



Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995

1995 CHAPTER 46

PART II **S**

POLICE FUNCTIONS

Prints and samples

18 Prints, samples etc. in criminal investigations. **S**

- (1) This section applies where a person has been arrested and is in custody or is detained under section 14(1) of this Act.
- (2) A constable may take from the person fingerprints, palm prints and such other prints and impressions of an external part of the body as the constable may, having regard to the circumstances of the suspected offence in respect of which the person has been arrested or detained, reasonably consider it appropriate to take.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4) below, all record of any prints or impressions taken under subsection (2) above, all samples taken under subsection (6) below and all information derived from such samples shall be destroyed as soon as possible following a decision not to institute criminal proceedings against the person or on the conclusion of such proceedings otherwise than with a conviction or an order under section 246(3) of this Act.
- (4) The duty under subsection (3) above to destroy samples taken under subsection (6) below and information derived from such samples shall not apply—
 - (a) where the destruction of the sample or the information could have the effect of destroying any sample, or any information derived therefrom, lawfully held in relation to a person other than the person from whom the sample was taken; or
 - (b) where the record, sample or information in question is of the same kind as a record, a sample or, as the case may be, information lawfully held by or on behalf of any police force in relation to the person.
- (5) No sample, or information derived from a sample, retained by virtue of subsection (4) above shall be used—

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- (a) in evidence against the person from whom the sample was taken; or
 - (b) for the purposes of the investigation of any offence.
- (6) A constable may, with the authority of an officer of a rank no lower than inspector, take from the person—
- (a) from the hair of an external part of the body other than pubic hair, by means of cutting, combing or plucking, a sample of hair or other material;
 - (b) from a fingernail or toenail or from under any such nail, a sample of nail or other material;
 - (c) from an external part of the body, by means of swabbing or rubbing, a sample of blood or other body fluid, of body tissue or of other material;
 - (d) from the inside of the mouth, by means of swabbing, a sample of saliva or other material.
- (7) A constable may use reasonable force in exercising any power conferred by subsection (2) or (6) above.
- (8) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—
- (a) any power of search;
 - (b) any power to take possession of evidence where there is imminent danger of its being lost or destroyed; or
 - (c) any power to take prints, impressions or samples under the authority of a warrant.

VALID FROM 01/01/2007

[^{F1}18A Retention of samples etc.: prosecutions for sexual and violent offences S

- (1) This section applies to any sample, or any information derived from a sample, taken under subsection (6) or (6A) of section 18 of this Act, where the condition in subsection (2) below is satisfied.
- (2) That condition is that criminal proceedings in respect of a relevant sexual offence or a relevant violent offence were instituted against the person from whom the sample was taken but those proceedings concluded otherwise than with a conviction or an order under section 246(3) of this Act.
- (3) Subject to subsections (9) and (10) below, the sample or information shall be destroyed no later than the destruction date.
- (4) The destruction date is—
 - (a) the date of expiry of the period of 3 years following the conclusion of the proceedings; or
 - (b) such later date as an order under subsection (5) below may specify.
- (5) On a summary application made by the relevant chief constable within the period of 3 months before the destruction date the sheriff may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, make an order amending, or further amending, the destruction date.
- (6) An application under subsection (5) above may be made to any sheriff—
 - (a) in whose sheriffdom the person referred to in subsection (2) above resides;

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- (b) in whose sheriffdom that person is believed by the applicant to be; or
 - (c) to whose sheriffdom the person is believed by the applicant to be intending to come.
- (7) An order under subsection (5) above shall not specify a destruction date more than 2 years later than the previous destruction date.
- (8) The decision of the sheriff on an application under subsection (5) above may be appealed to the sheriff principal within 21 days of the decision; and the sheriff principal's decision on any such appeal is final.
- (9) Subsection (3) above does not apply where—
- (a) an application under subsection (5) above has been made but has not been determined;
 - (b) the period within which an appeal may be brought under subsection (8) above against a decision to refuse an application has not elapsed; or
 - (c) such an appeal has been brought but has not been withdrawn or finally determined.
- (10) Where—
- (a) the period within which an appeal referred to in subsection (9)(b) above may be brought has elapsed without such an appeal being brought;
 - (b) such an appeal is brought and is withdrawn or finally determined against the appellant; or
 - (c) an appeal brought under subsection (8) above against a decision to grant an application is determined in favour of the appellant,
- the sample or information shall be destroyed as soon as possible thereafter.
- (11) In this section—
- “the relevant chief constable” means—
- (a) the chief constable of the police force of which the constable who took or directed the taking of the sample was a member;
 - (b) the chief constable of the police force in the area of which the person referred to in subsection (2) above resides; or
 - (c) a chief constable who believes that that person is or is intending to come to the area of the chief constable's police force; and
- “relevant sexual offence” and “relevant violent offence” have the same meanings as in section 19A(6) of this Act and include any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit such an offence.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 18A inserted (1.1.2007) by [Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2006 \(asp 10\)](#), [ss. 83\(2\)](#), 104; [S.S.I. 2006/607](#), [art. 3](#), Sch.

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VALID FROM 28/03/2011

[^{F2}18B Retention of samples etc. where offer under sections 302 to 303ZA accepted **S**

- (1) This section applies to—
- (a) relevant physical data taken from or provided by a person under section 18(2), and
 - (b) any sample, or any information derived from a sample, taken from a person under section 18(6) or (6A),
- where the conditions in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions are—
- (a) the relevant physical data or sample was taken from or provided by the person while the person was under arrest or being detained in connection with the offence or offences in relation to which a relevant offer is issued to the person, and
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) accepts a relevant offer, or
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant offer other than one of the type mentioned in paragraph (d) of subsection (3), is deemed to accept a relevant offer.
- (3) In this section “relevant offer” means—
- (a) a conditional offer under section 302,
 - (b) a compensation offer under section 302A,
 - (c) a combined offer under section 302B, or
 - (d) a work offer under section 303ZA.
- (4) Subject to subsections (6) and (7) and section 18C(9) and (10), the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed no later than the destruction date.
- (5) In subsection (4), “destruction date” means—
- (a) in relation to a relevant offer that relates only to—
 - (i) a relevant sexual offence,
 - (ii) a relevant violent offence, or
 - (iii) both a relevant sexual offence and a relevant violent offence, the date of expiry of the period of 3 years beginning with the date on which the relevant offer is issued or such later date as an order under section 18C(2) or (6) may specify,
 - (b) in relation to a relevant offer that relates to—
 - (i) an offence or offences falling within paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) any other offence,

the date of expiry of the period of 3 years beginning with the date on which the relevant offer is issued or such later date as an order under section 18C(2) or (6) may specify,
 - (c) in relation to a relevant offer that does not relate to an offence falling within paragraph (a), the date of expiry of the period of 2 years beginning with the date on which the relevant offer is issued.

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- (6) If a relevant offer is recalled by virtue of section 302C(5) or a decision to uphold it is quashed under section 302C(7)(a), all record of the relevant physical data, sample and information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after—
 - (a) the prosecutor decides not to issue a further relevant offer to the person,
 - (b) the prosecutor decides not to institute criminal proceedings against the person, or
 - (c) the prosecutor institutes criminal proceedings against the person and those proceedings conclude otherwise than with a conviction or an order under section 246(3).
- (7) If a relevant offer is set aside by virtue of section 303ZB, all record of the relevant physical data, sample and information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after the setting aside.
- (8) In this section, “relevant sexual offence” and “relevant violent offence” have, subject to the modification in subsection (9), the same meanings as in section 19A(6) and include any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit such an offence.
- (9) The modification is that the definition of “relevant sexual offence” in section 19A(6) is to be read as if for paragraph (g) there were substituted—
 - “(g) public indecency if it is apparent from the relevant offer (as defined in section 18B(3)) relating to the offence that there was a sexual aspect to the behaviour of the person to whom the relevant offer is issued;”.

Textual Amendments

F2 Ss. 18B, 18C inserted (prosp.) by Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 13), ss. 78, 206(1)

VALID FROM 28/03/2011

18C Section 18B: extension of retention period where relevant offer relates to certain sexual or violent offences **S**

- (1) This section applies where the destruction date for relevant physical data, a sample or information derived from a sample falls within section 18B(5)(a) or (b).
- (2) On a summary application made by the relevant chief constable within the period of 3 months before the destruction date, the sheriff may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, make an order amending, or further amending, the destruction date.
- (3) An application under subsection (2) may be made to any sheriff—
 - (a) in whose sheriffdom the appropriate person resides,
 - (b) in whose sheriffdom that person is believed by the applicant to be, or
 - (c) to whose sheriffdom the person is believed by the applicant to be intending to come.

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- (4) An order under subsection (2) must not specify a destruction date more than 2 years later than the previous destruction date.
- (5) The decision of the sheriff on an application under subsection (2) may be appealed to the sheriff principal within 21 days of the decision.
- (6) If the sheriff principal allows an appeal against the refusal of an application under subsection (2), the sheriff principal may make an order amending, or further amending, the destruction date.
- (7) An order under subsection (6) must not specify a destruction date more than 2 years later than the previous destruction date.
- (8) The sheriff principal's decision on an appeal under subsection (5) is final.
- (9) Section 18B(4) does not apply where—
- (a) an application under subsection (2) has been made but has not been determined,
 - (b) the period within which an appeal may be brought under subsection (5) against a decision to refuse an application has not elapsed, or
 - (c) such an appeal has been brought but has not been withdrawn or finally determined.
- (10) Where—
- (a) the period within which an appeal referred to in subsection (9)(b) may be brought has elapsed without such an appeal being brought,
 - (b) such an appeal is brought and is withdrawn or finally determined against the appellant, or
 - (c) an appeal brought under subsection (5) against a decision to grant an application is determined in favour of the appellant,
- the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after the period has elapsed, or, as the case may be, the appeal is withdrawn or determined.
- (11) In this section—
- “appropriate person” means the person from whom the relevant physical data was taken or by whom it was provided or from whom the sample was taken,
- “destruction date” has the meaning given by section 18B(5),
- “the relevant chief constable” has the same meaning as in subsection (11) of section 18A, with the modification that references to the person referred to in subsection (2) of that section are references to the appropriate person.]

Textual Amendments

F2 Ss. 18B, 18C inserted (prosp.) by [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#), **ss. 78, 206(1)**

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VALID FROM 28/03/2011

[^{F3}18D Retention of samples etc. taken or provided in connection with certain fixed penalty offences **S**

- (1) This section applies to—
- (a) relevant physical data taken from or provided by a person under section 18(2), and
 - (b) any sample, or any information derived from a sample, taken from a person under section 18(6) or (6A),
- where the conditions in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions are—
- (a) the person was arrested or detained in connection with a fixed penalty offence,
 - (b) the relevant physical data or sample was taken from or provided by the person while the person was under arrest or being detained in connection with that offence,
 - (c) after the relevant physical data or sample was taken from or provided by the person, a constable gave the person under section 129(1) of the 2004 Act—
 - (i) a fixed penalty notice in respect of that offence (the “main FPN”), or
 - (ii) the main FPN and one or more other fixed penalty notices in respect of fixed penalty offences arising out of the same circumstances as the offence to which the main FPN relates, and
 - (d) the person, in relation to the main FPN and any other fixed penalty notice of the type mentioned in paragraph (c)(ii)—
 - (i) pays the fixed penalty, or
 - (ii) pays any sum that the person is liable to pay by virtue of section 131(5) of the 2004 Act.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed before the end of the period of 2 years beginning with—
- (a) where subsection (2)(c)(i) applies, the day on which the main FPN is given to the person,
 - (b) where subsection (2)(c)(ii) applies and—
 - (i) the main FPN and any other fixed penalty notice are given to the person on the same day, that day,
 - (ii) the main FPN and any other fixed penalty notice are given to the person on different days, the later day.
- (4) Where—
- (a) subsection (2)(c)(i) applies, and
 - (b) the main FPN is revoked under section 133(1) of the 2004 Act,
- the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after the revocation.
- (5) Where—
- (a) subsection (2)(c)(ii) applies, and

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(b) the main FPN and any other fixed penalty notices are revoked under section 133(1) of the 2004 Act,
the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after the revocations.

(6) In this section—

“the 2004 Act” means the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 8),

“fixed penalty notice” has the meaning given by section 129(2) of the 2004 Act,

“fixed penalty offence” has the meaning given by section 128(1) of the 2004 Act.]

Textual Amendments

F3 S. 18D inserted (prosp.) by [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#), ss. 79, 206(1)

VALID FROM 13/12/2010

[^{F4}18E Retention of samples etc.: children referred to children's hearings **S**

(1) This section applies to—

- (a) relevant physical data taken from or provided by a child under section 18(2); and
- (b) any sample, or any information derived from a sample, taken from a child under section 18(6) or (6A),

where the first condition, and the second, third or fourth condition, are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the child's case has been referred to a children's hearing under section 65(1) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (c.36) (the “Children Act”).

(3) The second condition is that—

- (a) a ground of the referral is that the child has committed an offence mentioned in subsection (6) (a “relevant offence”);
- (b) both the child and the relevant person in relation to the child accept, under section 65(5) or (6) of the Children Act, the ground of referral; and
- (c) no application to the sheriff under section 65(7) or (9) of that Act is made in relation to that ground.

(4) The third condition is that—

- (a) a ground of the referral is that the child has committed a relevant offence;
- (b) the sheriff, on an application under section 65(7) or (9) of the Children Act—
 - (i) deems, under section 68(8) of the Children Act; or
 - (ii) finds, under section 68(10) of that Act,
 the ground of referral to be established; and
- (c) no application to the sheriff under section 85(1) of that Act is made in relation to that ground.

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Changes to legislation: *Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, Cross Heading: Prints and samples is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 12 May 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

- (5) The fourth condition is that the sheriff, on an application under section 85(1) of the Children Act—
- (a) is satisfied, under section 85(6)(b) of that Act, that a ground of referral which constitutes a relevant offence is established; or
 - (b) finds, under section 85(7)(b) of that Act, that—
 - (i) a ground of referral, which was not stated in the original application under section 65(7) or (9) of that Act, is established; and
 - (ii) that ground constitutes a relevant offence.
- (6) A relevant offence is such relevant sexual offence or relevant violent offence as the Scottish Ministers may by order made by statutory instrument prescribe.
- (7) An order under subsection (6) may prescribe a relevant violent offence by reference to a particular degree of seriousness.
- (8) Subject to section 18F(8) and (9), the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed no later than the destruction date.
- (9) The destruction date is—
- (a) the date of expiry of the period of 3 years following—
 - (i) where the second condition is satisfied, the date on which the ground of referral was accepted as mentioned in that condition;
 - (ii) where the third condition is satisfied, the date on which the ground of referral was established as mentioned in that condition;
 - (iii) where the ground of referral is established as mentioned in paragraph (a) of the fourth condition, the date on which that ground was established under section 68(8) or, as the case may be, (10) of the Children Act; or
 - (iv) where the ground of referral is established as mentioned in paragraph (b) of the fourth condition, the date on which that ground was established as mentioned in that paragraph; or
 - (b) such later date as an order under section 18F(1) may specify.
- (10) No statutory instrument containing an order under subsection (6) may be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, the Scottish Parliament.
- (11) In this section—
- “relevant person” has the same meaning as in section 93(2) of the Children Act;
 - “relevant sexual offence” and “relevant violent offence” have, subject to the modification in subsection (12), the same meanings as in section 19A(6) and include any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit such an offence.
- (12) The modification is that the definition of “relevant sexual offence” in section 19A(6) is to be read as if for paragraph (g) there were substituted—
- “(g)public indecency if it is apparent from the ground of referral relating to the offence that there was a sexual aspect to the behaviour of the child;”.

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Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 18E, 18F inserted (13.12.2010 for the insertion of s. 18E(6)(7)(10), 15.4.2011 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#), **ss. 80**, 206(1); S.S.I. 2010/413, art. 2, sch.; S.S.I. 2011/178, art. 2, sch. (with art. 7)

VALID FROM 13/12/2010

18F Retention of samples etc. relating to children: appeals **S**

- (1) On a summary application made by the relevant chief constable within the period of 3 months before the destruction date the sheriff may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, make an order amending, or further amending, the destruction date.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made to any sheriff—
 - (a) in whose sheriffdom the child mentioned in section 18E(1) resides;
 - (b) in whose sheriffdom that child is believed by the applicant to be; or
 - (c) to whose sheriffdom that child is believed by the applicant to be intending to come.
- (3) An order under subsection (1) must not specify a destruction date more than 2 years later than the previous destruction date.
- (4) The decision of the sheriff on an application under subsection (1) may be appealed to the sheriff principal within 21 days of the decision.
- (5) If the sheriff principal allows an appeal against the refusal of an application under subsection (1), the sheriff principal may make an order amending, or further amending, the destruction date.
- (6) An order under subsection (5) must not specify a destruction date more than 2 years later than the previous destruction date.
- (7) The sheriff principal's decision on an appeal under subsection (4) is final.
- (8) Section 18E(8) does not apply where—
 - (a) an application under subsection (1) has been made but has not been determined;
 - (b) the period within which an appeal may be brought under subsection (4) against a decision to refuse an application has not elapsed; or
 - (c) such an appeal has been brought but has not been withdrawn or finally determined.
- (9) Where—
 - (a) the period within which an appeal referred to in subsection (8)(b) may be brought has elapsed without such an appeal being brought;
 - (b) such an appeal is brought and is withdrawn or finally determined against the appellants; or
 - (c) an appeal brought under subsection (4) against a decision to grant an application is determined in favour of the appellants,

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the relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample must be destroyed as soon as possible after the period has elapsed or, as the case may be, the appeal is withdrawn or determined.

(10) In this section—

“destruction date” has the meaning given by section 18E(9); and

“relevant chief constable” has the same meaning as in subsection (11) of section 18A, with the modification that references to the person referred to in subsection (2) of that section are references to the child referred to in section 18E(1).]

Textual Amendments

F4 Ss. 18E, 18F inserted (13.12.2010 for the insertion of s. 18E(6)(7)(10), 15.4.2011 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#), **ss. 80**, 206(1); [S.S.I. 2010/413](#), art. 2, sch.; [S.S.I. 2011/178](#), art. 2, sch. (with art. 7)

19 Prints, samples etc. in criminal investigations: supplementary provisions. **S**

(1) This section applies where a person convicted of an offence—

- (a) has not, since the conviction, had a sample, print or impression taken from him; or
- (b) has (whether before or after the conviction) had a sample, print or impression taken from him but it was not suitable for the means of analysis for which it was taken or, though suitable, was insufficient (either in quantity or in quality) to enable information to be obtained by that means of analysis.

(2) Where this section applies, a constable may, within the permitted period—

- (a) take from the convicted person fingerprints, palmprints and such other prints and impressions of an external part of the body as the constable reasonably considers it appropriate to take; and
- (b) with the authority of an officer of a rank no lower than inspector, take from the person any sample mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (6) of section 18 of this Act by the means specified in that paragraph in relation to that sample.

(3) A constable—

- (a) may require the convicted person to attend a police station for the purposes of subsection (2) above;
- (b) may, where the convicted person is in legal custody by virtue of section 295 of this Act, exercise the powers conferred by subsection (2) above in relation to the person in the place where he is for the time being.

(4) In subsection (2) above, “the permitted period” means—

- (a) in a case to which paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above applies, the period of one month beginning with the date of the conviction;
- (b) in a case to which paragraph (b) of that subsection applies, the period of one month beginning with the date on which a constable of the police force which instructed the analysis receives written intimation that the sample, print or impression was unsuitable or, as the case may be, insufficient as mentioned in that paragraph.

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- (5) A requirement under subsection (3)(a) above—
- (a) shall give the person at least seven days' notice of the date on which he is required to attend;
 - (b) may direct him to attend at a specified time of day or between specified times of day.
- (6) Any constable may arrest without warrant a person who fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (3)(a) above.

VALID FROM 17/11/1997

[^{F5}19A Samples etc. from persons convicted of sexual and violent offences. S

- (1) This section applies where a person—
- (a) is convicted on or after the relevant date of a relevant offence and is sentenced to imprisonment;
 - (b) was convicted before the relevant date of a relevant offence, was sentenced to imprisonment and is serving that sentence on or after the relevant date;
 - (c) was convicted before the relevant date of a specified relevant offence, was sentenced to imprisonment, is not serving that sentence on that date or at any time after that date but was serving it at any time during the period of five years ending with the day before that date.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, where this section applies a constable may—
- (a) take from the person or require the person to provide him with such relevant physical data as the constable reasonably considers appropriate; and
 - (b) with the authority of an officer of a rank no lower than inspector, take from the person any sample mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (6) of section 18 of this Act by the means specified in that paragraph in relation to that sample.
- (3) The power conferred by subsection (2) above shall not be exercised where the person has previously had taken from him or been required to provide relevant physical data or any sample under section 19(1)(a) of this Act or under this section unless the data so taken or required have been or, as the case may be, the sample so taken or required has been lost or destroyed.
- (4) Where this section applies by virtue of—
- (a) paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) above, the powers conferred by subsection (2) above may be exercised at any time when the person is serving his sentence; and
 - (b) paragraph (c) of the said subsection (1), those powers may only be exercised within a period of three months beginning on the relevant date.
- (5) Where a person in respect of whom the power conferred by subsection (2) above may be exercised—
- (a) is no longer serving his sentence of imprisonment, subsections (3)(a), (5) and (6);
 - (b) is serving his sentence of imprisonment, subsection (3)(b),

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of section 19 of this Act shall apply for the purposes of subsection (2) above as they apply for the purposes of subsection (2) of that section.

(6) In this section—

“conviction” includes—

- (a) an acquittal, by virtue of section 54(6) or 55(3) of this Act, on the ground of the person’s insanity at the time at which he committed the act constituting the relevant offence;
- (b) a finding under section 55(2) of this Act,

and “convicted” shall be construed accordingly;

“relevant date” means the date on which section 48 of the ^{M1}Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997 is commenced;

“relevant offence” means any relevant sexual offence or any relevant violent offence;

“relevant sexual offence” means any of the following offences—

- (a) rape;
- (b) clandestine injury to women;
- (c) abduction of a woman with intent to rape;
- (d) assault with intent to rape or ravish;
- (e) indecent assault;
- (f) lewd, indecent or libidinous behaviour or practices;
- (g) shameless indecency;
- (h) sodomy; and
- (i) any offence which consists of a contravention of any of the following statutory provisions—
 - (i) section 52 of the ^{M2}Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (taking and distribution of indecent images of children);
 - (ii) section 52A of that Act (possession of indecent images of children);
 - (iii) section 106 of the ^{M3}Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 (protection of mentally handicapped females);
 - (iv) section 107 of that Act (protection of patients);
 - (v) section 1 of the ^{M4}Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995 (incest);
 - (vi) section 2 of that Act (intercourse with step-child);
 - (vii) section 3 of that Act (intercourse with child under 16 years by person in position of trust);
 - (viii) section 5(1) or (2) of that Act (unlawful intercourse with girl under 13 years);
 - (ix) section 5(3) of that Act (unlawful intercourse with girl aged between 13 and 16 years);
 - (x) section 6 of that Act (indecent behaviour towards girl between 12 and 16 years);
 - (xi) section 7 of that Act (procuring);
 - (xii) section 8 of that Act (abduction and unlawful detention of women and girls);
 - (xiii) section 9 of that Act (permitting use of premises for unlawful sexual intercourse);

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(xiv) section 10 of that Act (liability of parents etc in respect of offences against girls under 16 years);

(xv) section 11(1)(b) of that Act (soliciting for immoral purpose);

(xvi) section 13(5)(b) and (c) of that Act (homosexual offences);

“relevant violent offence” means any of the following offences—

(a) murder or culpable homicide;

(b) uttering a threat to the life of another person;

(c) perverting the course of justice in connection with an offence of murder;

(d) fire raising;

(e) assault;

(f) reckless conduct causing actual injury;

(g) abduction; and

(h) any offence which consists of a contravention of any of the following statutory provisions—

(i) sections 2 (causing explosion likely to endanger life) or 3 (attempting to cause such an explosion) of the ^{M5}Explosive Substances Act 1883;

(ii) section 12 of the ^{M6}Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 (cruelty to children);

(iii) sections 16 (possession of firearm with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury), 17 (use of firearm to resist arrest) or 18 (having a firearm for purpose of committing an offence listed in Schedule 2) of the ^{M7}Firearms Act 1968;

(iv) section 6 of the ^{M8}Child Abduction Act 1984 (taking or sending child out of the United Kingdom); and

“sentence of imprisonment” means the sentence imposed in respect of the relevant offence and includes—

(a) a hospital order, a restriction order, a hospital direction and any order under section 57(2)(a) or (b) of this Act; and

(b) a sentence of detention imposed under section 207 or 208 of this Act,

and “sentenced to imprisonment” shall be construed accordingly; and any reference to a person serving his sentence shall be construed as a reference to the person being detained in a prison, hospital or other place in pursuance of a sentence of imprisonment; and

“specified relevant offence” means—

(a) any relevant sexual offence mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (f) and (i)(viii) of the definition of that expression and any such offence as is mentioned in paragraph (h) of that definition where the person against whom the offence was committed did not consent; and

(b) any relevant violent offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (g) of the definition of that expression and any such offence as is mentioned in paragraph (e) of that definition where the assault is to the victim’s severe injury,

but, notwithstanding subsection (7) below, does not include—

(i) conspiracy or incitement to commit; and

(ii) aiding and abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of,

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any of those offences.

(7) In this section—

- (a) any reference to a relevant offence includes a reference to any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit such an offence; and
- (b) any reference to—
 - (i) a relevant sexual offence mentioned in paragraph (i); or
 - (ii) a relevant violent offence mentioned in paragraph (h),of the definition of those expressions in subsection (6) above includes a reference to aiding and abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of such an offence.]

Textual Amendments

F5 S. 19A inserted (17.11.1997) by 1997 c. 48, s. 48(2); S.I. 1997/2694, art. 2(2)(b)

Marginal Citations

M1 1997 c.48.
M2 1982 c.45.
M3 1984 c.36.
M4 1995 c.39.
M5 1883 c.3.
M6 1937 c.37.
M7 1968 c.27.
M8 1984 c.37.

VALID FROM 01/09/2006

[^{F6}19AA Samples etc. from sex offenders **S**

- (1) This section applies where a person is subject to—
 - (a) the notification requirements of Part 2 of the 2003 Act;
 - (b) an order under section 2 of the Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 9)(a risk of sexual harm order); or
 - (c) an order under section 123 of the 2003 Act (which makes provision for England and Wales and Northern Ireland corresponding to section 2 of that Act of 2005).
- (2) This section applies regardless of whether the person became subject to those requirements or that order before or after the commencement of this section.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) to (8) below, where this section applies a constable may—
 - (a) take from the person or require the person to provide him with such relevant physical data as the constable considers reasonably appropriate;
 - (b) with the authority of an officer of a rank no lower than inspector, take from the person any sample mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (6) of section 18 of this Act by the means specified in that paragraph in relation to that sample;

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- (c) take, or direct a police custody and security officer to take, from the person any sample mentioned in subsection (6A) of that section by the means specified in that subsection.
- (4) Where this section applies by virtue of subsection (1)(c) above, the power conferred by subsection (3) shall not be exercised unless the constable reasonably believes that the person's sole or main residence is in Scotland.
- (5) The power conferred by subsection (3) above shall not be exercised where the person has previously had taken from him or been required to provide relevant physical data or any sample under section 19(2) or 19A(2) of this Act unless the data so taken or required have been or, as the case may be, the sample so taken has been, lost or destroyed.
- (6) The power conferred by subsection (3) above shall not be exercised where the person has previously had taken from him or been required to provide relevant physical data or any sample under that subsection unless the data so taken or required or, as the case may be, the sample so taken—
 - (a) have or has been lost or destroyed; or
 - (b) were or was not suitable for the particular means of analysis or, though suitable, were or was insufficient (either in quantity or quality) to enable information to be obtained by that means of analysis.
- (7) The power conferred by subsection (3) above may be exercised only—
 - (a) in a police station; or
 - (b) where the person is in legal custody by virtue of section 295 of this Act, in the place where the person is for the time being.
- (8) The power conferred by subsection (3) above may be exercised in a police station only—
 - (a) where the person is present in the police station in pursuance of a requirement made by a constable to attend for the purpose of the exercise of the power; or
 - (b) while the person is in custody in the police station following his arrest or detention under section 14(1) of this Act in connection with any offence.
- (9) A requirement under subsection (8)(a) above—
 - (a) shall give the person at least seven days' notice of the date on which he is required to attend;
 - (b) may direct him to attend at a specified time of day or between specified times of day; and
 - (c) where this section applies by virtue of subsection (1)(b) or (c) above, shall warn the person that failure, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirement or, as the case may be, to allow the taking of or to provide any relevant physical data, or to provide any sample, under the power, constitutes an offence.
- (10) A requirement under subsection (8)(a) above in a case where the person has previously had taken from him or been required to provide relevant physical data or any sample under subsection (3) above shall contain intimation that the relevant physical data were or the sample was unsuitable or, as the case may be, insufficient, as mentioned in subsection (6)(b) above.
- (11) Before exercising the power conferred by subsection (3) above in a case to which subsection (8)(b) above applies, a constable shall inform the person of that fact.

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- (12) Any constable may arrest without warrant a person who fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (8)(a) above.
- (13) This section does not prejudice the generality of section 18 of this Act.
- (14) In this section, “the 2003 Act” means the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c. 42).”.

Textual Amendments

F6 Ss. 19AA, 19AB inserted (1.9.2006) by [Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2006](#) (asp 10), [ss. 77\(2\), 104](#); [S.S.I. 2006/432](#), [art. 2\(d\)](#)

VALID FROM 01/09/2006

19AB Section 19AA: supplementary provision in risk of sexual harm order cases **S**

- (1) This section applies where section 19AA of this Act applies by virtue of subsection (1)(b) or (c) of that section.
- (2) A person who fails without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) to comply with a requirement made of him under section 19AA(8)(a) of this Act; or
 - (b) to allow relevant physical data to be taken from him, to provide relevant physical data, or to allow a sample to be taken from him, under section 19AA(3) of this Act,shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) above shall be liable on summary conviction to the following penalties—
 - (a) a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale;
 - (b) imprisonment for a period—
 - (i) where the conviction is in the district court, not exceeding 60 days; or
 - (ii) where the conviction is in the sheriff court, not exceeding 3 months; or
 - (c) both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (4) Subject to subsection (6) below, all record of any relevant physical data taken from or provided by a person under section 19AA(3) of this Act, all samples taken from a person under that subsection and all information derived from such samples shall be destroyed as soon as possible following the person ceasing to be a person subject to any risk of sexual harm orders.
- (5) For the purpose of subsection (4) above, a person does not cease to be subject to a risk of sexual harm order where the person would be subject to such an order but for an order under section 6(2) of the 2005 Act or any corresponding power of a court in England and Wales or in Northern Ireland.

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(6) Subsection (4) above does not apply if before the duty to destroy imposed by that subsection would apply, the person—

- (a) is convicted of an offence; or
- (b) becomes subject to the notification requirements of Part 2 of the 2003 Act.

(7) In this section—

“risk of sexual harm order” means an order under—

- (a) section 2 of the 2005 Act; or
- (b) section 123 of the 2003 Act;

“the 2005 Act” means the Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 9);

“the 2003 Act” has the meaning given by section 19AA(14) of this Act; and

“convicted” shall be construed in accordance with section 19A(6) of this Act.]

Textual Amendments

F6 Ss. 19AA, 19AB inserted (1.9.2006) by [Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2006](#) (asp 10), [ss. 77\(2\), 104](#); [S.S.I. 2006/432](#), [art. 2\(d\)](#)

VALID FROM 17/11/1997

[^{F7}19B Power of constable in obtaining relevant physical data etc. **S**

A constable may use reasonable force in—

- (a) taking any relevant physical data from a person or securing a person’s compliance with a requirement made under section 18(2), 19(2)(a) or 19A(2)(a) of this Act;
- (b) exercising any power conferred by section 18(6), 19(2)(b) or 19A(2)(b) of this Act.]

Textual Amendments

F7 S. 19(B) inserted (17.11.1997) by [1997 c. 48, s. 48\(2\)](#); [S.I. 1997/2694](#), [art. 2\(2\)\(b\)](#)

VALID FROM 01/08/2011

[^{F8}19C Sections 18 and 19 to 19AA: use of samples etc. **S**

(1) Subsection (2) applies to—

- (a) relevant physical data taken or provided under section 18(2), 19(2)(a), 19A(2)(a) or 19AA(3)(a),
- (b) a sample, or any information derived from a sample, taken under section 18(6) or (6A), 19(2)(b) or (c), 19A(2)(b) or (c) or 19AA(3)(b) or (c),

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- (c) relevant physical data or a sample taken from a person—
 - (i) by virtue of any power of search,
 - (ii) by virtue of any power to take possession of evidence where there is immediate danger of its being lost or destroyed, or
 - (iii) under the authority of a warrant,
 - (d) information derived from a sample falling within paragraph (c), and
 - (e) relevant physical data, a sample or information derived from a sample taken from, or provided by, a person outwith Scotland which is given by any person to—
 - (i) a police force,
 - (ii) the Scottish Police Services Authority, or
 - (iii) a person acting on behalf of a police force.
- (2) The relevant physical data, sample or information derived from a sample may be used—
- (a) for the prevention or detection of crime, the investigation of an offence or the conduct of a prosecution, or
 - (b) for the identification of a deceased person or a person from whom the relevant physical data or sample came.
- (3) Subsections (4) and (5) apply to relevant physical data, a sample or information derived from a sample falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (1) (“relevant material”).
- (4) If the relevant material is held by a police force, the Scottish Police Services Authority or a person acting on behalf of a police force, the police force or, as the case may be, the Authority or person may give the relevant material to another person for use by that person in accordance with subsection (2).
- (5) A police force, the Scottish Police Services Authority or a person acting on behalf of a police force may, in using the relevant material in accordance with subsection (2), check it against other relevant physical data, samples and information derived from samples received from another person.
- (6) In subsection (2)—
- (a) the reference to crime includes a reference to—
 - (i) conduct which constitutes a criminal offence or two or more criminal offences (whether under the law of a part of the United Kingdom or a country or territory outside the United Kingdom), or
 - (ii) conduct which is, or corresponds to, conduct which, if it all took place in any one part of the United Kingdom would constitute a criminal offence or two or more criminal offences,
 - (b) the reference to an investigation includes a reference to an investigation outside Scotland of a crime or suspected crime, and
 - (c) the reference to a prosecution includes a reference to a prosecution brought in respect of a crime in a country or territory outside Scotland.
- (7) This section is without prejudice to any other power relating to the use of relevant physical data, samples or information derived from a sample.]

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Textual Amendments

- F8** S. 19C inserted (prosp.) by [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#), **ss. 82(1), 206(1)**

20 Use of prints, samples etc. **S**

Without prejudice to any power to do so apart from this section, prints, impressions and samples lawfully held by or on behalf of any police force or in connection with or as a result of an investigation of an offence and information derived therefrom may be checked against other such prints, impressions, samples and information.

Status:

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Changes to legislation:

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