Technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have seen dramatic increases in capability, accessibility and widespread deployment in recent years. AI encompasses a broad scope of technologies on a spectrum between simple automation and autonomous decision-making. While science fiction often portrays AI as robots with human-like characteristics, AI can be anything from personal assistants, Google’s search algorithms to IBM’s Watson to autonomous vehicles or weapons. The wide range of legitimate AI applications includes systems for crime prevention and detection (e.g., predictive policing, algorithmic recidivism risk assessment, spotting fraudulent trading or financial crime) but the technology also has potential for misuse in the service of criminal activities. As AI technology expands in capability and deployment, so do the risks of criminal exploitation (e.g., AI systems may themselves be the target of a criminal activity or simply provide context for a crime). Opportunities for AI-enabled crime exist both in the specifically computational domain (overlapping with traditional notions of cybersecurity) and also in the wider world. The aim of the presentation to examine the relationship between crime and AI.