

# WHO guidelines on human genome editing: why countries need to follow them

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The World Health Organisation (WHO) recently called on countries to stop any research that might lead to the birth of genetically edited human beings. The call was made with the release of the [recommendations on human genome editing](#).



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[Human genome editing](#) has great potential. It can improve human health and medicine by making changes to DNA in cells to correct, introduce or delete almost any DNA sequence which may cause disease. Other potential benefits include new ways to diagnose, treat and prevent genetic disorders, novel ways to treat infertility, increasing knowledge of human biology and contributing towards vaccine development.

The potential of this technology came into the spotlight in 2018 when Chinese scientist [He Jiankui](#) announced that he had edited the genomes of [twin girls](#). His announcement was met with consternation among many scientists because it highlighted a significant gap in regulation.

In response, the WHO established a committee made up of a global multi-disciplinary panel of 18 experts. The committee was asked to develop standards for human genome editing.

After nearly three years the panel recently [published](#) its recommendations. These give advice on appropriate institutional, national, regional and global governance mechanisms for human genome editing.

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The report provides a governance framework for genome editing which countries can use to develop their own regulations. It acknowledges that regulation may look different in each country. Nevertheless it asks that each one builds in core values and principles into these frameworks.

The committee produced a series of nine key recommendations. These consider some broader issues associated with the governance of human genome editing. It's important for countries to try to implement the guidelines so that there can be consensus and a uniform global approach to genome editing.

## A guide to best practice

The report breaks down genome editing into five areas. These correspond to the various potential uses of genome editing. The first is making changes to somatic cells (adult body cells) after a person is born. The second involves making changes to somatic cells in utero (in the womb). The third involves making changes to germline cells (embryos, sperm, eggs). The fourth involves making changes to the DNA code, and the fifth making changes to enhance a person.

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Its recommendations included:

**Leadership by the WHO and its director-general:** The committee recommended that the director-general of the WHO show scientific and moral leadership by being open about the challenges and the opportunities inherent in human genome editing. He should also point out the consequences of developing and using technologies without first thinking about these issues, and of making decisions in a collaborative way.

**International collaboration:** The report recommended that the WHO work with others to develop an international process to create a system to govern human genome editing. To do this, it would need to set up meetings with regulators from different countries to look at the possibility of [international agreements](#) to govern the technology. It would also be necessary for countries to discuss their vision for human genome editing, as well as similarities and differences.

**Human genome editing registries:** The committee recommended that the WHO ensure that any [clinical trial](#) involving this technology be approved by the appropriate research ethics committee and then included in the registry of human genome editing clinical trials. In this way there would be a repository of all clinical trials taking place worldwide.

**International research and medical travel:** The director-general should make a policy statement that research on the technology should only be done in countries with oversight mechanisms to regulate its use. This will prevent people from [travelling to countries](#) where this technology is not regulated.

**Illegal, unregistered, unethical or unsafe research and other activities:** The WHO should create a mechanism to allow illegal, unregistered, and unethical uses of human genome editing to be reported.

**Intellectual property:** The registration of [intellectual property rights](#) has the potential to prevent technology from becoming

inaccessible. The recommendation is that the WHO should encourage the holders of intellectual property rights to make sure that the technology is accessible.

**Education, engagement and empowerment:** The WHO should drive a process to facilitate global dialogue on human genome editing. This should include the creation of educational materials, and models of public engagement.

**Ethical values and principles for use by WHO:** The committee recommended that the WHO create a set of ethical values and principles, which could be used by its expert committees.

**Review of the recommendations:** The report specified that the recommendations should be reviewed by the WHO in three years. This would look at what progress was made to implement them, as well as how science, technology and society had changed in that time.

## The future of gene editing

The recommendations pave the way for a uniform approach to human genome editing. They aim to assist countries to create regulatory frameworks for the technology, including provisions to prevent unethical uses of the technology.

Significantly, the recommendations build on previous reports on human genome editing, and include ethical values and principles which were not included in previous reports. The panel was also committed to ensuring that [access to human genome editing](#) is fair, equitable and not only available to a select few.

This technology is developing at a rapid pace. These recommendations form an important first step in regulation of human genome editing. With appropriate implementation, they will contribute to the safe, effective and ethical uses of human genome editing so that all everyone can benefit from the great potential of these technologies.

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