

This response was submitted to the consultation held by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics on *The Forensic use of bioinformation: ethical issues* between November 2006 and January 2007. The views expressed are solely those of the respondent(s) and not those of the Council.

Anon 27

## List of questions

### 1. The interpretation of bioinformation

- a. In your view, is the SGM Plus® system, which uses ten STR markers, sufficiently reliable for use in ascertaining the identity of suspects in criminal investigations and/or criminal trials?

Answer to question 1a. No it is not sufficiently reliable.

### 2. Sampling powers

- a. From whom should the police be able to take fingerprints and DNA samples? At what stages in criminal investigations and for what purposes? Should the police be able to request further information from DNA analysts, such as physical characteristics or ethnic inferences?

Answer to question 2a. The Police Should only be able to take fingerprints and DNA samples from persons Charged with an offence for the purpose of matching DNA fingerprints to a crime scene evidence.

The Police should not be able to request further information from the DNA analysts, this is an infringement of privacy and human rights.

- b. Should police expenditure on bioinformation collection and analysis be given priority over other budgetary demands?