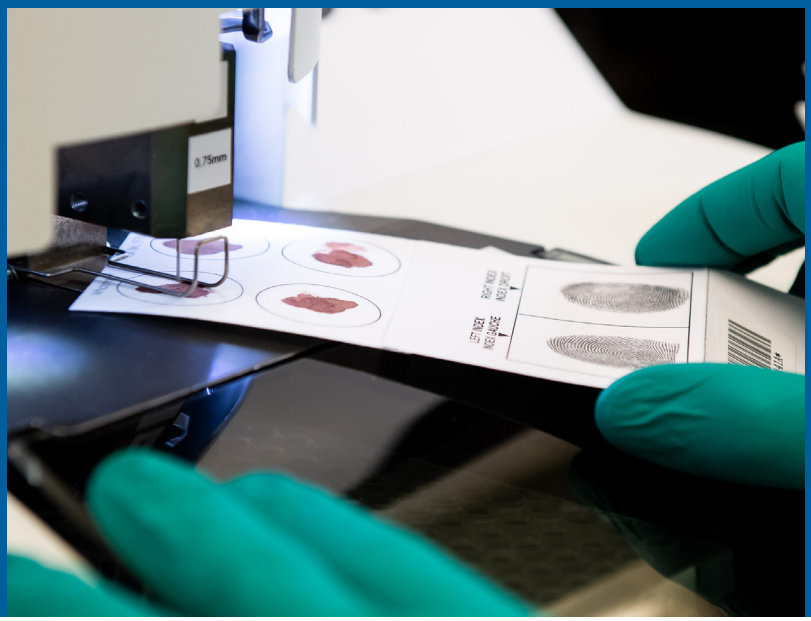
RCMP·GRC

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE • GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA





THE NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT 2025/2026

Royal Canadian Mounted Police | Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Canada

INQUIRIES REGARDING THE CONTENT OF
THIS REPORT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:
NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK OF CANADA
Forensic Science and Identification Services
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
NPS Building, 73 Leikin Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R2
https://rcmp.ca/en/national-dna-data-bank

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada,
as represented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2026.

PS61-4E-PDF
1924-7109

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	2
MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER	3
THE NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK	4
OFFENDER AND FORENSIC HITS	6
CONVICTED OFFENDER SUBMISSIONS	7
PROCESSING OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES	8
Convicted Offender Samples	8
Crime Scene and Victim Samples	8
Voluntary Donor Samples	9
Missing Persons, Relatives of Missing Persons and Human Remains Samples	9
COMPARING DNA PROFILES	10
INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION	10
PRIVACY OF INFORMATION	11
THE VALUE OF SECONDARY DESIGNATED OFFENCE SUBMISSIONS	12
CASE STORIES	13
NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK ADVISORY COMMITTEE	17
KEY STATISTICS	18
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	24

ABBREVIATIONS

Combined DNA Index System	CODIS
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
International Criminal Police Organization	INTERPOL
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	RCMP

MESSAGE FROM **THE COMMISSIONER** ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



I am pleased to present the 2025-2026 National DNA Data Bank annual report on the year of its 25th anniversary.

Since its establishment in 2000, the National DNA Data Bank has become a vital resource in advancing criminal investigations and missing persons cases. By generating new investigative leads, confirming existing ones, and enabling significant savings in time and resources, the Data Bank continues to play a pivotal role in supporting law enforcement efforts across Canada. Its impact is further amplified through strong collaboration with police services, provincial and federal partners, medical examiners, forensic laboratories, and other key stakeholders. These partnerships are essential to solving crimes and to provide some answers to families.

The National DNA Data Bank currently contains more than 495,000 DNA profiles in the Convicted Offenders Index, 260,000 DNA profiles in the Crime Scene Index, and 3,000 DNA profiles in its humanitarian indices. As DNA technology advances and the database continues to grow, it remains an essential resource supporting both current and future investigations. It is also proving invaluable in solving cold cases, some of which date back to the 1970's.

As we reflect on the important work and recognize the many achievements of the National DNA Data Bank over the last 25 years, I am also excited for the future. With over 95,000 offender hits, more than 10,000 forensic hits, and 150 identifications of found human remains assisted by the National DNA Data Bank, it continues to evolve to meet the needs of its partners and remains a key resource in criminal and humanitarian investigations.

I am proud to lead an organization committed to safeguarding our communities here in Canada and around the world.

Mike Duheme
Commissioner

THE NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK

THE NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK is a centralized collection of over 750,000 DNA profiles that helps investigators across the country solve a range of crimes. Its main goals are to:

- help identify or eliminate suspects;
- link crime scenes across jurisdictional boundaries;
- determine whether a serial offender has been involved in certain crimes; and
- assist investigators, coroners and medical examiners to find missing persons and identify human remains.

On behalf of the Government of Canada, the RCMP is the steward of the National DNA Data Bank, which operates for the benefit of Canada's entire law enforcement community.

The *DNA Identification Act* allows the National DNA Data Bank to maintain the following indices (databases):

- Convicted Offenders Index
- Crime Scene Index
- Victims Index
- Voluntary Donors Index
- Missing Persons Index
- Relatives of Missing Persons Index
- Human Remains Index



The Convicted Offenders Index, Crime Scene Index, Victims Index and Voluntary Donors Index provide assistance to criminal investigations as follows:

- DNA profiles found at crime scenes are compared to the DNA profiles of convicted offenders. When a match is made (offender hit), it can help identify a suspect. If no match is made, this information can also help eliminate suspects.

- DNA profiles found at different crime scenes are compared. When a match is made between DNA profiles found at separate crime scenes (forensic hit), it can help link crimes for which no suspects have been identified. This determines whether a serial offender is involved in a number of cases.

- DNA profiles contained in the Victims Index are compared to DNA profiles in the other indices to help identify an unknown victim (victim hit or investigative lead). This can also help link crime scenes together through victim DNA profiles.

- DNA profiles contained in the Voluntary Donors Index would be compared to DNA profiles in the other indices and could help link crime scenes together through voluntary donor DNA profiles or eliminate the voluntary donors from the focus of an investigation. The DNA profiles from voluntary donors can also be used for elimination purposes in humanitarian investigations.

As part of the National Missing Persons DNA Program, the National DNA Data Bank maintains the Missing Persons Index, Relatives of Missing Persons Index and Human Remains Index to support humanitarian investigations at the national level. These indices allow DNA profiles developed from biological samples and other items collected and submitted by police, coroners and medical examiners to be compared to other DNA profiles in the National DNA Data Bank for putative identification or investigative leads.

- DNA profiles contained in the Human Remains Index and the Missing Persons Index are compared to DNA profiles in the Convicted Offenders Index, the Crime Scene Index, the Victims Index, the Voluntary Donors Index and Relatives of Missing Persons Index.

- DNA profiles contained in the Relatives of Missing Persons Index can only be compared to those in the Missing Persons Index and Human Remains Index.

Offender and Forensic Hits

When the National DNA Data Bank first began operating in 2000, it contained few DNA profiles. As more DNA profiles were added over the years, a greater number of matches were made in less time.

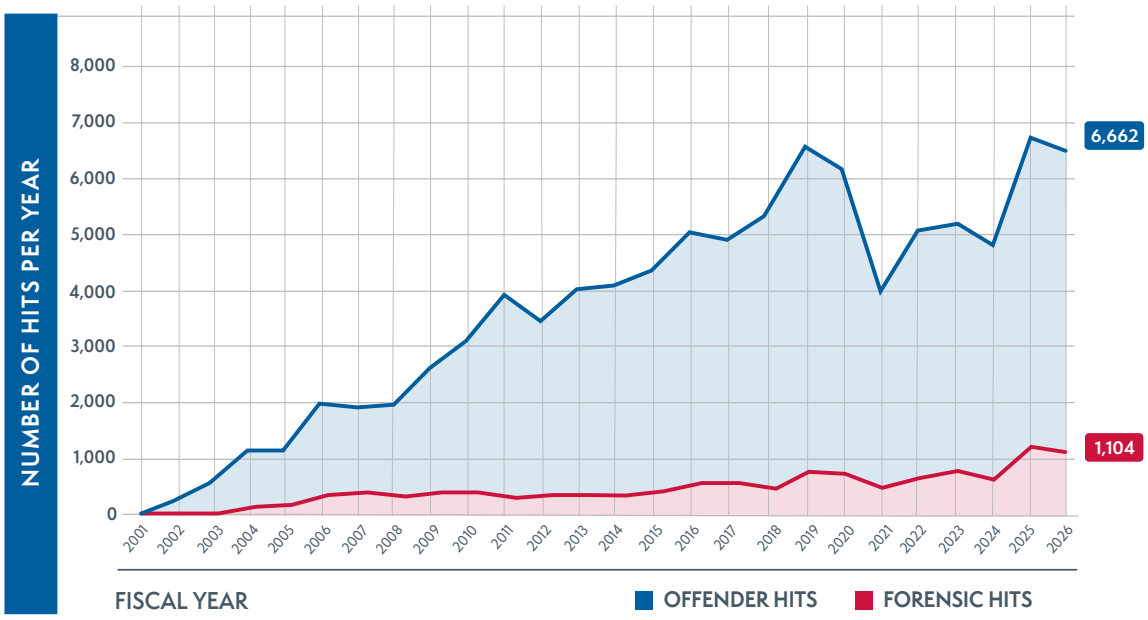


Figure 1 – Offender hits and forensic hits by fiscal year

Convicted Offender Submissions

Every year, the National DNA Data Bank processes convicted offender submissions consisting of:

- biological samples (used to generate DNA profiles that are entered into the Convicted Offenders Index); or
- endorsement submissions (fingerprints and supporting documentation for convicted offenders whose DNA profiles are already in the Convicted Offenders Index).

Before executing a new DNA order or authorization, an officer must query the Canadian Police Information Centre to determine whether a convicted offender's DNA profile is already in the Convicted Offenders Index. If it is, the officer can use the endorsement process to ensure that a convicted offender's DNA profile will remain in the index if:

- the conviction for which the original DNA order was made is being quashed on appeal;
- the original DNA order/authorization is being quashed on appeal; or
- the retention period is expiring because the person was either:
  - convicted as a young person; or
  - previously discharged under Section 730 of the *Criminal Code* of a designated offence. (Note: this condition was removed as of March 6, 2018 when amendments to the *DNA Identification Act* came into force)

When a biological sample or an endorsement submission is received, the documentation is reviewed to ensure that the DNA order was issued for a criminal offence for which DNA can legally be collected and that the offender's personal information required for the submission is complete and accurate.

All convicted offender submissions are recorded in an internal tracking system without the offender's personal information. The supporting documentation for convicted offender biological sample or endorsement submissions are sent to the RCMP's Canadian Criminal Real Time Identification Services so they can be associated with an individual by fingerprint comparison and recorded in the individual's criminal record.

Processing of Biological Samples

Convicted Offender Samples

When someone is found guilty of committing a designated offence for which a biological sample can be obtained, the judge may issue a DNA order. However, for some designated offences, such as murder, the order is mandatory. A trained peace officer will then execute the DNA order by collecting a biological sample from that person in the form of a blood, buccal or hair sample. The National DNA Data Bank is responsible for processing all convicted offender biological samples and entering the DNA profiles derived from these samples into the Convicted Offenders Index.

Kits designed specifically for the National DNA Data Bank are used for collecting biological samples from convicted offenders. There are three types of kits available:

- **Blood:** the sample is obtained by using a sterile lancet to prick the fingertip.
- **Buccal:** the inside of the mouth is rubbed with a foam applicator to obtain skin cells.
- **Hair:** six to eight hairs are pulled out with the root sheath attached.

While all three biological sample types are legally approved for collection, the officers are encouraged to collect blood samples when possible, as blood has proven to be more reliable than hair or buccal samples in generating high-quality DNA profiles. More than 98% of samples taken consist of blood samples.

Crime Scene and Victim Samples

Crime scene DNA evidence is collected by police investigators and examined by forensic laboratories across Canada to generate DNA profiles. Only a DNA profile derived from a designated offence can be added to the Crime Scene Index or the Victims Index. The National DNA Data Bank is also responsible for removing victims' DNA profiles in accordance with the DNA Identification Act. The following public forensic laboratories are authorized to add DNA profiles to the Crime Scene Index and the Victims Index:

- Centre of Forensic Sciences in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario;
- Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale in Montréal, Quebec; and
- RCMP National Forensic Laboratory Services in Ottawa, Edmonton and Surrey.

Voluntary Donor Samples

Samples collected from voluntary donors during the course of a criminal investigation of a designated offence are processed by a public forensic laboratory. If the resulting DNA profile provides a potential benefit to the investigation, it may be added to the Voluntary Donors Index. Voluntary donor samples collected as part of a humanitarian investigation may be provided to the National DNA Data Bank for processing and added to the index. The National DNA Data Bank is responsible for removing voluntary donors' DNA profiles in accordance with the *DNA Identification Act*.

Missing Persons, Relatives of Missing Persons and Human Remains Samples

The processing of samples from missing persons, relatives of missing persons and found human remains is the responsibility of the National Missing Persons DNA Program. This program is a partnership between the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains and the National DNA Data Bank. The role of the National Centre is to act as a single point of contact for investigators. As such, the National Centre authorizes the submission of samples and genetic profiles related to missing persons and human remains investigations.

Under the *DNA Identification Act*, the National DNA Data Bank is responsible for maintaining the humanitarian indices and for:

- receiving biological samples from submitting agencies and developing DNA profiles;
- receiving DNA profiles from approved laboratories for technical review;
- interpreting and comparing DNA profiles from human remains, relatives of missing persons and personal belongings from missing persons;
- adding and removing DNA profiles in the Human Remains Index, Relatives of Missing Persons Index and Missing Persons Index in accordance with the legislation;
- issuing and explaining kinship and identity association reports; and
- providing scientific advice and support to the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains and investigators, as required.

To better serve the National Missing Persons DNA Program, the National DNA Data Bank introduced technologies for the isolation and characterization of DNA. Specifically, it introduced procedures for the development of DNA profiles from personal effects and calcified tissue samples, such as bone and teeth. In addition, procedures were validated to analyze the Y-chromosome and utilize advanced technology using Next Generation Sequencing, which allows for mitochondrial DNA analysis.

Comparing DNA Profiles

The DNA profiles are compared using the CODIS, which is a secure network and software program developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice, and provided to the RCMP. CODIS has become an internationally accepted tool for forensic laboratories, allowing DNA profile information to be compared using a standard, secure format. In Canada, the National DNA Data Bank uses CODIS for daily comparisons of DNA profiles. Each new DNA profile entered into one of the national DNA indices is automatically compared against profiles contained in other national DNA indices, as permitted by the *DNA Identification Act*.

International Participation

The National DNA Data Bank collaborates with international investigative authorities through an information-sharing agreement with the INTERPOL, approved by the Government of Canada. Originally established in 2002 to support criminal investigations, the agreement was initially limited to the investigation and prosecution of designated offences. In 2018, it was amended to also assist in cases involving missing persons and unidentified human remains. The National DNA Data Bank can exchange DNA information only with countries that have an INTERPOL agreement in place.

Under this agreement and in accordance with the *DNA Identification Act*:

- Incoming requests from other countries are searched against the Convicted Offenders Index, Crime Scene Index, Missing Persons Index, and Human Remains Index.
- Outgoing requests only include DNA profiles from crime scenes, missing persons, or unidentified human remains.

TABLE 1

International Search Requests

Criminal Investigations (since 2000)		**Humanitarian Investigations** (since 2018)	
Total Incoming Requests	**2,061**	**Total Incoming Requests**	**159**
Offender Hits	11	Putative Identifications	2
Forensic Hits	15		
Total Outgoing Requests	**445**	**Total Outgoing Requests**	**125**
Offender Hits	13	Putative Identifications	6
Forensic Hits	2		

Privacy of Information

The *DNA Identification Act* specifies that DNA profiles in the National DNA Data Bank's indices can only be used for law enforcement or humanitarian purposes. The Act also clearly states that the DNA profiles in the Relatives of Missing Persons Index can only be compared to DNA profiles in the Missing Persons Index and Human Remains Index.

As an additional safeguard to protect the privacy of individuals, when a convicted offender's biological sample is received, the donor's identity is separated from their genetic information, and the sample is assigned a numeric bar code. These bar codes are the only link connecting personal information, the biological sample and the DNA profile. The offender's personal information is kept in a separate registry maintained by the RCMP's Canadian Criminal Real Time Identification Services, which National DNA Data Bank employees cannot access. This process ensures that the National DNA Data Bank employees do not have access to offenders' personal information for DNA profiles they are processing. Likewise, Canadian Criminal Real Time Identification Services employees do not have access to the offenders' genetic information. With the exception of biological sex, DNA profiles do not reveal medical or physical information about the donor.

The Act further protects privacy rights by requiring informed consent for submissions of DNA profiles to the Relatives of Missing Persons Index, the Victims Index and the Voluntary Donors Index. This consent can be withdrawn at any time by the contributor. In addition, at least once every five years, the investigating agency is contacted about the case to ensure that the person from whom the DNA profile was obtained has not withdrawn their consent. Investigators are also asked whether they believe the DNA profile will continue to assist in the investigation for which it was obtained. If removal is requested or if the investigating agency fails to respond, the DNA profile is then removed from the corresponding DNA index and the biological sample is destroyed.

Lastly, DNA information will only be shared with other investigative authorities as permitted by legislation.

The Value of Secondary Designated Offence Submissions

The *Criminal Code* classifies those offences that may be the subject of a DNA order as either primary or secondary designated offences. When the National DNA Data Bank first started its operations in 2000, the number of secondary designated offences was limited. In 2008, the *Criminal Code* was amended, and the list of secondary designated offences was expanded to include a wider range of offences (e.g., failure to appear and drug offences). While usually less violent, these offences can help solve more serious criminal offences.

To illustrate the value of submissions for these offences, offender hit data was selected for a few common secondary designated offences. The table below provides the number of offender hits to investigations (including murders and sexual assaults) that were the outcome of DNA orders being issued for offenders convicted of secondary designated offences.

TABLE 2

Offender hits resulting from DNA orders for secondary designated offences

Secondary designated offences for which a DNA order has been issued	Total Offender Hits	Crime Investigated
S.145 Failure to appear, to comply, etc ...	4,203	146 Murders
		244 Sexual Assaults
S.266 Assault	11,963	860 Murders
		1,791 Sexual Assaults
Drug offences (CDSA and CA)	3,988	353 Murders
		301 Sexual Assaults
S.264.1 Uttering threats	1,618	113 Murders
		206 Sexual Assaults
Secondary weapon offences (S.85 to S.117.01)	2,046	226 Murders
		84 Sexual Assaults



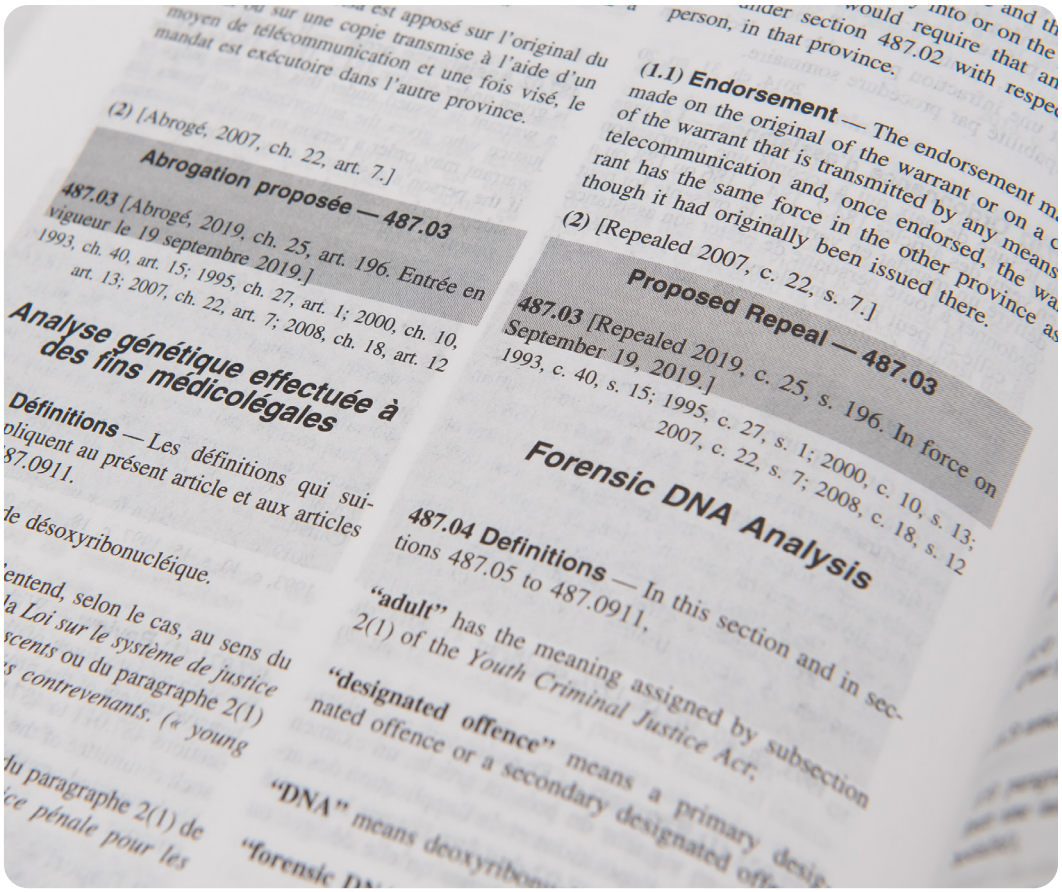
CASE **STORIES**

THE NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK is proud to contribute to the safety of Canadians by providing assistance in criminal investigations. With the adoption of its humanitarian indices, the National DNA Data Bank also proved to play a valuable role in investigations of missing persons and unidentified human remains.

The cases featured this year emphasize how DNA evidence continues to play a pivotal role in solving or advancing criminal investigations and in successfully prosecuting violent offenders, even long after the crime was committed. They also demonstrate the investigative value of timely identification of potential suspects, often contributing to prompt arrests. Finally, one of these cases highlights the importance of a national DNA program in supporting cross-jurisdictional investigations involving missing persons and unidentified human remains.

These achievements serve as compelling examples of the diligent and collaborative efforts from the forensic, policing and judicial communities.

WARNING: *this section includes references to violent crimes including sexual assault.*



DOUBLE HOMICIDE SOLVED WITHIN 12 DAYS

IN SEPTEMBER 2022, a man and his girlfriend were shot in a mall parking lot after an altercation with another couple. While fleeing the scene, the perpetrators also ran over one of the victims as they sped away.



In the days that followed, investigators recovered a firearm near the crime scene and located the getaway vehicle. Ballistics analysis linked the recovered firearm to shell casings collected at the scene. The evidence related to the firearm and to the vehicle was submitted to the Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale in Montréal for expedited processing. Two suspects were promptly identified thanks to DNA matches generated by the National DNA Data Bank.

The shooter was sentenced to life in prison, with no eligible parole for 16 years, for the two murders. His girlfriend received a sentence of five and a half years for accessory after the fact and manslaughter, after running over one of the victims with a vehicle.

"The contribution of the DNA result in this case gave a crucial direction in the investigation that led, 12 days later, to the arrest of the two suspects. The suspects were registered in the National DNA Data Bank due to previous convictions, which allowed for their rapid identification and arrest."

Eric Brisebois,
Investigator/Filer, Special "O" – C Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Assigned to the Sureté du Québec during this investigation

DNA KEY IN NABBING REPEAT OFFENDER

IN MAY 2024, an elderly woman was sexually assaulted in her home by an intruder in the middle of the night. After the attack, the woman was taken to the hospital to treat her injuries, where biological material was collected from under her fingernails, as she had attempted to fight off her attacker.



This evidence was sent to the Centre for Forensic Sciences where a DNA profile of an unknown man was generated. This profile was uploaded to the Crime Scene Index of the National DNA Data Bank and matched to a known convicted offender.

The individual had previously been convicted of indecent acts, and the court had ordered that his DNA be taken and added to the Convicted Offenders Index of the National DNA Data Bank. As a result, the perpetrator was promptly identified, arrested and charged for this sexual assault.

The offender plead guilty and, in the fall of 2025, was sentenced to five years in prison. The resolution of the case brought relief to members of the community, including several elderly women, who had been deeply unsettled by this seemingly random crime.

"The National DNA Data Bank played an integral part in identifying the suspect involved in this case. The suspect was arrested 21 days from the time of the offence due to the collaborative work from the Centre of Forensic Science and the National DNA Data Bank."

Ian Chan,
Victims of Crime – Sex Crimes Unit, Hamilton Police Service

INVESTIGATIVE WORK ACROSS PROVINCES CLOSES A 30-YEAR-OLD MISSING PERSON'S CASE



IN 1997, Saskatchewan RCMP was called to investigate human remains found along the North Saskatchewan river just near Lloydminster. Despite their efforts, it was not possible to identify the remains during the initial investigation. Three decades later, the case was reviewed by the Historical Case Unit and submitted to the National Missing Persons DNA Program, while the remains were sent to the National DNA Data Bank for DNA analysis services.

Meanwhile, a detective from the Edmonton Police Services Historical Crime Section was reviewing a missing person case from 1990. He collected and submitted family reference samples to the National Missing Persons DNA Program, hoping to find answers about the disappearance. As DNA samples from multiple family members can provide more information to support comparisons, he took advantage of a trip to British Columbia to seek the collection of a biological sample from an additional relative of the missing person.

In February 2025, the investigators' combined efforts paid off. The National DNA Data Bank reported an association between the family members of the person that went missing from Edmonton in 1990 and the remains found near Lloydminster in 1997. This outcome showcases the value of the National Missing Persons DNA Program, combined with the dedication and continued efforts of those investigating unsolved historical missing persons cases.

"This case highlights the importance of the National DNA Data Bank, particularly when dealing with situations where the remains are found in a different province from where the missing person was reported. The national scope and continuous comparison process make it an invaluable tool in connecting the dots across jurisdictions and bringing closure to families."

Detective Glen Haneman,
Historical Crimes Section, Edmonton Police Service

"Technology is transforming the way investigations are being approached and solved. Access to the National Missing Persons DNA Program allows us to uncover leads in ways that were not possible when the case first opened. Being able to bring closure to the loved ones is extremely rewarding and gives us hope that we can provide answers to other waiting families."

Cst. Brendan Sanford,
Missing Person Coordinator, Major Crimes, F Division, RCMP

NATIONAL DNA DATA BANK **ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Established in 2000 under the mandate of the *DNA Identification Act*, the National DNA Data Bank Advisory Committee provides strategic guidance and direction on scientific advancements, matters of law, legislative changes, privacy issues and ethical practices. In addition, the Advisory Committee reports to the Commissioner of the RCMP on matters related to the National DNA Data Bank operations and advises the Commissioner on a range of issues related to DNA ethics, scientific advancements and legislative changes. The members of the Advisory Committee are appointed by the Minister of Public Safety and collectively represent a diverse spectrum of expertise. The current members of the Advisory Committee are:

C/SUPT. BRENDAN HEFFERNAN
(RETIRED)
CHAIRPERSON
Police Community

DERRILL PREVETT, K.C.
VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Legal Representative

FREDERICK R. BIEBER, PH. D.
Bio-Medical Ethics

RON FOURNEY, PH. D., O.O.M.
Forensic DNA

SUE O'SULLIVAN, B.A., O.O.M.
Human Rights

MICHAEL SZEGO, PH. D., MHSc.
Bioethics

BEN KOOP, PH. D.,FRSC, CRC
Medical Genetics

LACEY BATALOV, M.A.
Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada

NANCY LAURIN, PH. D.
RCMP National DNA Data Bank

For more information about the Advisory Committee's role, please visit the National DNA Data Bank Advisory Committee website: **https://rcmp.ca/en/national-dna-data-bank/advisory-committee**

KEY STATISTICS

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES: June 30, 2000 through March 31, 2026
ENDORSEMENTS: January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2026

TABLE 3

DNA Profiles Contained in the Criminal Indices	
Convicted Offenders Index	496,916
Crime Scene Index	261,737
Victims Index	187
Voluntary Donors Index	0
TOTAL	**758,840**

Biological samples received versus DNA profiles contained in the Convicted Offenders Index:
As of March 31, 2026, 551,947 biological samples were received, of which 496,916 DNA profiles are contained in the Convicted Offenders Index. The difference of 10 % can be attributed to rejected samples, duplicate samples, biological samples in the process of being analyzed and DNA profiles removed because of an absolute or conditional discharge, expired retention period, or because the conviction or the DNA order/authorization was quashed on appeal.

TABLE 4

DNA Profiles in the Humanitarian Indices		
	Total Entered	Current
Missing Persons Index	435	373
Relatives of Missing Persons Index	2,752	2,480
Human Remains Index	594	450
TOTAL	**3,781**	**3,303**

Total DNA profiles entered versus DNA profiles currently contained in the humanitarian indices:
The number of DNA profiles currently contained in each humanitarian index as of March 31, 2026 is contrasted to the total number of DNA profiles entered since the creation of these indices in 2018. The difference is attributed to the regulatory requirements to remove DNA profiles when the missing person is located or their remains are identified, consent is withdrawn, or it is believed that the DNA profile will no longer assist in the investigation for which the DNA profile was first obtained.

TABLE 5

Breakdown of DNA Profiles Contained in the Crime Scene Index	
Centre of Forensic Sciences	105,045
Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale	71,952
RCMP National Forensic Laboratory Services	84,740
TOTAL	**261,737**

TABLE 6

Matches and Associations Reported		
Category	**Match and Association Type**	**Number of Matches and Associations**
Criminal Investigations	Offender Hits	95,291
	Conviction Matches	19,117
	Investigative Information	5,779
	No Response	11,197
	Forensic Hits	11,433
	Victim Hits	16
	Offender Duplicates [1]	16,419
	Identical DNA Profiles	492
Humanitarian Investigations (since 2018)	Human Remains Hits - Putative identification	150
	Humanitarian Index Hits - Investigative lead	41

[1] Does not include duplicate samples identified prior to laboratory analysis.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

OFFENDER HIT: A DNA profile from crime scene evidence of an ongoing criminal investigation (not concluded in court) matches a DNA profile of a convicted offender who has not been eliminated as a potential suspect in that investigation.

CONVICTION MATCH: A DNA profile from crime scene evidence matches the DNA profile of a convicted offender after that offender was already convicted of that crime.

INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION: A DNA profile from crime scene evidence or a victim in an ongoing criminal investigation matches a DNA profile of a convicted offender who has been eliminated as a potential suspect in that investigation.

NO RESPONSE: A DNA profile from crime scene evidence matches the DNA profile of a convicted offender, but the National DNA Data Bank has not received a final confirmation of the match type.

FORENSIC HIT: A DNA profile from crime scene evidence matches a DNA profile from another crime scene. Only forensic hits between DNA profiles of different public forensic laboratories are included in this report.

VICTIM HIT: A DNA profile from an unidentified victim matches a DNA profile of a convicted offender or a missing person.

HUMAN REMAINS HIT - PUTATIVE IDENTIFICATION: A DNA profile from human remains matches or is associated to a DNA profile(s) in the Missing Persons Index, the Convicted Offenders Index or the Relatives of Missing Persons Index.

HUMANITARIAN INDEX HIT - INVESTIGATIVE LEAD: A DNA profile from human remains or a DNA profile developed from a personal effect of a missing person matches to a crime scene DNA profile.

OFFENDER DUPLICATE: Instances where two biological samples from the same person were submitted.

IDENTICAL DNA PROFILES: DNA profiles of identical siblings (e.g., twins, triplets).

TABLE 7

Offender Hits by Case Type	
Break and Enter Offences	37,834
Robberies	10,072
Sexual Offences	9,290
Assaults	7,458
Homicides	6,274
Attempted Murders	1,968
Others	22,395
TOTAL	**95,291**

TABLE 8

Convicted Offender Submissions Received – Breakdown by Category of Offence		
	Biological Samples	Endorsements
Primary	298,691	120,929
Secondary	248,597	144,323
Other [1]	4,659	1,658
TOTAL	**551,947**	**266,910**

[1] Includes submissions received following a conviction for a non-designated offence or without a DNA court order. These submissions are not processed unless a corrected order is received.

Primary and Secondary Offences: See section 487.04 of *Criminal Code* of Canada and section 196.11 of the *National Defence Act*.

Biological Sample: Submission of a biological sample, fingerprints and supporting documentation.

Endorsement: Submission of fingerprints and supporting documentation for those convicted offenders whose DNA profiles are already in the Convicted Offenders Index.

TABLE 9

Convicted Offender Submissions Received – Breakdown by Type of Offender		
	Biological Samples	Endorsements
Adult Offenders	485,046	257,815
Young Offenders	66,763	9,084
Military Offenders [1]	138	11
TOTAL	**551,947**	**266,910**

[1] A member of the military convicted of a designated offence.

TABLE 10

Convicted Offender Submissions Received – Breakdown by Type of Offence [1]		
	Biological Samples	Endorsements
Assaults	340,921	178,977
Sexual Offences	123,855	21,291
Break and Enter Offences	73,749	53,193
Robberies	59,630	27,980
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and *Cannabis Act* Offences	50,885	24,587
Homicides	11,975	3,783
Others	98,707	92,937
TOTAL	**759,722**	**402,748**

[1] More than one offence may be associated with a submission.

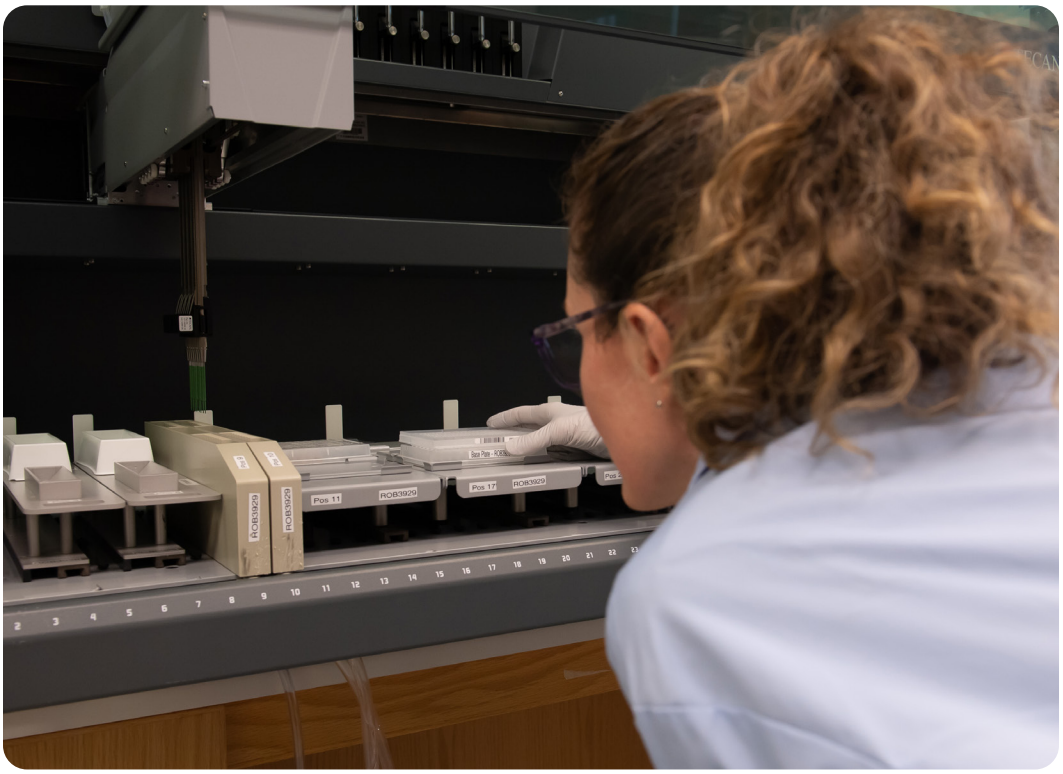


TABLE 11

Convicted Offender Submissions Received by Province/Territory [1]

	April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026		June 30, 2000 to March 31, 2026	
	Biological Samples	Endorsements	Biological Samples	Endorsements (from Jan. 1, 2008)
British Columbia	1,491	1,046	58,656	26,287
Alberta	1,922	1,455	58,712	26,990
Saskatchewan	1,145	689	24,588	7,596
Manitoba	1,175	1,022	32,807	15,468
Ontario	11,474	12,126	246,683	154,901
Quebec	4,127	1,695	94,679	25,858
New Brunswick	345	189	7,520	1,621
Nova Scotia	342	213	13,403	3,893
Prince Edward Island	41	17	1,478	211
Newfoundland & Labrador	153	109	7,096	1,879
Yukon	23	13	961	343
Northwest Territories	65	73	2,751	1,103
Nunavut	34	16	2,613	760
TOTAL	22,337	18,663	551,947	266,910

[1] Represents the convicted offender submissions received and is not reflective of the number of convictions eligible for a DNA order.

REJECTION OF SUBMISSIONS

The National DNA Data Bank has rejected only 8,626 (1.6 %) of the biological samples and 4,089 (1.5 %) of the endorsements it has received to date. Reasons for rejection include: the offender was convicted of a non-designated offence, the biological sample was inadequate, the collection kit used was inappropriate (sample), the offender's DNA profile was not contained in the Convicted Offenders Index (endorsement), or the DNA order was missing or invalid.

COLLECTION OF ADDITIONAL BODILY SUBSTANCES

If a biological sample is rejected because the quality of the sample is deemed inadequate for DNA analysis, or if it was not submitted in accordance with the *DNA Identification Regulations*, an application for resampling can be authorized by a judge. Since June 30, 2000, 2,485 samples taken under this provision were received.

TABLE 12

Breakdown of Biological Samples Destroyed and DNA Profiles Removed from the Convicted Offenders Index

	Adult	Young Person
Conditional discharge (repealed for adults as of March 6, 2018)	11,334	2,872
Conviction quashed on appeal	1,056	40
Absolute discharge (repealed for adults as of March 6, 2018)	598	337
Duplicate sample (same order)	419	40
No suitable DNA profile obtained	171	25
Order/authorization quashed	59	9
Retention period expired	Not applicable	13,347
Other	87	19
TOTAL	**13,724**	**16,689**

TABLE 13

Summary of Indices and Associations

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Total number of DNA profiles in the Crime Scene Index at year-end	196,827	210,001	223,823	243,718	261,737
Increase in Crime Scene Index DNA profiles [1]	12,278	13,174	13,822	19,895	18,019
Total number of DNA profiles in Convicted Offenders Index at year-end	425,567	440,139	457,477	476,423	496,916
Increase in DNA profiles in the Convicted Offenders Index [1]	13,568	14,572	17,338	18,946	20,493
Submissions received (biological samples and endorsements)	28,306	31,566	32,478	40,715	41,000
Offender Hits	5,031	5,236	4,862	6,961	6,662
Forensic Hits	591	736	568	1,223	1,104

[1] Net increase after rejections and removals from indices.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 14

Summary of Expenditures from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 [1]	
Expenditure Type	**Expenditure ($ thousands)**
Personnel	3,258
Internal Services	1,100
Employee Benefit Plan	1,064
Accommodation	0
Equipment and Supplies	1,704
IM/IT Equipment, Radios and Telecommunications	249
Other Expenditures	15
Professional and Special Services	7
Travel and Relocation	8
Capital Equipment Purchases	48
Sub-total	**7,453**
Allocated Indirect Costs [2]	286
Total	**7,739**

[1] The financial statement includes costs for the National Missing Persons DNA Program as these apply within the National DNA Data Bank.

[2] Include Forensic Science and Identification Services administrative and corporate support, recruitment, the Quality Assurance Program, IT support and the National DNA Data Bank Advisory Committee.