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The Practical Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Digital Evidence: Examining the legal challenges to Ensure Originality, Reliability, and admissibility

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Abstract
The increasing of artificial intelligence mechanisms and their developing systems in digital investigations and court trials have continue important concern about the originality, reliability, and admissibility of modern evidence. This study aims to explore the practical impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on modern evidence and examines the legal challenges regarding to its originality, reliability, and admissibility in court processing. The rapid amalgamation of AI technologies into digital platforms has evaluated the creation, analysis, originality, and shown of evidence, involving both important scopes and complex legal challenges. It employs a doctrinal legal research method for systematic evaluates existing evidentiary regulation, judicial procedures, and legal frameworks regarding AI generated and AI assisted modern evidence. It relies on academic journals, regulations, case law, international guidelines, books, and policy reports. In this qualitative research the authors try to understand the various factors of practical impact of AI. This study finds that emerging technologies like generative AI, synthetic media, and algorithmic opinions procedures challenge historical idea of evidentiary originality and trustworthiness, making threat to manipulation, fabrication, and ambiguity. Lack of efficacy of legal frameworks, existing regulations often struggle to address effective improvements. It suggests the reforms of existing laws, develops evidentiary methods, update forensic verification systems, transparent AI governance mechanisms, and definite judicial instructions to confirm fairness and trustworthiness in AI driven legal systems.

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Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Originality, Reliability, Admissibility, Digital Evidence

Introduction

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increased tremendously converted to editing, collection, creation, storage, analysis, and displayed digital evidence within present court procedure. Digital evidence is a part and parcel for ensuring the justice during criminal proceeding, civil litigation, business disputes, and especially cyber security implications. The growth of internet-based activities, social media and computing platforms, technologies services, and AI powered procedures has created volumes of digital information that may use evidentiary purposes in court trials (Casey, 2011; Kuner *et al*., 2015) [5, 19]. Artificial intelligence refers to digital computer systems for performing actions that normally need human intelligence, adding pattern recognitions, machine learning, language translation systems, image creation, critical analysis and independent decision making (Russell & Norvig, 2021) [30]. AI technologies are rapidly used in digital forensic investigations to find out relevant data, identify cybercrimes, evaluate complex and large datasets, and restore offenders' activities (Baggili *et al*., 2020) [2]. Besides, AI systems are using as sources of evidence by servicing of automated logs, algorithmic outputs, prophetic assessments, and machine created records (Goodman & Flaxman, 2017) [15].

The rapid depends on AI generated and assisted evidence has created legal challenges regarding originality of evidence. The concept of originality has used as core principle in evidentiary stage during court trial. The functions of AI systems is so much highly realistic but generated text, audio, images, and videos has considered as an alarming factors and breach the potential trust of digital evidence in court processing (Vaccari & Chadwick, 2020) [33]. Courts casually need evidence to be authenticated and displayed to be what its advocate demands it to be (Imwinkelried, 2020) [17]. Therefore, AI created content challenges belies of authentic because it is approximately impossible to identify whether a digital artifact created from a human, a AI actor, or a mixing of both (Karnouskos, 2023) [18].

Reliability represents tremendous concern regarding AI-generated evidence. Court systems rely on evidence that can be individually verified, reproduced, and scrutinized via proved evidentiary systems (Redmayne, 2015) [27]. The admissibility of AI related digital evidence contributes a rising significant factors for courts everywhere. Normally admissibility is connected with relevancy, reliability, and possible value was upgraded before the importance of modern AI systems (Roberts & Zuckerman, 2010) [28]. Hence, judiciary must examine how present evidentiary rules and policy apply to AI created evidence and whether the upgradation of legal systems is necessary or not (Edmond *et al*., 2021) [9]. Digital forensics plays an important role in challenges cooperated with AI-generated evidence. Sophisticated forensic systems utilize AI like analytical process to originate digital artifacts, explore manipulations, and establish evidentiary purity (Casey, 2011) [5]. The fast transformation of AI technologies ongoing challenges forensic abilities, originating a race between originality of evidence and fabricated evidence (Baggili *et al*., 2020) [2]. The legal implications of AI created evidence spread evidentiary principle to larger concerns about due process, systematic fairness, and access to justice. Algorithmic systems rapidly influence investigation opinions, challenges assessment, and judicial decisions (Dressel & Farid, 2018) [8]. The utilization of such systems increases concern about bias, discrimination, accountability, and transparency especially when algorithmic result are introduced as evidence in court process (Angwin *et al*., 2016) [1]. Cybercrime investigations rapidly relay on AI-assisted analytical elements to examine digital traces, identify malicious activities, and reconstruct cyber occurrences (Maras, 2019) [20]. Moreover, the researchers have focused the necessity of sophisticated evidentiary frameworks quality of addressing technological realities (Murphy, 2007) [22].

The importance of this study as it explores the necessity legal challenges originated by AI created and AI-assisted digital evidence in court process. It contributes to the factors of evidence law, modern forensics, and artificial intelligence by examining fields of authentic, reliability, and admissibility. The finding emphasizes important insights for judges, advocates, forensic experts, and legislators in addressing including evidentiary concerns.

This study aims to explore the impact of AI on the authentic, reliability, and admissibility of sophisticated evidence by utilizing systematic fairness, due process, and the improving of efficacy legal frameworks for the use of AI as digital evidence. It examines the legal and forensic challenges creating from AI generated and AI-assisted evidence in court trials. This study emphasizes legal and regulatory amendments to strengthen court transformation of AI related evidence. The following research questions are addressed in this study. First, the extent to how artificial intelligence influences the originality, reliability, and admissibility of modern evidence. Second, what legal, forensics and regulatory reforms can increase the trustworthiness and judicial transformations of AI related modern evident. Third, the loopholes of existing evidentiary rules to identify the admissibility of AI generated or AI assisted evidence.

2. Literature Review

The connection between artificial intelligence (AI) and digital evidence has attracted researcher attention, especially regarding evidentiary originating, integrity and forensic reliability. The previous studies emphasize on the admissibility of electronic evidence and digital forensic mechanisms. Casey (2011) [5] focused that digital evidence separates fundamentally from casual physical evidence due to its sensibility to variation, duplication, and distant manipulation. Kurner *et al*.(2015) [19] explained that the globalization of digital communications has complexity of collection of evidence and verification systems. Maras (2019) [20] further examined that the rapid use of cloud computing, social media, and automated mechanisms has enlarged the facilities of digital evidence while together increasing challenges assisted with originality and chain of custody. The researcher focused the evaluation of AI in forensic investigations and evidentiary evaluations. Baggili *et al*. (2020) [2] explores that machine learning elements importantly upgrade the effective of forensic analysis by automating data extraction and form recognition. Similarly, Quick and Choo (2018) [26] noted that AI assisted forensic equipments can process large datasets more efficacy that casual systems.

However, the researchers have also expressed concerns about algorithmic analysis and accountability. Burrell (2016) [4] elucidated AI technologies as “black boxes” whose inner activities may be hard to realize, while Pasquale (2015) [24] described that opaque algorithmic systems undermine clarity and accountability. Goodman and Flaxman (2017) [15] argued that algorithmic opinion systems often short of clarity, originating important challenges for judicial systems and evidentiary reliability. A developing part of literature particularly addresses AI-generated content and synthetic media as tremendous threats to evidentiary fairness. Chesney and Citron (2019) [6] explained deepfake technologies as an important challenge to legal procedure because they able the creation of standard realistic but fabricated audio and video recordings.

Westerlund (2019) [36] similarly emphasized that deepfakes could breach public confidence in digital evidence and enhance facilities for misinformation and fraud. Vaccari and Chadwick (2020) [33] emphasized the synthetic media tools perplexing traditional examination of authentication by making fabricated subject rapidly similar from original recordings. Farid (2019) [11], elucidates that forensic

identification processing survives to cope with modern AI technologies. Chiriatti (2020) *et al*.and Gillespie (2020) [12, 14] argue that generative AI systems rapidly blur difference between human generated and machine generated data. Edmond *et al*. (2021), Imwinkelried (2020), and Roberts and Zuckerman (2010) [9, 17, 28] examine that traditional evidentiary principles may be insufficient for examining AI generated evidence because existing legal measurements were upgraded before the emergence of digital synthetic media tools.

Veale and Borgesius (2021) [34] explored the European Union's emerging AI regulatory legal framework and summary that transparency barriers are important for maintaining evidentiary confidences. Sourdin (2021) [32] highlighted the enforcements of AI assisted court trials and demonstrated the significant of preserving human actions in legal decision making. Dressel and Farid (2018), Angwin *et al*. (2016), and Rudin (2019) [8, 1, 29] emphasized concerns regarding algorithmic bias and distinguish outcome, especially when AI generated outputs are used as evidentiary elements. Meanwhile, blockchain related methods to evidentiary preservation have enticed scholarly interest. Wright and De Filippi (2015), Nakamoto (2008), and Xu *et al*. (2019) [37, 23, 38] highlighted that blockchain technologies can increase evidentiary fairness via immutable recording tools. However, legal ambiguities remain concerning the admissibility and explanation of blockchain related evidence. Although extensive scholarship on AI, modern forensics and evidentiary law, an important gap remains about the fairness examination of originality, reliability, and admissibility within a single analytical legal framework. Most of the studies focus on one sight of evidentiary transformation while avoiding the relationship nature of these legal challenges. Furthermore, limited study has explored how court can procedurally justify AI generated evidence while balancing technological innovation with systematical integrity. This study seeks to examine these gaps by exploring a comprehensive legal analysis of the practical impact of AI on digital evidence, with especially emerge on originality, reliability, and admissibility.

3. Methods

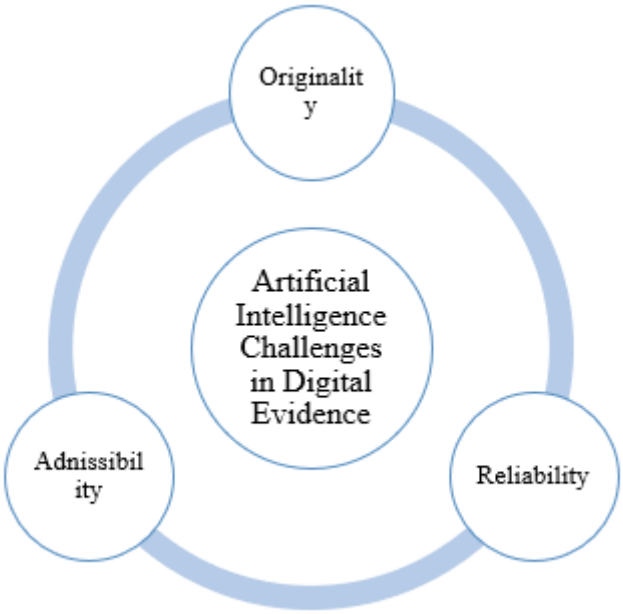
This study adopts a doctrinal legal research method to explore the practical impact of artificial intelligence on digital evidence and to examine the legal challenges regarding to originality, reliability, and admissibility. The study basically investigates legal principles, existing regulations, judicial explanations, and evidentiary principles relating AI generated and AI assisted digital evidence. It focuses on the domestic and abroad legal upgrading concerning digital evidence, forensic verification, algorithmic transparency, and AI governing systems. The study employs a qualitative research method to analytically examine legal principles and researcher perspectives regarding to evidentiary originality and reliability in the topics of rapidly engaging artificial intelligence technologies. This study depends on primary sources such as statutory laws, regulations and secondary data collection from reliable sources like international guidelines, law commission reports, books, academic journals indexed in Scopus, and global database. This study analyzed via thematic evaluation, emphasizing main ideas including impact of AI, authenticity of digital evidence, forensic reliability and admissibility, algorithmic opacity, deepfake identification, systematic integrity, while comprehensive analysis supports identify via the principles; however, the study confined by its relay on secondary data and deviations in data accessibility, which may impact the depth and promptness of findings. This study process following different stages; initially, relevant legal documents and policy papers from selected issue are identified and gathered. Second, these materials are carefully examined to identify how artificial intelligence influenced on digital evidence. Third, a thematic analysis is performed to identify ingoing problems, including originality of digital evidence, forensic reliability and admissibility of evidence. Fourth, a critical examination about the loopholes of statutory legal framework regarding AI generated and AI assisted evidence. These themes are subsequently analyzed via the perspectives of established AI theories and academic perspectives.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

4.1.1. Legal challenges of AI and Its Contents

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly used in digital inquiry to collect, analyzes, examines, and presents sophisticated evidence, yet its fairness into court proceedings raises important legal and evidentiary concerns. Scholars have emphasized these issues tremendously. Vogiatzoglou and Royer (2021) [25] indicate that AI evidence hampers systematic integrity because opposition may be incapable to challenge ambiguity algorithms. Dhawan (2025) [7] demonstrates that algorithmic transparency as a predictive for court appraisal of AI evidence. Singh (2025) [31] analyzed that judicial identification mechanism may be perverted by deepfake technology. Grossman and Grimm (2025) [16] reveal that traditional originality systems are ignored by AI and deepfakes. The doctrinal and thematic analysis explains that artificial intelligence has fundamentally alternated the legal factors of digital evidence. The findings reveals that AI generated and AI assisted evidence presents important challenges to the traditional evidentiary doctrines of originality, reliability, and admissibility. These challenges are related and collectively impact on the fairness of judicial decision makings. The study examines four principles findings: First, AI creates complexity the identifications of evidentiary originality, Second, AI generated content increases substantial concerns relating reliability and originality, Third, Existing statutory framework are incapable to address emerging AI related factors, and Finally, legal and forensic organizations need develop regulatory standards and verification methods to balance confidence in digital evidence.



Source: Author's own compilation based on relevant data

Fig 1: Challenges of AI in Digital Evidence

Table 1: Core Legal Challenges of AI-Generated Digital Evidence

Legal Doctrine	Traditional conditions	AI-Related Difficulty	Legal Enforcement
Originality	Evidence must created from an reliable source	Generative AI originates content vague authorship	Difficulty in proving originality
Reliability	Evidence must be precise and verifiable	Algorithmic ambiguity and manipulation challenges	Reduce the confidence
Admissibility	Evidence must gratify legal evidentiary measurements	Shortage of AI-specific evidentiary regulations	Judicial ambiguity
Chain of Custody	Evidence fairness must be recorded	Automated modifications by AI mechanisms	Risks in forensic verification
Transparency	Source and methodology should be interpretative	Black-box algorithms limit demonstrative	Due process challenges

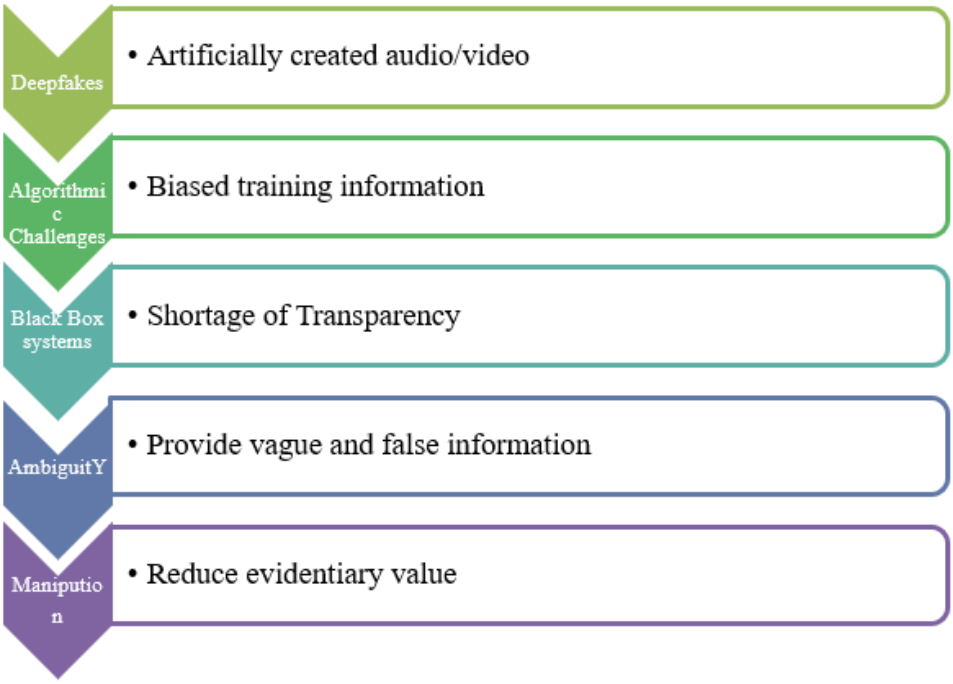
Source: Author's own compilation based on relevant data

4.1.2. Originality of Digital Evidence

The study analyzes that AI importantly challenges traditional norms of originality. Judiciary systems have depended on identifiable human authorship or AI generated or AI assisted to establish evidentiary originality (Imwinkelried, 2020) [17]. However, present generative AI mechanisms can individually generate highly modern text, images, videos, and audio recording that resemble original human generated content (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020) [12]. Large language systems, image synthesis models, and deepfake technologies have blurred the difference between authentic and fabricated elements, making authorship contribution rapidly hard (Bommasani *et al*., 2021) [3]. Deepfake methods can create realistic audiovisual content capable of misguiding investigators courts and judges (Chesney & Citron, 2019) [6]. The researcher explore that AI generated content often incapable of identifiable marker of fabrication, complex of traditional originality systems (Verdoliva, 2020) [35]. As a result, courts may encounter difficulties in examining whether digital evidence originally impact real incidents or has been artificially created.

4.1.3. Reliability and Confidence

The findings further highlight that AI plays important harmful to evidentiary reliability. Reliability has relied on reconstruction, transparency, and identification (Redmayne, 2015) [27]. However, many AI technologies activity via complicate machine learning methods that lack expandability (Burrell, 2016) [4]. It indicates how especial outputs are created challenges for legal scrutiny and encounter (Pasquale, 2015) [24]. The scholar analyzes that algorithmic systems may create biased, misguiding, or incorrect result due to AI data, hidden audacity, or computational mistakes (Angwin *et al*., 2016) [1]. These concerns become especially important when AI generated outputs are connected as evidence in criminal inquiry, prognostic policing methods, and challenge assessment mechanisms (Rudin, 2019) [29]. This study finds that judicial reliance on AI methods may undermine trial integrity and raise the likelihood of misleading outcomes.



Source: Author's own compilation based on relevant literature

Fig 2: Reliability Challenges connected with AI-Created Evidence

4.1.4. Admissibility Challenges

This study indicates that existing admissibility mechanisms are incompletely arranged to address AI generated evidence. Evidentiary rules need relevance, originality, reliability, and provable value (Roberts & Zuckerman, 2010) [28]. However, these measurements were upgraded before the emergence of digital AI technologies and don't clearly address algorithmic evidence, synthetic media, or machine created outputs (Edmond *et al*., 2021) [9]. Court rapidly face questions about whether AI generated evidence gratifies admissibility. Court procedures must identify how evidentiary standards like originality, expert testimony, and forensic verification attach to algorithmically constructed data (Sourdin, 2021) [32]. The lack of presence of legal frameworks generates controversy in judicial methods across power and functions.

Source: Author's own compilation based on relevant literature

Fig 3: Connections Between AI and Evidentiary Challenges

4.1.5. Emerging Solutions

Technological and legal innovations can alleviate AI related evidentiary challenges. Blockchain related evidence recording systems may strengthen originality by making immutable preserve of evidentiary evaluations (Nakamoto, 2008) [23]. Digital forensic identification methods can help in detecting synthetic media and manipulated advance artifacts (Mirsky & Lee, 2021) [21]. The European Union's statutory initiatives analyze transparency, accountability, and human supervising in AI methods (Veale & Borgesius, 2021) [34]. Such approaches indicate valuable models for upgrading AI specific evidentiary standards capable of compounding innovation with procedural integrity.

4.2. Discussion

The artificial intelligence has become both a significant evidentiary system and a valuable source of legal ambiguity. Consistent with previous research, this study examines that AI generated evidence challenges presumptions regarding authenticity, and evidentiary fairness (Casey, 2011; Maras, 2019) [5, 20]. The increase of deepfakes and generative AI tools supports the concern mentioned by Chesney and Citron (2019) and Westerlund (2019) [6, 36] who emphasize that synthetic media may fundamentally neglect confidence in sophisticated evidence. Similarly, the findings corroborate the examination of Burrell (2016) and Pasquale (2015) [4, 24] that algorithmic ambiguity generates important barriers to legal accountability and evidentiary transformations. This study reveals the works of Goodman and Flaxman (2017) [15] who argued the significance of interpretability in AI assisted decision making procedures. This study recommends that traditional legal principles alone are incomplete to address the complicate challenges posed by AI generated factors. This study also indicates the necessity of upgrading specialized evidentiary framework efficient of addressing emerging pragmatically realities. Existing admissibility standards remain highly relay on assumptions of human authorship and transparent evidentiary methods, assumptions rapidly challenged by AI processes (Edmond *et al*., 2021) [9]. Consistent with the suggestions of Veale and Borgesius (2021) and Sourdin (2021) [34, 32], the findings recommend that future legal changes should preferable transparency, interpretability, and human supervise, and forensic verification systems.

Nevertheless, the study is limited by its depend on secondary legal elements and the rapidly including nature of AI technologies, which may impact the long period implement ability of certain findings. Future research should seek comparative analytical examines of judicial response to AI generated evidence and inquire the efficacy of emerging forensic tools in Originality synthetic media. Such research would avail importantly to the improving of evidence law in the period of artificial intelligence.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Artificial intelligence has fundamentally evaluation the generation, collection, analysis, and sight of digital evidence. While AI technologies refer substantial facilities for forensic inquiry, data analysis, and evidentiary mechanisms, they continuously generate significant challenges concerning originality, reliability, and admissibility. The study reveals that generative AI process, deepfake technologies, synthetic media and algorithmic suggestions rapidly challenge traditional evidentiary doctrines upgraded for human making data. The finding indicates that AI generated evidence often vague authorship, may be difficult to identify individually, and continuously raises concerns relating transparency and accountability. This study explains those existing statutory frameworks are not capable to address the legal complicities introduced by AI generated content. Court confront ensuing difficulties in originality of digital evidence, justifying algorithmic reliability and examining admissibility standards for machine generated result. Deepfake technologies and algorithmic mechanism present especially dangerous threat to evidentiary fairness. Consequently, maintaining the reliability of digital evidence needs both empirical and legal reforms.

The study suggests addressing the evidentiary challenges posed by artificial intelligence, law maker should upgrade AI especially evidentiary rules that establish clarity for originality, verification, and admissibility. Judicial organs should be strong particularly digital forensic capability, ensure transparency, and interpretability in AI procedures, and provide specialized training for legal expert and forensic ability. It also suggests AI generated result should remain content to significant human supervise to ensure integrity, accountability, and reliable judicial decision-making policy. Through accurate legal reforms, forensic innovations, and organizational fairness, it is possible to achieve the facilities of AI while minimizing threats to the fairness of digital evidence.

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