. Parallel Session One, titled "AI & Criminal Justice," was held at EMPH Hall and moderated by HELP alumnus Mr Ravinder Singh. The session explored how AI tools are influencing criminal justice processes, including investigations and legal decision-making. Presentations covered a wide array of issues, from jury trials in the age of algorithmic influence, to cybercrime, digital forensics, and the international legal response to emerging forms of crime. Notably, while most presenters attended in person, Chong Lip Ming delivered his paper remotely—appropriately reflecting the digital nature of the topics discussed.

Meanwhile, Parallel Session Two, titled "AI, Society & Governance," was held at BATIC and chaired by Mr Jason Teoh. This session examined the impact of artificial intelligence on public policy, human rights, climate governance, and higher education. Student researchers presented on subjects such as data-driven governance, algorithmic bias in recruitment processes, environmental law, and digital inequality in education. Discussions also centred on the legal and ethical responsibilities of institutions in an era increasingly shaped by automation and artificial intelligence.

Parallel Session Three, titled "AI, Law & Technology," took place at CLTG and was led by Mr Aaron Mathews. This session addressed the disruption and redefinition of legal principles due to technological innovation. Among the highlights was a presentation by HELP alumna and 2025 Convocation Valedictorian Wong Xin Yi, who explored both freedom of expression in the context of AI and legal ownership of AI-generated works. Other speakers delved into topics such as deepfakes, copyright law, and even the legal implications of WhatsApp blue ticks as a form of digital contract acceptance. Yang Arif Tuan Atan Mustaffa Yussof Ahmad attended the entirety of this session and gave an impromptu closing speech, applauding the students' sharp insights and thoughtful participation. He remarked on the students' curiosity, analytical strength, and the refreshing exchange of ideas he had witnessed throughout the session.

Following a networking lunch, the Convention resumed with Legal Insight Workshops and the Career Exploration Expo. These workshops were designed to give students practical exposure to how law and technology intersect in professional settings. Presenters included representatives from SUHAKAM, who spoke on human rights and AI; Lexis Nexis, who addressed the role of AI in legal research; the Malaysian Association of Artificial Intelligence, Technology and Innovation (MAAI); and IPGennesis, an intellectual property consultancy founded by HELP Law alumnus Mr Lawrence Tan, who led a workshop on AI's influence on IP law.

The afternoon sessions saw enthusiastic participation, with students actively engaging in hands-on activities, asking pertinent questions, and expressing keen interest in internship and career opportunities. The Career Expo added an extra dimension of excitement and networking to the day, with a dynamic, inclusive atmosphere that fostered exploration and aspiration among the participants.

The Convention concluded at around 4:00 PM with a group photography session, marking the end of a highly successful and intellectually enriching event. The 3rd Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Convention stood out not only as a tribute to a great legal figure, but also as a testament to HELP University's commitment to preparing future legal minds for the realities of a technology-driven world.

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Yang Arif Justice Atan Mustaffa Yussof Ahmad[1*]

The 3rd Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Convention 2025
14 June 2025, HELP University

Introduction: Standing on the Shoulders of Giants

Yang Berbahagia Professor Datuk Dr. Paul Chan, Chancellor and Co-Founder, HELP University, Yang Berusaha Professor Dr. (Andy) Liew Teik Kooi, Vice-Chancellor, HELP University, Yang Berbahagia Professor Dato' Dr. Zakaria Ahmad, Pro–Chancellor, HELP University, Yang Berbahagia Puan Sri Roziah Sheik Mohammad and the family members of the late Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr. Abdul Malek, Yang Berusaha Ms. Kathleen Nunis, Acting Deputy Dean, Faculty of Law & Government, Yang Berusaha Mr. Mark Goh, Convenor and Advisor of the Conference, Yang Berusaha Encik Mohd Abral, Co-Convenor and Advisor of the Conference, Yang Berusaha Mr. Thenes Partipan, Chairperson of the Conference Organising Committee, Deans, Heads, members of the faculty, adjunct fellows of the faculty, alumni, faculty guests and most importantly, the brilliant minds of Malaysia's future legal profession, our law students.

It is with profound honour and deep humility that I stand before you today as we gather for the 3rd Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Law Students' Convention. Before we embark on our exploration of how artificial intelligence and emerging technologies are reshaping the legal landscape, I must first pay tribute to the remarkable man whose legacy we honour today.

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr Abdul Malek Ahmad was not merely a distinguished jurist who ascended to the presidency of the Court of Appeal; he was a beacon of judicial integrity whose principled leadership continues to illuminate our path forward. His name has become synonymous with unwavering fairness, intellectual rigour, and an uncompromising commitment to justice. Those who knew him often remarked that he was "the Chief Justice we never had", a poignant testament to the towering moral and intellectual stature he possessed.

I have a personal connection to this great man. Tan Sri Abdul Malek was my father's close friend and colleague during their time together in the Judicial and Legal Service. Tan Sri, with my father, served together in the Attorney General Chambers in the late 60s. My father transitioned to private practice, while Tan Sri Abdul Malek continued his judicial journey to the highest echelons of our court system. My father says they still remained regular

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[1*] High Court Judge, Commercial Division, Kuala Lumpur.

lunch buddies when Tan Sri was at the KL High Court. My father relates that Tan Sri was quite a talented musician and he used to compose songs in his spare time. He even got paid for some of his compositions. Imagine if Tan Sri pursued this line of work. How we would have been deprived of the talents of this great jurist.

I also still remember when Tan Sri and Puan Sri graced our family celebration, attending my sister's wedding, a gesture that reflected not only his warmth as a friend but also his commitment to the human connections that give meaning to our professional lives. According to my father Tan Sri and Puan Sri may also have attended my wedding but I cannot confirm that because my attention was elsewhere.

Tan Sri Abdul Malek's career was distinguished by profound legal scholarship, principled leadership, and an unwavering commitment to the administration of justice. He demonstrated that an unwavering adherence to principle, even in the most challenging environments, can forge an enduring legacy that transcends specific judgments or appointments. His life's work continues to shape the ethical aspirations of Malaysia's legal system, leaving an indelible imprint as an inspirational figure for our profession.

Today, as we gather under the banner of "Beyond Boundaries: Redefining the Different Legal Landscape through AI, Technologies and More," we honour his memory by embracing the same spirit of principled innovation and fearless adaptation that defined his career.

The Dawn of a New Legal Epoch

Ladies and gentlemen, we stand at an unprecedented moment in legal history. The theme of this convention, "Beyond Boundaries", is not merely aspirational; it is essential. We are witnessing what Richard Susskind, the British author and Technology Adviser to the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, aptly describes as a technological revolution that is fundamentally reshaping how we conceive, practice, and administer justice. Through influential works like The End of Lawyers? and Tomorrow's Lawyers, Susskind has long argued that AI, automation, and online platforms will revolutionize legal services and improve access to justice.

Allow me a personal reflection. When I started practice in the 1990s, I witnessed the transition from manual typewriters to word processors, with the satisfying clicks of typewriter keys giving way to the gentle hum of computers. Before Microsoft Word, there was WordStar, where you felt a bit like a coder with all those commands; for example to bold text, you wrap the text in control codes and you can only see the result after you have printed the document! I also remember the dusty law libraries where we spent countless hours researching, pulling heavy volumes from shelves, photocopying relevant pages, and building bundles of authorities painstakingly by hand. Technology crept into our work gradually then: first came word processors that eliminated correction fluid, (Tipp-ex, as we normally called it), then fax machines that revolutionized document transmission, followed by basic email systems, and eventually online legal databases that slowly began to replace our library expeditions. When the court discontinued its fax number a few years back, we knew we have advanced

technologically! Each advancement seemed monumental at the time, yet the pace was measured, manageable; something we could adapt to with deliberate effort.

Now, we are, by any measure, standing at a technological inflection point. The velocity of change we are witnessing, propelled by the relentless advancements in Artificial Intelligence, the foundational innovations of blockchain, the revelatory power of data analytics, and the nascent, almost ethereal, whispers from the quantum horizon, is unlike anything our profession has encountered in its long and storied history. These are not gentle waves of incremental updates; they are paradigm-shifting tsunamis, fundamentally reshaping how we conceive, practice, dispense, and govern the law.

The legal profession, often perceived, sometimes caricatured, as a bastion of tradition, resistant to the winds of change, now finds itself at the very epicentre of this technological maelstrom.

The sheer breadth of these advancements is remarkable; for instance, the use of AI tools by law firm professionals surged by an astounding 315% between 2023 and 2024 alone. AI is already described as "transforming the legal industry", and looking further ahead, technologies like quantum computing promise even more fundamental shifts.

The challenge before us is not merely to adapt to a single new technology, but to a confluence of innovations whose developments are often intricately interlinked and mutually reinforcing. AI, for example, thrives on the vast datasets generated by the Internet of Things, while blockchain can offer new mechanisms for securing AI data and processes. This interplay creates a compounding effect on the rate of change within our legal sector, rendering adaptation more complex and far more urgent than if these technologies were evolving in isolation. The legal profession must therefore cultivate an agility that addresses not just specific tools, but an entire environment of perpetual technological flux.

The Transformed Landscape: Technology's Imprint on Legal Practice

The daily life of a legal practitioner is undergoing a metamorphosis, driven by intelligent technologies that are automating, augmenting, and altogether revolutionizing traditional workflows.

The AI Revolution in Legal Workflows

The most immediate and palpable impact is seen in the core tasks that have defined legal work for centuries. Consider automated document drafting. We are rapidly moving beyond basic templates. AI-powered systems now understand legal context, identify potentially risky clauses, adapt language based on jurisdiction, and help ensure compliance with the latest regulations.

Similarly, intelligent contract lifecycle management represents a fundamental shift in how we handle agreements. AI is now integrated at every stage, from drafting and negotiation, where predictive analytics can forecast potential roadblocks and flag compliance issues, to

execution and renewal. Imagine AI scanning thousands of documents and clauses in real-time, suggesting modifications to a contract aligned with the client's risk tolerance.

Legal research has been revolutionized as well. Tools like Westlaw Edge and LexisNexis's GenAI capabilities are processing vast databases of case law, statutes, and regulations within seconds, identifying relevant precedents and crafting comprehensive legal arguments with remarkable precision.

Perhaps most intriguingly, advanced analytics now predict case outcomes with increasing accuracy by analyzing thousands of variables including judge history, opposing counsel tactics, and factual patterns. Some firms are pioneering this frontier with AI-powered trial preparation solutions that analyze historical cases to provide strategic insights.

Malaysia's Digital Judiciary: Lessons from Our E-Filing Revolution

Before discussing our broader technological position, we must acknowledge Malaysia's remarkable judicial transformation that began in earnest when Tun Zaki Tun Azmi was appointed Chief Justice in 2008. The implementation of our e-Filing system starting in 2011 was not merely a technological upgrade. It was a fundamental reimagining of how justice is administered.

Our e-Courts system represents one of the world's most comprehensive judicial digitalization initiatives. What began as an effort to reduce case backlogs evolved into a complete transformation of court processes. The system now encompasses e-filing, case management, queue management, and court recording with automatic transcription.

I can speak from personal experience: my court is likely the only truly paperless court in Malaysia. Since everything is filed online, I have banned the service of hard copy documents in my court. My documents are accessed only via my laptop and iPad, and we employ sophisticated Digital Recording Systems that combine high-quality audio and video with automatic transcription generators. I must confess, though, that the automatic transcription generator doesn't work very well, so I subscribe to my own AI transcriber. This technology has eliminated the need for me to manually take copious notes during proceedings.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this transformation dramatically. As Chief Justice Tun Tengku Maimun noted, "we have achieved more in one year than we have in the past decade." The pandemic forced rapid adoption of virtual hearings and paperless proceedings.

Malaysia has also pioneered the integration of AI in criminal sentencing through the AiCOS (Artificial Intelligence in Court Sentencing) system in Sabah and Sarawak courts. Initially piloted for drug possession and receiving stolen goods cases, AiCOS analyzes over 100,000 historical cases to provide sentencing recommendations with probability percentages. This system represents a delicate balance between technological innovation and judicial discretion, as we are always reminded: "AI is a tool, not a replacement for human

judgment."

Building on this digital foundation, let me discuss Malaysia's unique position in the broader technological transformation.

Malaysia possesses a distinct advantage in navigating this technological transformation. Our relatively centralized approach to national AI strategy, exemplified by the MyDIGITAL initiative, the establishment of the National AI Office in December 2024, and the promulgation of the AIGE (Artificial Intelligence Governance and Ethics) guidelines, offers what I call the "Malaysian Advantage."

Unlike more fragmented regulatory environments elsewhere, our coordinated national strategy allows for more agile policy development and clearer communication of ethical standards.

Our Malaysian Bar Council has been commendably proactive, issuing guidance through circulars, which provides specific precautions for lawyers using generative AI tools like ChatGPT. Lawyers are advised about the absolute necessity of independently verifying all AI-generated outputs and maintaining ultimate professional responsibility for advice given and work product delivered.

However, we must acknowledge the pressing regulatory challenges we face, particularly with emerging technologies like deepfakes. Currently, Malaysia lacks specific legislation that directly addresses AI technology, a gap that becomes starkly apparent when we consider recent incidents such as the Malaysian teenager apprehended for allegedly making and selling deepfake pornographic videos of his classmates. While we rely on existing legislation such as the Communications and Multimedia Act and the Personal Data Protection Act to address AI-related issues as they arise, these laws were not designed for sophisticated AI misuse that can cause lasting emotional trauma and violate human dignity. In the absence of clear regulations to manage deepfake content and other AI-generated harms, individuals may have to rely on inadequate common law remedies. Our Science Minister has acknowledged that transforming the AIGE guidelines into enforceable legislation is "our eventual goal" but with "no clear time frame yet" for comprehensive AI law.

This presents both challenge and opportunity. There must be acceptance that the law will not be able to keep up with technology, and we will constantly be playing catch-up. The solution lies in what I call "umbrella laws" that facilitate technology adoption and industry self-regulation that can adapt quickly to technological changes without requiring parliamentary amendments.

Now let me turn to the critical question of preparing Malaysia's future lawyers.

Richard Susskind emphasizes that technological fluency for the 21st-century jurist is no longer optional; it is an indispensable prerequisite for the modern lawyer. This extends beyond proficient use of standard office software; it demands an understanding of how

emerging technologies, particularly AI, are fundamentally altering the delivery of legal services and reshaping the very role of lawyers within the justice system.

We must unlearn ingrained beliefs that certain technologies are inherently bad or wrong. This mindset shift is particularly challenging for those of us who are older, but it represents a necessary step. For younger legal minds, the digital natives, this challenge is more manageable, but the responsibility to bridge the gap between sciences and humanities remains critical.

When we discuss regulating AI, we must ensure we share a common understanding of what we're actually talking about. For example, the European Union's AI Act initially defined AI so broadly it could have encompassed basic calculators. This shows how crucial precise definitions are in legal frameworks.

Legal education must fundamentally transform. Critical thinking remains paramount, and legal education must shift its format, content, and thrust to enhance intellectual engagement. The ideal learning environment should mimic the complexity of real-world tasks, perhaps adopting more of an apprenticeship model.

This transformation is already happening in some institutions, where legal drafting courses now teach students to use legal AI for contract drafting. However, this requires developing new communication skills, specifically, how to communicate effectively with AI through proper prompt engineering. We all think we know how to prompt ChatGPT, but do we really?

But we must be candid about the challenges. A 2022 article in the UUM Journal of Legal Studies observed that legal technology adoption in Malaysia, including within educational settings, lags significantly behind that of other regions. This was attributed to regulatory hurdles, funding challenges, infrastructure development needs, and inadequate faculty training.

Having discussed the landscape, let me, based on my experience as a judge who has fully embraced technology, and drawing from the wisdom of experts, offer you three fundamental pillars for thriving in the AI-enhanced legal landscape:

The First Pillar: Embrace Technology Fearlessly While Never Abandoning Human Judgment

You must approach AI and emerging technologies with confidence and curiosity, not fear and resistance. It took a pandemic described as "an act of God", to force lawyers to finally embrace Zoom hearings. Don't wait for the next crisis to push you toward innovation.

We often feel like beginners when confronting new technology, but this discomfort should not deter us. We must actively unlearn beliefs that technology is inherently problematic, a challenge that is admittedly more difficult for older practitioners but essential

for progress. Think of it like learning to drive a car after years of riding a bicycle, where the fundamentals of navigation remain the same, but the mechanisms have transformed entirely.

However, this embrace must be intelligent and ethical. You must develop what I call "technological wisdom", namely the ability to leverage AI's power while maintaining critical oversight. You must independently verify all AI-generated outputs, never rely solely on AI for legal research or drafting, and maintain meticulous redaction of confidential client information before inputting data into any AI system.

Remember: AI can process vast amounts of information and identify patterns at superhuman speed, but it cannot replace your ethical judgment, your understanding of client needs, or your ability to craft nuanced legal strategies tailored to specific circumstances.

The Second Pillar: Master the Fundamentals While Thinking Outside the Box

Your fundamental legal knowledge must be rock-solid. Unless you thoroughly understand basic concepts like offer, acceptance, and consideration in contract law, you cannot effectively apply these principles to electronic transactions governed by modern technology laws.

Let me illustrate this with the historical example of checks, once revolutionary "fintech" that transformed commerce. When checks were first introduced, they solved the problem of carrying large amounts of physical currency for commercial transactions. They enabled secure, documented transfers and created accountability through banking systems. But they also introduced entirely new risks: fraud through forgery, the risk of checks bouncing due to insufficient funds, the potential for theft and alteration, and timing delays that created float periods where funds existed in limbo. Consequently, extensive legal frameworks developed around checks, including laws governing endorsement, holder in due course provisions, banking relationships, and check fraud penalties. What we consider routine banking law today was actually once cutting-edge legal innovation responding to technological change. Today's AI challenges echo those historical patterns, reminding us that technology has always required careful legal adaptation.

But mastery of fundamentals is only the beginning. In today's legal environment, where clients arrive at meetings with ChatGPT-generated draft agreements, your value lies in your ability to provide specialized expertise that goes beyond what AI can offer. This means developing deep specialization in specific areas, whether technology law, intellectual property, construction, tax, or emerging fields like AI regulation, space law, or biolaw.

Lawyers must now engage at the very beginning of a problem rather than being called in after issues arise to clean up the mess. Think of it like architecture versus renovation, where it is far more effective to design the foundation correctly from the start than to retrofit structural integrity later. You need to be involved in the blueprint stage, not just the damage repair phase.

The future belongs to lawyers who can think forward when clients ask for solutions, who can anticipate legal challenges that haven't yet been tested in our courts, and who can guide judges to make progressive decisions that keep pace with technological advancement.

The Third Pillar: Accept and Navigate Limitations While Championing Access to Justice

You must accept that neither technology nor human capability is perfect. AI systems have limitations. They can hallucinate, they can perpetuate bias, they can make errors. But humans also have limitations. We can be slow, we can miss patterns, we can make mistakes based on fatigue or oversight.

AI offers tremendous potential for access to justice, reducing costs and increasing accessibility for those in remote areas or with mobility issues. We must approach it with wisdom. The front-end costs are high, but the long-term benefits could be transformative for underserved populations.

As stakeholders in the justice system, we have a professional and moral duty to serve all segments of society: "the poor, the rich, the underrepresented, the popular, the unpopular, the wronged, and those who do wrong, without discrimination." AI provides a new and exciting way to facilitate this access to justice, but only if implemented thoughtfully.

This is where Tan Sri Abdul Malek's legacy becomes particularly relevant. His unwavering commitment to integrity and fairness reminds us that technological power must always serve justice, never subvert it. As Richard Susskind emphasizes in his most recent book, "How to Think About AI," our challenge is not just to develop better algorithms; it's to ensure that our use of AI reflects our deepest values about fairness, dignity, and human rights.

The rapid evolution of AI capabilities often outpaces our ability to develop comprehensive regulatory responses. This creates what experts call an "ethical arms race" where the legal profession must continuously educate itself, debate emerging issues, and proactively update ethical best practices to anticipate and mitigate risks before they become widespread societal problems.

You will be the guardians of this ethical evolution. You must understand not just how to use AI, but when not to use it. You must advocate for transparency in algorithmic decision-making, challenge systems that perpetuate bias, and ensure that AI serves all segments of society, not just those with technological sophistication or economic power.

Vision for Malaysia's Legal Future

Let me now share my vision for Malaysia's legal future.

It's about transcending the artificial boundaries between human and machine capability, between traditional legal practice and innovative service delivery, between local expertise and global connectivity.

Our laws require significant updating, and this is indeed happening. Our Contracts Act, Evidence Act, and Penal Code are all being reviewed and replaced. We need straightforward laws addressing digital issues rather than requiring judges and lawyers to creatively fit cases into existing legislation. It's like trying to repair a modern smartphone with tools designed for a rotary telephone.

You have the privilege of entering the legal profession at a moment of unprecedented transformation. The decisions you make, the skills you develop, and the values you uphold will shape not just your own careers, but the future of justice in Malaysia and beyond.

Tan Sri Abdul Malek's legacy reminds us that true judicial and legal excellence is not about avoiding change. It is about adapting to change while never compromising on principle. He showed us that integrity and innovation can coexist, that we can embrace new tools while maintaining timeless values.

The legal profession's future is not one of obsolescence, but of reinvention. Lawyers who embrace change, master new tools, and cultivate timeless skills will thrive in the dynamic legal ecosystem of 2050. The law will remain a living, adaptive force, shaped by the needs of society, the possibilities of technology, and the enduring pursuit of justice. Think of it like a river that carves new channels while always flowing toward the same destination, the ocean of justice.

Closing

In closing, let me return to the fundamental truth that must guide us: while the tools of our trade may change, while our methods may evolve, and while the very landscape of our profession is being redrawn by forces of unprecedented technological power, the fundamental pursuit of justice, the core human values that underpin our legal system, and the wisdom required to apply law with fairness and compassion all remain constant.

Indeed, in a world increasingly mediated by algorithms and data, these human qualities are not diminished in importance. They are rendered more critical, more indispensable, than ever before. Technology, however sophisticated, is but a means. Justice, in its most profound and humane sense, remains our unyielding end.

We must remember that excessive reliance on AI will diminish our capacity for original thinking and creative problem-solving. Like a muscle that weakens without exercise, our analytical abilities require constant use to remain sharp. Balance is essential. Embrace technological capability while preserving the uniquely human wisdom that has always been the cornerstone of great lawyering.

You are the inheritors of Tan Sri Abdul Malek's legacy of principled excellence. You are the pioneers of Malaysia's technological legal future. You are the guardians of justice in an age of artificial intelligence.

Embrace the challenge, and the privilege, of going "Beyond Boundaries." The future of Malaysian law, and the cause of justice itself, depends on your courage, your wisdom, and your unwavering commitment to the highest ideals of our noble profession. Thank you.