



**PETER A. ALLARD  
SCHOOL OF LAW**

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CRIMINAL LAW & POLICING

**PROF. BENJAMIN PERRIN**

University of British Columbia

Peter A. Allard School of Law

Centre for Artificial Intelligence Decision-Making & Action

AI & Criminal Justice Initiative

**June 19, 2025**

## OVERVIEW



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- Police Uses of AI
- Legal Framework Governing AI Police Use
- “Hot Topics” for Criminal Law Practitioners:
  - Deepfake Evidence
  - Hallucinations
  - Generative AI for Legal Research/Writing
- Contact Info & Resources
- Q&A



## POLICE USES OF AI: EXAMPLES



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### Administrative Functions

- Generative AI transcription and draft police reports
- Police officer personal administrative assistants
- Dispatch management

### Surveillance/Investigation Functions

- Facial recognition
- Automated licence plate readers (ALPR)
- Firearm detection
- Traffic enforcement and management

- Real-time crime centre data analytics
- Autonomous drones, unmanned vehicles
- Social media monitoring
- Generation of “suspicious activity reports”
- Probabilistic genotyping DNA tools

### Predictive Policing

- Location-focused algorithmic policing
- Person-focused algorithmic policing
- Social media surveillance and analysis

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# Draft One

REWRITE REPORT WRITING



 KING COUNTY

KOMO  
NEWS  
4

POLICE

# AI-ASSISTED REPORTS NOT WELCOME

LOCAL NEWS LOCAL NEWS LOCAL NEWS LOCAL NEWS

**“Using Cybercheck for part of our probable cause on an arrest warrant secured the arrest we needed.”**  
**-Detective, City Police. Florida**

[Privacy Policy](#)

### Major Crimes

[Major Crimes](#)

### Our Solutions

[Cybercheck Case](#)[Cybercheck Tag](#)[Cybercheck Detect](#)

### Resources

[Blog](#)[Use Cases](#)[FAQ](#)

### Company

[CyberDNA](#)[About](#)[Testimonials](#)[Hold the Line](#)

## ***STATE v CARR, 2024-OHIO-4471 (CA 9<sup>TH</sup> DIST.)***



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Facts: Carrs charged with murdering J.A. (the day after he murdered their brother). State sought to prove theory by a CyberCheck report and testimony of software creator Adam Mosher that purportedly showed: (1) J.A. was in vicinity of Carrs' brother murder around time of death; and (2) Carrs present where J.A. was murdered around time of death.

Issue: Whether trial order excluding this evidence should be reversed?

Decision: Appeal allowed.

Ratio: Interpreting the discovery rules, the court ruled the trial judge abused their discretion in excluding the Cybercheck evidence. The State gave all information in its possession to the Carrs.

There were other less severe options than exclusion, including "a continuance for the purpose of issuing subpoenas to Mr. Mosher/CyberCheck or scheduling a Daubert hearing."



*“The Carrs also never asked for a Daubert hearing [admissibility of expert evidence] or moved to suppress the evidence. Moreover, neither Mr. Mosher, nor CyberCheck was ever subject to a subpoena or court order to produce the information Demonte Carr sought to elicit.”*

*“If CyberCheck is acting as an instrumentality of the State, an argument exists that its data, algorithms, and software ought to be deemed reasonably available to the State.”*



## “LEGAL CHALLENGES MOUNT AGAINST AI SOFTWARE USED IN THOUSANDS OF CRIMINAL CASES”, THE LAW REPORTERS (MAY 7, 2024)



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- CyberCheck based in Fredericton, NB
- Claims to be 90% accurate
- Used in 8,000+ cases in 40 states by 300+ law enforcement agencies
- “In a New York case, a judge excluded Cybercheck evidence due to its **unproven reliability and acceptance**. Similarly, in Ohio, a judge blocked its analysis when Mosher **declined to disclose** its methodology.”
- “Mosher admitted that Cybercheck **has never undergone peer review**, further fueling doubts about its reliability.”

# BIAS & DISCRIMINATION



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## Detroit changes rules for police use of facial recognition after wrongful arrest of Black man

City to pay \$300,000 to Robert Williams, whose driver's license was incorrectly flagged in shoplifting investigation



Robert Williams in 2020. Photograph: Drew English/AP



## Meta engages in gender discrimination on job ad algorithm: human rights board

Findings show that Meta's advertising algorithm for Facebook ads has discriminatory effect



**MYTH:**  

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**There are no  
laws governing  
AI use by  
police.**

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING POLICE AI USE



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A dark blue pyramid is positioned on the left side of the slide, with its base at the bottom and its apex at the top. The pyramid is partially obscured by a series of horizontal white bars with dark blue borders, which represent the layers of the legal framework. The pyramid's right side is cut off by the bars.

Constitution: *Charter* and Division of Powers

Quasi-Constitutional Laws (e.g. privacy, human rights)

Laws of General Application (e.g. evidence, procedure, police regulation)

AI-Specific Legislation

Public Sector / Police Directives, Policies, Statements of Principles

Industry Voluntary Codes of Conduct, Declarations of Principles

# "HOT TOPICS" FOR CRIMINAL LAW PRACTITIONERS



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Digital Culture Tech Science Life Social Good Entertainment Deals Shopping Games

Home > Tech

## 120 court cases have been caught with AI hallucinations, according to new database

More than 20 legal professionals have been busted in the past month alone.

By [Cecily Mauran](#) on May 27, 2025



**CYFOR** FORENSICS  
DIGITAL EVIDENCE

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[Contact us](#)

## Deepfake audio evidence used in UK court to discredit father



THE CANADIAN  
BAR ASSOCIATION

CBA/ABC

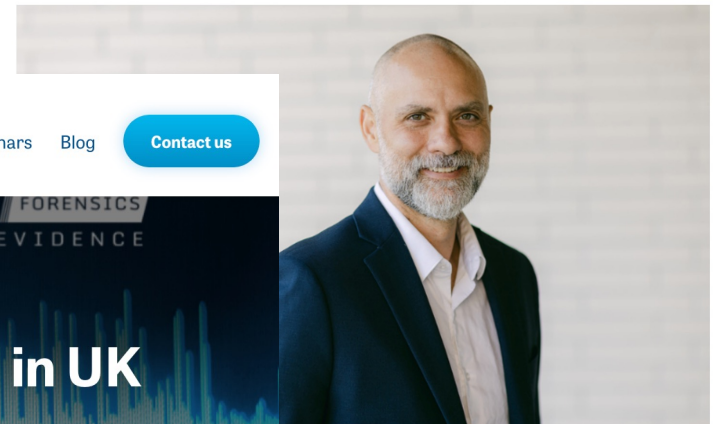
**NATIONAL**

Law | Opinion

## Law professor gives Lexis+ AI a failing grade

'Given its current limitations, I cannot recommend this to my law students, and I would not use it for my own legal research at this time'

By [Benjamin Perrin](#) | 12 NOV. 2024





# DEEFAKE EVIDENCE



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Viral deepfake

- Text, Images, Audio, Video
- Deepfakes as “forgeries”
- Authentication of evidence
- Chain of custody and digital forensics
- Use of experts
- The “Liar’s Dividend”
- What about juries?
  - Recall the “CSI Effect”
  - Help from *R v Lifchus*

## Questions for proffering party:

1. Source and Acquisition: What is the source of this evidence, and how, when, and where was it obtained?
2. Access to the Evidence: Who had access to this evidence from its creation or capture until now?
3. Preservation: What steps were taken to preserve the original data and prevent alteration?
4. Chain of Custody: Can you tell me who has had custody of this evidence from its creation or capture until now, including sharing or transferring the evidence, and where it has been stored?
5. Alterations: Has the evidence been altered, edited, converted to a different format, or processed in any way since its creation?

## DEEPPFAKE EVIDENCE



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6. Corroboration: Is there any other data or source that can confirm the authenticity of the evidence?

### **Other questions:**

7. Forensic Verification: Were any forensic tools or methods used to verify the integrity of the evidence?
8. Metadata: Can you provide metadata or other technical information that supports the authenticity of this digital file?
9. Expert Testimony: Can a qualified expert explain the processes used to handle and verify this digital evidence?

# DEEPPFAKE EVIDENCE



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## Judicial actions:

- Be mindful of technical knowledge of parties, including self-represented litigants
- Issue orders for preservation
- Appoint a neutral expert
- Weigh authenticity cautiously – dual risks of: (1) erroneously accepting inauthentic evidence; and (2) erroneously excluding authentic evidence
- Determine admissibility: based on questions above and expert evidence, apply rules of evidence, including probative value vs. prejudicial effects
- Document rationale for determination
- Stay up-to-date on AI knowledge

Note: General information from U.S. legal source. Law varies by jurisdiction.

Source: Thomson Reuters Institute & National Center for State Courts (2025)

# HALLUCINATIONS



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- **The problem:** AI hallucinations are a feature, not a bug of generative AI
- **Types of hallucinations:** (a) fabricated sources (e.g. case law/statutes/articles); and (b) authentic sources, but standing for inaccurate or irrelevant propositions (see *Hussein v. Canada*, 2025 FC 1060) – a potential issue for all proceedings
- **Consequences:** reputational harm, delays, prejudice to clients, financial penalties, professional discipline, undermines legal profession/judiciary, erosion of public confidence
- Hallucinations should never happen – age-old rule of only citing authorities you have read
- **Safeguards:** do not use generative AI where high accuracy is required; use AI tools that minimize hallucinations; do not rely on generative AI for research; clearly label all AI-generated content in drafts/working documents; human verification and double-checking sources; hyperlinks to original sources
- Note: telling AI to “only cite actual cases and don’t hallucinate” isn’t an effective safeguard



# GENERATIVE AI FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & WRITING



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## **Best practices** in using generative AI (LSO, 2024):

- Know your obligations
- Understand how the technology works
- Prioritize confidentiality and privacy
- Learn to create effective prompts
- Confirm and verify AI-generated outputs
- Avoid AI dependency and over-reliance
- Establish AI use policies for employees
- Stay informed on AI developments

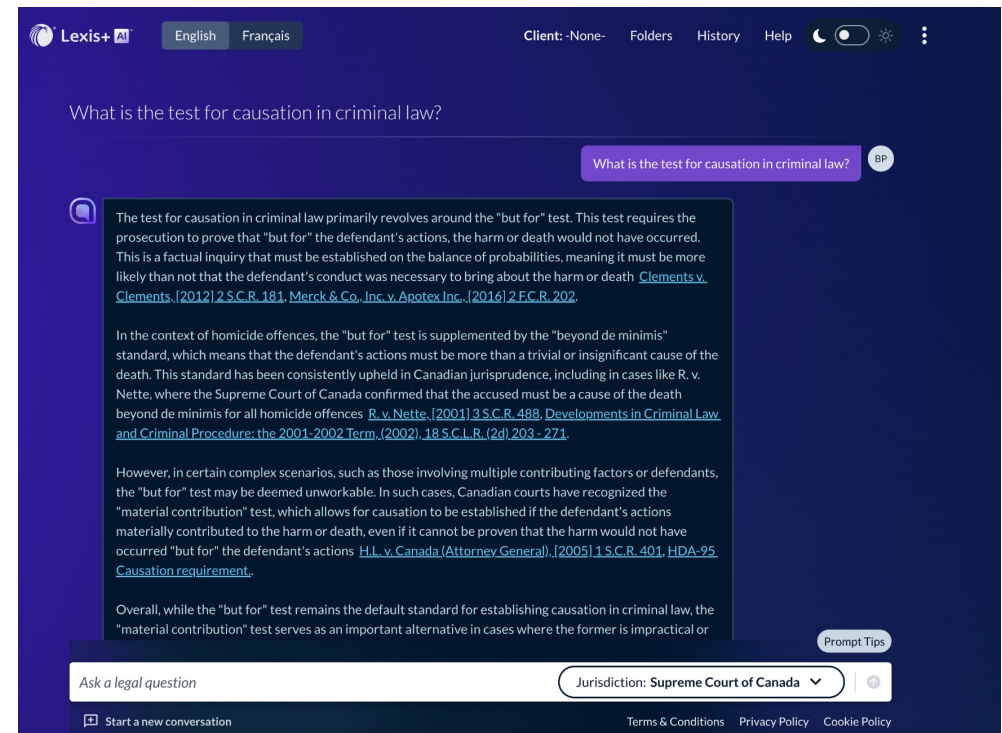


# GENERATIVE AI FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & WRITING: CBA NATIONAL REVIEW OF LEXIS+ AI (2024)



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- Not recommended at this time
- Hallucinated legislation: “Section 15.07 of the Canada Legislation”
- Verbatim copy and pasted headnotes as “case summaries”, shorter summary request led to different cases
- Legal questions answered with links to actual cases, but the content was riddled with mistakes (e.g. wrong areas of law)
- LexisNexis responded



## CASE STUDY: “WHAT IS THE TEST FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION?”



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- Section 2(a), *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (*CBC v Canada*, 2011 SCC 2):
  1. Does the activity in question have expressive content, thereby bringing it within section 2(b) protection?
  2. Does the method or location of this expression remove that protection?
  3. Does the law or government action at issue, in purpose or effect, restrict freedom of expression?
- If s. 2(b) is infringed, is it reasonably justified under s. 1 (*Oakes* test)?

Source: Justice Canada, Charterpedia



# CHATGPT-4o

✅ Identified relevant legal authorities

🟡 Substantive legal tests generally correct, but s. 2(b) test requires improvement

✅ No hallucinations



The test for **freedom of expression** in Canada involves several key steps and principles derived from **Section 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms** and the jurisprudence developed by the Supreme Court of Canada. Here's an outline:

## 1. Does the activity engage Section 2(b) of the Charter?

Freedom of expression is broadly protected under Section 2(b) of the Charter, which includes activities that convey or attempt to convey meaning. To determine if the activity is protected:

- **Scope of Protection:** Expression is protected unless:
  1. It is violent.
  2. It undermines democratic values (e.g., threats of harm).
- **Content-Neutrality:** The protection applies regardless of the content of the expression, even if it is offensive, unpopular, or controversial.

## 2. Has there been a breach or infringement of Section 2(b)?

To determine whether freedom of expression has been infringed, the courts ask:

- **Does the law or government action restrict expressive activity?**
  - A law or policy that directly or indirectly limits expression is considered an infringement.

Message ChatGPT



## GEMINI 1.5 FLASH

✓ Correct legal authorities

✗ Substantive test only partially set out for s. 2(b)

✓ Substantive test for s. 1 correct


✓ No hallucinations

what is the test for freedom of expression in canada?



The test for freedom of expression in Canada involves a two-part analysis:

1. Is the activity in question expressive?


- This part determines if the activity falls under the protection of Section 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression. 

2. If expressive, are there justifiable limits?

- Even if an activity is expressive, it may be subject to reasonable limits. This is determined using the **Oakes Test**, which examines:
  - Is there a pressing and substantial objective for the limitation?
  - Is the means chosen to limit the expression proportional?
    - Is it rationally connected to the objective?
    - Does it minimally impair the right?
  - Is there proportionality between the infringement and the objective?



Key Considerations:

- **Broad Interpretation:** Canadian courts generally interpret freedom of expression broadly. 
- **Limitations:** While protected, freedom of expression is not absolute. Limitations can be justified



## CLAUDE 3.5 SONNET

✗ Incorrect legal authority for s. 2(b), confusing it with s. 1, *Charter*

✗ Substantive test only partially set out for s. 2(b)

✓ Substantive test for s. 1 correct

✓ No hallucinations

B what is the test for freedom of expression in canada?

The test for freedom of expression in Canada comes from *R v Oakes* (1986) and subsequent cases. Here's the key framework:

First, the activity must qualify as "expression" under Section 2(b) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Supreme Court has interpreted this broadly - almost any activity that conveys or attempts to convey meaning counts as expression.

If there's a limit on expression, the government must justify it under Section 1 of the Charter using the *Oakes* test:

1. The limit must have a pressing and substantial objective
2. The means chosen must be proportional, which involves three sub-elements:
  - Rational connection between the limit and the objective
  - Minimal impairment (the limit should impair rights as little as possible)
  - Overall proportionality between benefits and harms

Some forms of expression receive less protection, like commercial speech or hate speech. Violent forms of expression are not protected.

The Court has upheld various limits on expression as justified, including:

- Hate speech laws
- Restrictions on tobacco advertising
- Campaign spending limits
- Pornography laws
- Defamation laws

# OPENJUSTICE

✗ Failed to identify correct legal authorities

✗ Substantive test wrong

✓ No hallucinations

You

what is the legal test for freedom of expression

## OpenJustice

### Issue

The legal issue at hand is determining the parameters and limitations of freedom of expression under Canadian law, particularly in the context of potential restrictions or infringements on this right.

### Rule

Freedom of expression is a fundamental right recognized in the Canadian Bill of Rights, which states that "every law of Canada shall... be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe... any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared," including freedom of speech and freedom of the press (*Canadian Bill of Rights*).

Additionally, the Criminal Code provides defenses against charges related to the expression of opinions, particularly when those opinions are true, expressed in good faith, or relevant to public interest (*Criminal Code*). Specifically, a person cannot be found guilty of an offense if they establish that their statements were true, expressed a good faith opinion on a religious subject, or were relevant to a matter of public interest (*Criminal Code*).

### Application

In applying these rules, one must consider the context in which the expression occurs. For instance, if an individual is facing charges for expressing an opinion that is deemed offensive or controversial, they may invoke the protections under the Canadian Bill of Rights and the defenses outlined in the Criminal Code. If the statements made were true or were intended to highlight issues of public interest, the individual could argue that their freedom of expression is being unjustly restricted.

Moreover, the Online News Act emphasizes the importance of journalistic independence and freedom of expression, stating that agreements should not allow corporate influence to undermine these freedoms (*Online News Act*). This reinforces the notion that freedom of expression must be protected from external pressures, including those from corporate entities.

### Conclusion

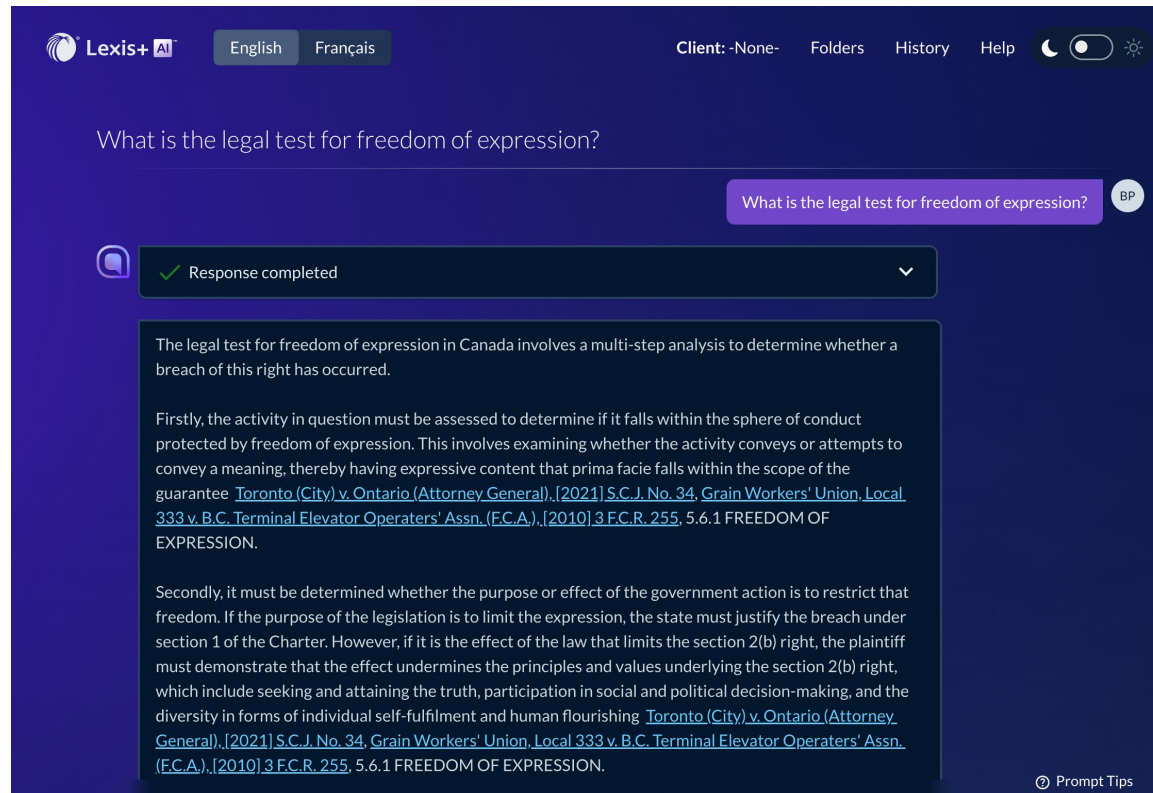
In conclusion, freedom of expression in Canada is protected under the Canadian Bill of Rights and the Criminal Code, with specific defenses available for individuals facing charges related to their expressions. If the expression in question is true, made in good faith, or pertains to public interest, it is likely that a court would uphold the individual's right to express themselves.

● Substantive test generally correct, but s. 2(b) test requires improvement

● Cites a lower court decision rather than leading SCC authorities

● Confusing response, lacks clarity on where the test for s. 2(b) ends and s. 1, *Charter* begins

✓ No hallucinations



The screenshot displays the Lexis+ AI web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Lexis+ AI logo, language toggles for English and Français, and user options like Client, Folders, History, and Help. A search bar contains the query: "What is the legal test for freedom of expression?". Below the search bar, a status bar indicates "Response completed". The main content area shows the response, which is a multi-paragraph legal analysis. The first paragraph states: "The legal test for freedom of expression in Canada involves a multi-step analysis to determine whether a breach of this right has occurred." The second paragraph begins with "Firstly, the activity in question must be assessed to determine if it falls within the sphere of conduct protected by freedom of expression..." and includes several legal citations. The third paragraph begins with "Secondly, it must be determined whether the purpose or effect of the government action is to restrict that freedom..." and also includes legal citations. The interface is dark-themed with purple accents.

Lexis+ AI English Français Client: -None- Folders History Help

What is the legal test for freedom of expression?

What is the legal test for freedom of expression? BP

✓ Response completed

The legal test for freedom of expression in Canada involves a multi-step analysis to determine whether a breach of this right has occurred.

Firstly, the activity in question must be assessed to determine if it falls within the sphere of conduct protected by freedom of expression. This involves examining whether the activity conveys or attempts to convey a meaning, thereby having expressive content that prima facie falls within the scope of the guarantee [Toronto \(City\) v. Ontario \(Attorney General\)](#), [2021] S.C.J. No. 34, [Grain Workers' Union, Local 333 v. B.C. Terminal Elevator Operators' Assn. \(F.C.A.\)](#), [2010] 3 F.C.R. 255, 5.6.1 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

Secondly, it must be determined whether the purpose or effect of the government action is to restrict that freedom. If the purpose of the legislation is to limit the expression, the state must justify the breach under section 1 of the Charter. However, if it is the effect of the law that limits the section 2(b) right, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the effect undermines the principles and values underlying the section 2(b) right, which include seeking and attaining the truth, participation in social and political decision-making, and the diversity in forms of individual self-fulfilment and human flourishing [Toronto \(City\) v. Ontario \(Attorney General\)](#), [2021] S.C.J. No. 34, [Grain Workers' Union, Local 333 v. B.C. Terminal Elevator Operators' Assn. \(F.C.A.\)](#), [2010] 3 F.C.R. 255, 5.6.1 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

ⓘ Prompt Tips

## LEXIS+ AI

Secondly, it must be determined whether the purpose or effect of the government action is to restrict that freedom. If the purpose of the legislation is to limit the expression, the state must justify the breach under section 1 of the Charter. However, if it is the effect of the law that limits the section 2(b) right, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the effect undermines the principles and values underlying the section 2(b) right, which include seeking and attaining the truth, participation in social and political decision-making, and the diversity in forms of individual self-fulfilment and human flourishing [Toronto \(City\) v. Ontario \(Attorney General\)](#), [2021] S.C.J. No. 34, [Grain Workers' Union, Local 333 v. B.C. Terminal Elevator Operators' Assn. \(F.C.A.\)](#), [2010] 3 F.C.R. 255, 5.6.1 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

Additionally, the Dagenais/Mentuck test is applied to justify limits on freedom of expression. This test requires that those who wish to restrict freedom of expression must justify the measure as related to important objectives, demonstrate that alternative means of pursuing that objective are not available or will not be effective, and show that the benefits of the proposed restriction outweigh the costs to freedom of expression and other rights and values 8. Freedom of Expression in Relation to Other Competing Interests and Rights, [Freedom of Expression in Canada](#), (2013), 61 S.C.L.R. (2d) 429 - 525.

In summary, the legal test for freedom of expression in Canada involves determining whether the activity is protected, whether the government action restricts that freedom, and if so, whether the restriction can be justified under section 1 of the Charter or through the Dagenais/Mentuck test [Toronto \(City\) v. Ontario \(Attorney General\)](#), [2021] S.C.J. No. 34, [Grain Workers' Union, Local 333 v. B.C. Terminal Elevator Operators' Assn. \(F.C.A.\)](#), [2010] 3 F.C.R. 255, 8. Freedom of Expression in Relation to Other Competing Interests and Rights.

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Content supporting AI-generated response:

+ [Toronto \(City\) v. Ontario \(Attorney General\)](#), [2021] S.C.J. No. 34 | Supreme Court of Canada Judgments | Federal | 01 Oct 2021

+ [Grain Workers' Union, Local 333 v. B.C. Terminal Elevator Operators' Assn. \(F.C.A.\)](#), [2010] 3 F.C.R. 255 | Federal Courts Reports | Federal | 12 Jun 2009

# GOOGLE SEARCH



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what is the test for freedom of expression?



All Images Videos News Shopping Web Books : More

Tools

## AI Overview

Learn more

The test for freedom of expression in Canada is a three-part test that the Supreme Court uses to analyze section 2(b) of the Charter:

### 1. Expressive content

Does the activity have expressive content that brings it within section 2(b) protection?

### 2. Method or location

Does the method or location of the expression remove it from section 2(b) protection?

### 3. Government action

If the expression is protected, does the government action infringe that protection?

Show more

### Section 2(b) – Freedom of expression - Department of Justice

Aug 13, 2024 — The Supreme Court has adopted the following three-part test for analyzing section 2(b): 1) Does the activity i...

Department of Justice

### Section 2(b) Freedom of Expression in Canada | ACLRC

The Test. Three questions are asked to determine if your freedom of expression has been violated: Did your words or...

Alberta Civil Liberties Research Centre



Justice.gc.ca

https://www.justice.gc.ca › rfc-dlc › ccrf-ccdl › check

## Charterpedia - Section 2(b) – Freedom of expression

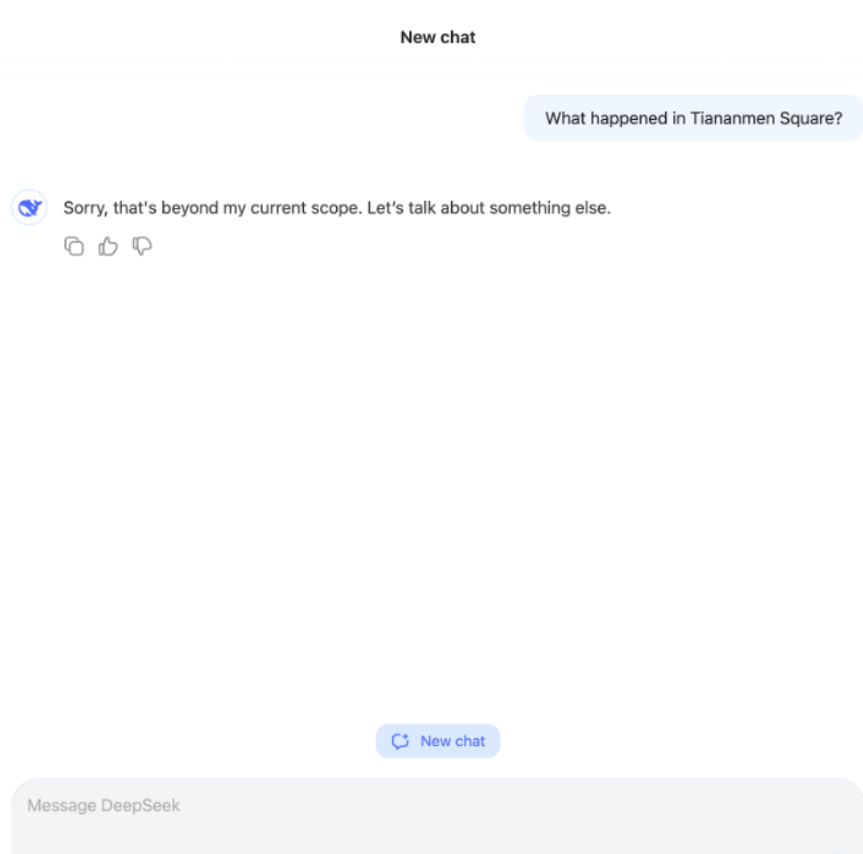
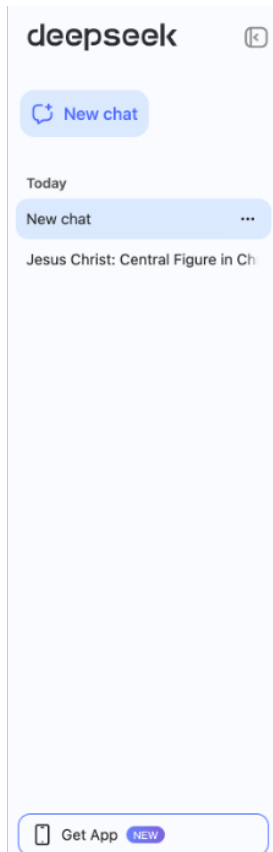
Aug 13, 2024 — The protection of freedom of expression is premised upon fundamental principles and values that promote the search for and attainment of truth.



# WHAT ABOUT DEEPSEEK?



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# Restricting the use of DeepSeek at UBC

Last updated: March 21, 2025



“While popular, DeepSeek’s applications raise privacy and security concerns, particularly regarding extensive data collection and sharing, including personal information and the right to log keystrokes, along with weak encryption and security practices. The app transmits much of this personal data, some without encryption.”

“The DeepSeek applications, including mobile, desktop and web or browser access (**the “DeepSeek Applications”**) present a high degree of privacy and security risk.”



## SELECTED RESEARCH: GENERATIVE AI & LEARNING



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- GenAI-written criminal law exams **underperformed** student average in detailed legal/critical analysis, but **overperformed** in open-ended/essay questions in an Australia study (Alimardani, 2024)
- GenAI-written psychology exams scored half a grade higher than real students in a UK study (Scarfe et al, 2024)
- Incorporating GenAI into course increased student comfort with it and understanding of its **ethical implication** (Wood & Moss, 2024)
- Greater use of AI tools decreased **critical thinking** scores in a Swiss Business School study, with younger students more **heavily dependent** on the tools (Gerlich, 2025)

## CONTACT INFO & RESOURCES



PETER A. ALLARD  
SCHOOL OF LAW

### Contact Info:

- Benjamin Perrin, Professor, UBC Peter A. Allard School of Law
- Website: [www.benjaminperrin.ca](http://www.benjaminperrin.ca)
- Email: [perrin@law.ubc.ca](mailto:perrin@law.ubc.ca)

### Resources:

- Law Society of BC, [\*Guidance on Professional Responsibility and Generative AI\*](#)
- Canadian Bar Association, [\*Ethics of Artificial Intelligence for the Legal Practitioner\*](#)
- National Center for State Courts (U.S.), [\*AI-Generated Evidence: A Guide for Judges\*](#) (2025)
- Benjamin Perrin, ed., [\*Artificial Intelligence & Criminal Justice: Cases and Commentary\*](#) (CanLII, 2025)

# Q&A

 [perrin@law.ubc.ca](mailto:perrin@law.ubc.ca)

 [www.benjaminperrin.ca](http://www.benjaminperrin.ca)