

Fact sheet – The National DNA Database

DNA database legislation is found in the Police security act (2010:361, chap 4, §1-10) and Code of Judicial Procedure (chap 28).

Crime scene samples database

DNA profiles from crime scene samples, which have been collected at a crime scene investigation and can not be linked to a person, are registered. If several crime scene samples in a case have the same DNA profile, the DNA profile from one of the crime scene samples are registered. Before registering, the laboratory makes an assessment if the crime scene sample might come from a perpetrator or in another way might facilitate that the crime is solved in a future possible match. Finally, the DNA profile must meet certain quality requirements that minimise the risk for an adventitious match; out of 15 DNA loci, 5 or 7 loci (depending on the type of crime) must be approved in order to register the DNA profile.

If the conclusion Grade +4 is obtained in a match between a person and a crime scene sample, the crime scene sample is automatically removed. Otherwise, crime scene samples should be removed when the crime is solved or in another way becomes irrelevant. This should be communicated to SKL by the police authority that has collected the crime scene sample. Depending on the type of crime, the crime scene samples will be automatically removed after 15 or 30 years.

Suspects database

In the suspects database, DNA profiles from persons who are suspected for a good reason in the record of suspected persons, if the crime should result in a prison sentence and the person has been sampled for DNA analysis, are registered. When a suspect is registered, a check against the criminal record is made. If the person is registered in the criminal record for a crime with other convictions than fine, the person is removed from the suspects database and added to the convicted offenders database. If the person is neither registered in the record of suspected persons, nor in the criminal record, the person is removed from the suspects database.

Convicted offenders database

In the convicted offenders database, DNA profiles from persons who are registered in the criminal record for crimes with other convictions than fine and the person has been sampled as a suspect for DNA analysis, are registered.

When a person is removed from the criminal record, the DNA profile is also removed from the convicted offenders database. Normally this is made 10 years after served sentence. If the DNA profile has been registered by virtue of the legislation from January 1, 2006, a check against the record of suspected persons is made. If the person is registered in the record of suspected persons the DNA profile will be removed to the suspects database. If the person is not registered in the record of suspected persons, the DNA profile is removed from the DNA database.

Information on the Swedish police intranet

- <http://skl.skf.police.se/html/fakta/traffrapportering> - SKL web page
- https://intrapolis.polisen.se/yoa556_101_660/Arbetsrum/Arbetsrum/Samverkan/00-Nationellt/Traffrapportsamordnare-dna--Samverkan-Gemensamt/ - Workroom

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