Project Topic Research Review

**Seb:**

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| Source | Annotation |
| **AI in Criminal Law: An Overview of AI Applications in Substantive and Procedural Criminal Law**  <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-6265-523-2_11> | Custers, B. (2022). AI in Criminal Law: An Overview of AI Applications in Substantive and Procedural Criminal Law. In: Custers, B., Fosch-Villaronga, E. (eds) Law and Artificial Intelligence. Information Technology and Law Series, vol 35. T.M.C. Asser Press, The Hague. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6265-523-2\_11 |
| **Audio deepfakes: A survey**  <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fdata.2022.1001063/full> | Khanjani Z, Watson G and Janeja VP (2023) Audio deepfakes: A survey. Front. Big Data 5:1001063. doi: 10.3389/fdata.2022.1001063 |
| **Disrupting and Preventing Deepfake Abuse: Exploring Criminal Law Responses to AI-Facilitated Abuse**  <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-83734-1_29> | Flynn, A., Clough, J., Cooke, T. (2021). Disrupting and Preventing Deepfake Abuse: Exploring Criminal Law Responses to AI-Facilitated Abuse. In: Powell, A., Flynn, A., Sugiura, L. (eds) The Palgrave Handbook of Gendered Violence and Technology. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-83734-1\_29 |

**Jonathan:**

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| Source | Annotation |
| [EM-JFCJ220034 1066..1077 (emerald.com)](https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JFC-04-2022-0090/full/pdf) | 1. de Rancourt-Raymond, A., & Smaili, N. (2023). The unethical use of deepfakes. Journal of Financial Crime, 30(4), 1066–1077. https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-04-2022-0090 |
| <https://griffithuni.on.worldcat.org/oclc/9626139464> | 1. Nirkin, Y., Wolf, L., Keller, Y., & Hassner, T. (2022). Deepfake detection based on discrepancies between faces and their context. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 44(10). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TPAMI.2021.3093446> |
| [Deepfakes: Trick or treat? - ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0007681319301600?fr=RR-2&ref=pdf_download&rr=7ecc36982f7ca80e) | 1. Kietzmann, J., Lee, L. W., McCarthy, I. P., & Kietzmann, T. C. (2020). Deepfakes: trick or treat? Business Horizons, 63(2), 135–146. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2019.11.006 |

1. Overview of Deepfakes and fraud
2. Deepfake detection
3. case study on two deep fake attacks on Businesses (targeting CEO’s) examines techniques, causes, effects

**Edward:**

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| Source | Annotation |
| <https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2021/html/Sun_Improving_the_Efficiency_and_Robustness_of_Deepfakes_Detection_Through_Precise_CVPR_2021_paper.html> | 1. Zekun Sun, Yujie Han, Zeyu Hua, Na Ruan, Weijia Jia; Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2021, pp. 3609-3618 |
| <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/shb17/whitty.pdf> | Whitty, M. (2013). The scammers persuasive techniques model: Development of a stage model to explain the online dating romance scam. British Journal of Criminology, 53(4), 665–884. |
| <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9360904> | 3 . S. Agarwal, H. Farid, T. El-Gaaly and S. -N. Lim, "Detecting Deep-Fake Videos from Appearance and Behavior," *2020 IEEE International Workshop on Information Forensics and Security (WIFS)*, New York, NY, USA, 2020, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/WIFS49906.2020.9360904 |

<https://www.ic3.gov/Media/PDF/AnnualReport/2020_IC3Report.pdf>

Internet Crime Complaint Centre (IC3). (2021). Internet crime report 2020.

Cross, C. (2015). No laughing matter: Blaming the victim of online fraud. *International Review of Victimology*, *21*(2), 187–204. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269758015571471>

1. improving an open free light weight deepfake detection

2. statistics about internet crimes and scams

3. biometric-based forensic technique

**Alex:**

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| Source | Annotation |
| <https://timreview.ca/sites/default/files/article_PDF/TIMReview_November2019%20-%20D%20-%20Final.pdf> | Westerlund, M. (2019). The emergence of deepfake technology: A review. *Technology innovation management review*, *9*(11). |
| <https://rdcu.be/dhJXv> | Cross, C. (2022). Using artificial intelligence (AI) and deepfakes to deceive victims: the need to rethink current romance fraud prevention messaging. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, *24*(1), 30-41. |
| <https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/calr107&i=1789> | Chesney, B., & Citron, D. (2019). Deep fakes: A looming challenge for privacy, democracy, and national security. *Calif. L. Rev.*, *107*, 1753. |

**Luke:**

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| Source | Annotation |
| <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9721302> | 1. Rana, M. S., Nobi, M. N., Murali, B., & Sung, A. H. (2022). Deepfake detection: A systematic literature review. *IEEE Access*, *10*, 25494–25513. doi: [10.1109/access.2022.3154404](https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2022.3154404) |
| <https://georgetownlawtechreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/3.1-Spivak-pp-339-400.pdf> | 1. Spivak, R., 3 GEO. L. TECH. REV. 339 (2019) |
| <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-16-0733-2_39> | 1. Chadha, A., Kumar, V., Kashyap, S., & Gupta, M. (2021). Deepfake: An overview. *Proceedings of Second International Conference on Computing, Communications, and Cyber-Security*, 557–566. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-0733-2_39> |

1. Systematic Literature review of deepfake detection techniques using 112 articles from 2018-2020. Separated into four categories: Deep-learning based techniques, classical machine learning-based methods, statistical techniques, and blockchain-based techniques.
2. Overview on social effects of deepfakes
3. Overview on deepfakes and subsequent techniques