

# The Future of Forensic Bioinformatics

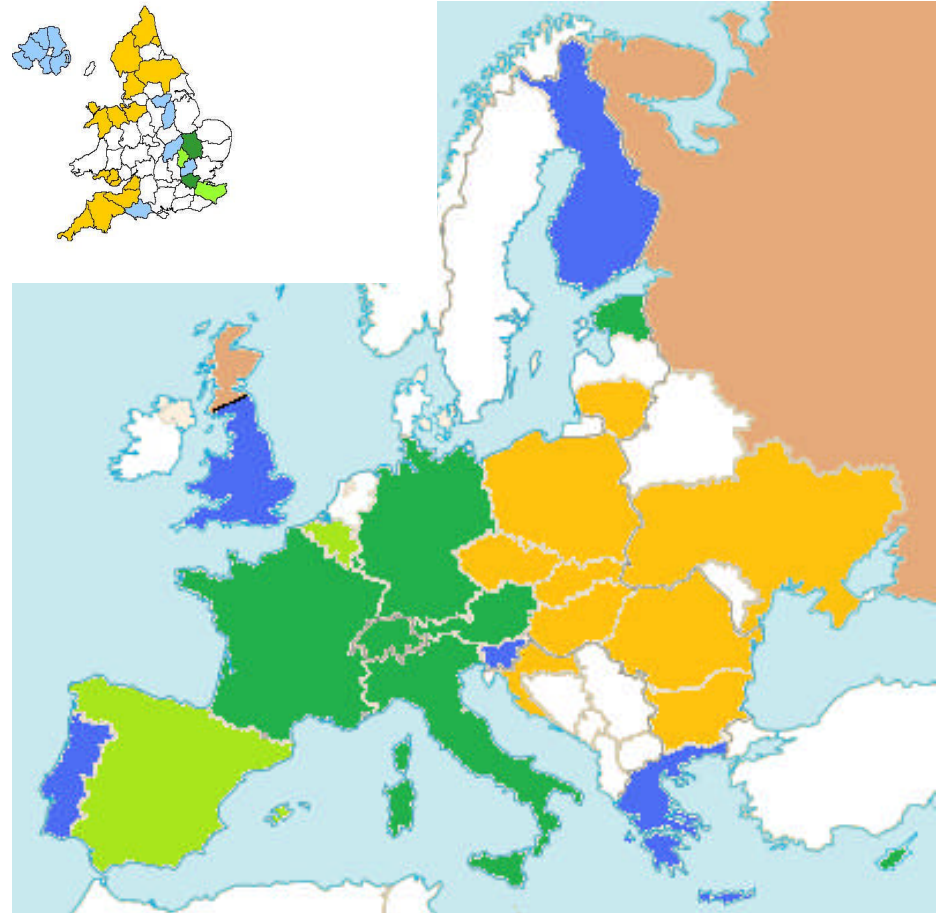


The  
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Foundation

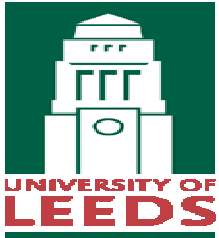


# Session Five

- Need to keep transnational crime in perspective: most crime investigated by forensic bioinformation is highly local and immediate in origin.
- Nevertheless, economic, social and environmental change is reshaping the geography of law enforcement/criminal justice.



# *Purpose and value of international cooperation involving the exchange of bioinformation*



27. Should/can global or continental cooperation in be restricted to serious crimes?



28. Should priorities and the scope of cooperation be informed by better analysis of developments and trends to which bioinformation could contribute?



If so, how/where might this information be integrated effectively with other sources of information?



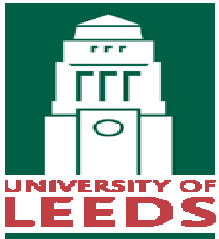
# *Missed opportunities to link individuals to specific crimes on arrest or otherwise identify individuals*



29. Is it in the public interest that the nationality of persons legitimately in custody should be identified in connection with convictions and outstanding warrants in other countries? If so, what sort of factors should trigger such enquiries?

30. Should forensic bioinformation be made available for humanitarian DVI purposes?

# *Problems arising from inadequacy & proliferation of existing DNA marker/typing & IT systems*



31. Should a new marker system replace SGM+ and CODIS for external as well as international reasons?



32. If so, should it be a matter of priority to introduce a global standard?

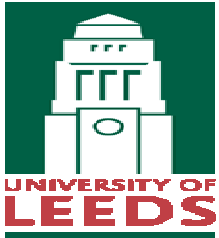


33. Could a new standard be based on a 'generic' marker system, possibly with publicly owned IPR?



34. Even if the ideas in 31-34 are achievable, could international DNA co-operation be improved without financial support from richer countries to less wealthy countries?

# *Problems arising from the lack of global fingerprint standards*



35. Should there be a global standard for declaring a fingerprint match? If so, what should this be the basis for this standard?



36. Should there be an international standard for the clarity of internationally exchanged images (e.g. minimum number of pixels)?



37. Even if these two objectives are achievable, could international fingerprint co-operation be improved without financial support from richer countries to less wealthy countries?



# *Methods for exchanging bioinformation and data protection issues*



38. Should the Interpol Gateway be used more extensively for exchanging information about persons (nationals as well as foreign visitors and residents) convicted of certain kinds of serious offences?



39. Are there any measures by which judicially controlled or owned data could be exchanged via Interpol?



40. Should there be greater clarity in an internal agreement about the different use of the three options?



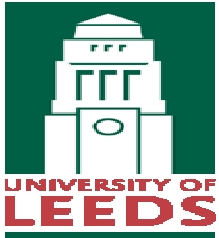
# *Methods for exchanging bioinformation and data protection issues*



41. Would it be helpful to undertake a carefully controlled (including ethics committee supervision) experiment by up-loading or exchanging specific information about certain convicted offenders via all three options?

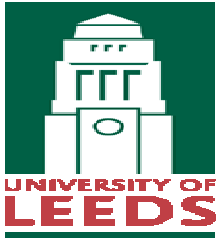


# *The need for common quality assurance standards*



42. What is the planned timetable, scope and authority for setting and enforcing quality standards envisaged under the Swedish Initiative? Also how transparent and accountable will the system be?
43. Will this cover individual accreditation as well as organisations and laboratories?
47. Are there additional risks where non-forensic information may be used for forensic purposes (e.g. UKBA and national identity database bioinformation)? If so, how will they be dealt with under the Swedish Initiative?

# *The need for common quality assurance standards*



45. Will the Swedish Initiative be properly resourced?

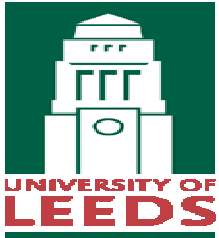
46. How should new quality assurance systems take account of potential problems or limitations in the quality of existing bioinformation received from other member states?



44. If the Swedish Initiative is successfully introduced within the EU will there be a similar corresponding initiative to achieve similar quality assurance with countries outside the EU?



# *The need for common quality assurance standards*



48. Will the Swedish Initiative cover bioethical issues?



49. If not, should an independent bioethics body be established within the EU or globally to offer guidance and set ethical standards for international cooperation based on the exchange of forensic bioinformation, including that undertaken via Interpol?

