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High-risk AI in law enforcement

For law enforcement bodies, public-sector suppliers and organisations supporting investigative or risk-assessment workflows.

- Annex III point 6
- Practical high-risk classification
- Commercial readiness briefing for governance teams

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CLASSIFICATION LOGIC

3 questions decide the route

Use this as a starting point for AI inventory, gap intake and roadmap.

01 Intended purpose

What output does the system produce, in which context and with what effect on people or operations?

02 High-risk route

Does the use case fall under Annex III point 6, or should Article 5 or Annex I be checked first?

03 Readiness roadmap

Translate the classification into obligations, evidence, training and supplier actions.

Intake question: Does this AI influence who is investigated, prioritised, assessed or treated as risky?

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ANNEX III POINT 6

What falls in scope?

This domain version helps turn a first AI Act gap check into concrete review questions.

AI in law enforcement is sensitive when it supports risk assessment, evidence analysis, investigation, profiling or assessment of people.

- Risk assessment of a natural person offending or re-offending.
- Assessment of personality traits, characteristics or past behaviour.
- Evaluation of reliability of evidence during investigations.
- Detection, investigation or prosecution support for criminal offences.

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PRACTICAL BOUNDARY

When does this become a readiness question?

You do not need a final legal conclusion before starting governance work.

Review first

- Risk scoring of individuals or groups.
- Predictive tools used to steer investigation priority.
- Evidence reliability scoring or automated case analysis.
- AI that profiles people for enforcement intervention.

Define first

- Administrative document search without investigative weighting.
- Generic translation or transcription without case scoring.
- Workflow planning without impact on people or evidence.
- Training simulations not used for operational decisions.

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USE CASES

3 situations for the intake

These examples help identify the right stakeholders, documents and evidence path.

01

Risk scoring

AI estimates risk of offending or re-offending.

02

Evidence

AI assesses reliability or relevance of evidence in a file.

03

Investigation

AI prioritises leads or persons for operational follow-up.

Use this as a scoping aid, not as a final legal conclusion.

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EVIDENCE

What a readiness track should produce

Classification should end in actions, ownership and reviewable documents.

Core deliverables

- AI inventory and risk classification
- Provider/deployer role split
- Gap analysis on obligations and evidence
- 30/60/90-day roadmap
- Management summary and next routes

Domain focus

- Legal basis, necessity and proportionality.
- Strict access control, logging and audit trail.
- Human oversight and contestability where applicable.
- Bias, false positives and impact on fundamental rights.

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SOURCE STATUS

Based on the Commission draft guidelines

Use this as an intake and classification framework. Check final guidance before legal decisions are completed.

Status on 8 June 2026

- The Commission published the draft guidelines on 19 May 2026.
- Annex III contains 8 areas. This briefing works out 1 area practically.
- The formal AI Act text remains leading.

Commission draft guidelines

Annex III official text

Article 6

Gap intake

For decisions with legal consequences, a full system and context review remains necessary.

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NEXT STEP

Classify your law enforcement AI before the roadmap gets stuck.

Embed AI helps turn a loose AI list into a defensible classification, gap analysis and concrete 30/60/90-day roadmap.

Start gap intake | View Readiness Sprint | Book a call

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